

Review of the Japanese Red Cross Society support in emergency water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: A focus on Bangladesh, Cambodia and Lao PDR



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February 2020

Photographs on the cover page:

(Left) Red Crescent Youth volunteers setting up and running the Man-pack during the emergency WASH training in Lalmonirhat, Bangladesh

(Centre) Villagers looking at f-diagram posters during a hygiene education session in Prey Veng province, Cambodia

(Right) A Lao Red Cross volunteer filling up a water tank during a flood in Attapeu province

Abbreviations

AP	Asia Pacific
APRO	Asia Pacific Regional Office
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
CRC	Cambodian Red Cross
CBT	Compartment bag test
CCST	Country cluster support team
DM	Disaster management
DPRK	Democratic Republic of Korea
ECV	Epidemic control for volunteers
EWEA	Early warning early action
FGD	Focus group discussion
HP	Hygiene promotion
HR	Human resources
IEC	Information, education and communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
JRCS	Japanese Red Cross Society
LRC	Lao RC
MHM	Menstrual hygiene management
MISE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy
NDWRT	National Disaster WatSan Response Team
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NHQ	National headquarters
NS(s)	National Society(ies)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent
RCV	Red Cross volunteer
RCY	Red Crescent Youth
O&M	Operation and maintenance
SoP	Standard operating procedure
ToT	Training-of-trainers
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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Introduction

According to the Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019¹, almost half of the 281 natural disaster events worldwide occurred in Asia and the Pacific and the region witnessed 8 out of 10 deadliest natural disasters. The most devastating were earthquakes and tsunamis. Since 1970, natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific have killed 2 million people – contributing to 59 per cent of the global death toll. A person living in the Asia-Pacific region has been approximately five times more likely to be affected by natural disasters than a person living outside the region. The principal causes of natural disaster deaths were earthquakes and storms, followed by floods. Floods have also taken over this period, with multiple incidences occurring in Afghanistan, China, the Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK), India, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and other countries, in 2018. Number of people affected due to natural disasters is also on the rise. Between 1970 and 2018, the Asia Pacific (AP) region, with 60 per cent of the global population, had 87 per cent of the people affected by natural disasters. Over this period, the average number of people affected annually in the AP region was 142 million compared to 38 million in the rest of the world.

The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), has been a long-time and committed supporter of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) in this region (as far back as 2012). The detail of JRCS funding support in this region can be found in a review report, particularly looking at activities carried out from 2012 to 2015².

1. Rationale, purpose and scope of the review

The purpose of the review is to analyse the implemented WASH activities supported by the JRCS, particularly emergency WASH equipment and related trainings, and how those activities have facilitated or contributed towards the WASH capacities of the concerned NSs in meeting acute and chronic needs of the affected populations.

This review summarises activities supported by JRCS from 2016 to 2019, whereby the support to the targeted National Societies (NSs) were done through the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Although the focus of the review is on Bangladesh, Cambodia and Lao PDR, particularly activities in the 2018-2019 round of support, the findings and recommendations are also based on observations and interaction of the IFRC APRO Emergency WASH Officer with NS colleagues of the countries of focus. The recommendations are aimed at improving not only from an operational point of view, but also at a strategic/organizational level.

The main body of the review report starts with the achievements of the first review recommendations and a summary of main findings and recommendations from the focused review. This is followed by a detailed description of key WASH activities implemented in the focus countries and its impact, and possible improvements and suggestions. These three countries were selected as there were more extensive implementation of JRCS-supported WASH activities as compared to the other focus countries in the Asia Pacific (AP) region.

The report aims to highlight key outcomes and best practices, and to suggest recommendations that inform IFRC APRO, the targeted NSs and JRCS. It is hoped that this will better guide future emergency WASH support in the AP region, working towards an improved WASH service delivery and accountability to the affected populations.

2. Methodology of the review

The main methods used for this review were key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and desktop review of relevant documentations.

¹ https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/Asia-Pacific%20Disaster%20Report%202019_full%20version.pdf

² <http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=160682&.pdf>

2.1. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions

The selection of the interviewees is closely linked to the purpose of the review, where they were able to provide information on:

- Emergency WASH trainings i.e. training participants
- Deployment of water purification units, including set-up, and operation and maintenance (O&M) i.e. those deployed for e.g. NS volunteers and Branch staff
- Future direction of emergency WASH within their respective NSs i.e. relevant senior leadership or heads of unit

Interviews in Bangladesh and Cambodia were carried out by the Emergency WASH Officer while the interview in Lao PDR was carried out by Ludovic Arnout, Regional WASH Coordinator. Table 3 below reflects the interviewees for the review process:

Table 1: List of interviewees for the review process

No.	Name	Sex	Position/role	Date of interview	Organization
1	Mijanur Rahman	M	Deputy Director, Disaster Response Department	31 Oct 2019 (face-to-face)	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
2	Tanoy Dewan	M	WASH Manager, Sub-office Cox's Bazaar		
3	Afsana Mony	F	Participant in the unit-level training in Lalmonirhat	31 Oct 2019 (Skype/ telephone call)	
4	Anirban Sarker Manob	M	Participant in the unit-level training in Sirajgonj		
5	Saraban Tania Jerin	F	Participant in the unit-level training in Bogura	7 Nov 2019 (face-to-face)	
6	Md. Alamin	M	Participant in the unit-level emergency WASH training in Bogura		
7	Chhin Tola	M	Staff at Preah Vihear RC branch, development officer in charge of youth, volunteers and DM	8 Aug 2019 (face-to-face)	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
8	Moeurng Chan Ly	F	Staff of sub-branch		
9	Suy Sothoeun	F	Head of village and RCV, Kok Beng village		
10	Chhorn Chamrouen	M	Red Cross volunteer, Santuk district	11 Dec 2019 (face-to-face)	
11	Ing Sok Hun	M	Red Cross volunteer team leader, Kg Svay district		
12	Leng Sokhim	F	Head of Disaster and Health Unit, Kg Thom Branch		
13	Group of villagers	20F; 3M	2 villages in Kampong Thom province, Cambodia	13 Dec 2019 (FGD)	-
14	Korm Sokhan	M	Project Officer	16 Dec 2019 (face-to-face)	CRC NHQ
15	Dr. Bounma Xayasouk	M	Director of Health Promotion Department	7 Feb 2020 (face-to-face)	Lao Red Cross (LRC)

Interviews were carried out face-to-face, with a few done through Skype calls in cases where the interviewees were located elsewhere. The interviews were carried out based on a set questionnaire, with slight differences depending on who the interviewees were. In the case of Cambodia, FGDs were held with villagers who had participated in hygiene education sessions.

Translations were required in some of the interviews. In some cases, the interviewees were given the questionnaire in advanced to give them a better idea of the interview questions. All the interviews were recorded with permission of the interviewees to enable documentation and transcribing of information. This is critical as there was only one reviewer tasked with carrying out these interviews at any one time. A brief introduction mainly covering the review objectives and an outline of the WASH activities supported by JRCs (for their country) was given at the start of each interview.

One JRCs national headquarter (NHQ) staff and two from Chapters had the opportunity to observe the review process and emergency WASH training in Kampong Thom province, Cambodia from 8 to 17 December 2019. The 10-day mission provided helpful insights on the main activities of the JRCs support, gaining first-hand knowledge on what goes on particularly in an emergency WASH training including key WASH concepts and approaches.

2.2. Review of relevant documentations

As preparation for the review, pledge-based reports for the JRCS were reviewed resulting in a mapping of support. Some of the key documentations that have helped inform the impact of the WASH activities include documents related to emergency operations and trainings. Some of the main documents referred to, during the review process are as follows:

- Country-level progress reports;
- Pledge-based reports i.e. donor reports;
- Training reports, pre- and post-test results, evaluations/feedback received after completion of the training, and photographs and videos of the trainings;
- Hardware-related such as goods received notes and packing lists; and
- Outputs as a result of the activities carried out such as information, education and communication (IEC) materials, translated documents and guidelines.

3. Key review questions

Below are some of the key review questions under each criterion which the review aimed to answer:

a. Relevance and appropriateness

- Was the training method appropriate and encouraged learning and sharing?

b. Efficiency/effectiveness/accountability

- Were there adequate resources, particularly human resources (HR) available to run and maintain the WASH equipment within the NSs, and were they utilized effectively and efficiently?
- How were the knowledge and experiences gained from the WASH trainings shared/disseminated to other relevant staff and/or volunteers?
- What was seen/felt as evident learning points from the trainings you have participated in?
- How did you apply what you have learned in the training in your work as RC Branch/sub-Branch staff/red Cross volunteer (RCV)?

c. Impact

- What impact did the emergency WASH equipment have on how the NSs respond to WASH needs in (subsequent) disasters? (compared with the situation before having such a unit in place)
- What impact did the trainings have on how the NSs respond to the identified WASH needs?
- Have any of the trained participants been involved in/deployed for emergency operations after having received trainings and if yes, in what way has it enhanced the quality of their work?
- How has the hygiene education sessions impacted you and your family's day-to-day lives?

d. Connectedness and sustainability

- How do the Branch maintain the Man-packs? This includes how/whether the Branch/NS allocate resources for repairs, purchase of spare parts, etc. as well frequency of checks or monitoring carried out.
- What are some of the main emergency WASH activities that have been carried out/implemented by your NS in the past?
- What is the focus of your NS in terms of emergency WASH activities in the coming years?

4. Overview of JRCS support

Project approach continue to focus on a balance between 'software' and 'hardware' activities. 'Hardware' components include (but not limited to) water purification units, water quality testing kits, and information, education and communication (IEC) materials. Meanwhile, 'software' activities include mainly emergency WASH trainings and translation of WASH-related documents. There is also a continuous emphasis on strengthening the capacities of staff and volunteers at the sub-Branch/Branch level, as we recognise that individuals at these levels would be the first responders in emergencies.

At the country level, the support also enabled the employment of a Project Officer in CRC (since April 2017) and a WASH Officer in BDRCS (since Nov 2018) and, who are dedicated personnel overseeing the project activities within

the JRCs pledges. In addition, the yearly support of the JRCs also enabled the recruitment of an Emergency WASH Officer based in IFRC APRO since August 2016, which is a newly created position within the regional office. Majority of her time is focused on management of JRCs pledges and technically supporting various AP NSs (both within and beyond the pledge-targeted countries). Tables 2 and 3 provide an outline of emergency WASH activities supported by the JRCs from 2016 to 2019.

Table 2: List of JRCs pledges in support of WASH activities from 2016 to 2019

Pledge number	Pledge timeframe	Pledge amount (CHF)
M1603143	1 Jan 2016 to 31 Mar 2017	180,925
M1704007	1 Apr 2017 to 30 Jun 2018	220,808
M1804007	1 Apr 2018 to 31 Mar 2019	210,164
M1903061	1 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020	225,895
Total		837,792

Table 3: Outline of JRCs support to NSs in the AP region from Jan 2016 to date (per pledge)

Country	No. of people benefitted							
	Emergency WASH trainings ³		Hygiene education sessions		Translation and/or printing of materials		Deployment of trained volunteers in emergency response ⁴	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
M1603143								
Bangladesh	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPRK	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M1704007								
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	30,000	5,000	-	-
Cambodia	174	9	-	-	5,750	600	-	-
Pacific (Samoa and Vanuatu)	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	86	901	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	2,580	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	75	750	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	1,000	800	-	-
Papua New Guinea (PNG)	-	-	-	-	50	500	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-
M1804007								
Cambodia	107	25	1,467	5,229			3,166	-
Bangladesh	66	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,300	-
Lao PDR	56	284	-	-	-	-	13,514	-
Micronesia	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M1903061								
Cambodia	112	448	1,752	5,754	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	84	-	-	-	-	-	10,386	2,600
PNG	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,165	3,667	3,219	10,983	55,955	7,650	32,366	2,600

³ The same participant may attend more than one training

⁴ Deployment of volunteers who have received trainings under the support of the JRCs pledges

5. Achievements of the first review recommendations

The first review was undertaken in six countries in the AP region where the review analysed the JRCS support provided from 2012 to 2015, through the IFRC. Country visits were carried out within the period of November 2016 to March 2017. Gaps and corresponding recommendations identified in the last review exercise have started to be addressed in the current on-going pledge i.e. M1903061. Here are some of the main issues being tackled and continue to be improved upon:

Software component

- Training modules continue to be fine-tuned, in close consultation with the NSs. The fine-tuning process focuses on the progression of the knowledge and skillsets of those trained. For example, participants in Cambodia progressed from basic to advanced emergency WASH training. In Bangladesh, participants with potential, who had completed the unit-level trainings were selected to participate in the National Disaster WatSan Response Team (NDWRT) training, which will enable them to be deployed nationally.
- With each step up, the training offers/introduces new tools/topics/methodology to continue developing their level of knowledge and skills, and to align to international and IFRC standards and guidelines. Topics such as needs assessment, hygiene promotion in emergencies and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) have progressively been incorporated into the training modules.
- There has been a more balanced composition of male and female participants in trainings. Ratio of male to female participants in 2016/2017 trainings was 70% versus 30%. The percentage of female participants has increased to 42% in 2018/2019 trainings. Although this is not related to previous review's recommendation, it is interesting to note that there has been an increasing awareness of the importance of training female volunteers and staff members, particularly BDRCS. This NS encourages its Branches to send one male and one female participants to trainings (as two seats are usually offered in these emergency WASH trainings).
- To further ease reference and dissemination of information with other staff or volunteers, training materials are given to all participants at the end of the training (either soft and/or hard copies). It is hoped that by doing so, other staff and volunteers who do not have the opportunity to participate, can also benefit from the training through the materials/handouts.
- In the first review, it was recommended to carry out smaller scale and localised trainings, in order to train more volunteers, especially in setting up and running of the Man-packs. In Bangladesh, this has been done informally by the Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers who had been trained. As the Man-packs are unpacked between one to three months, as part of maintenance and checks, this was taken as an opportunity to demonstrate the workings of the unit to other volunteers who did not have the chance to be formally trained.

Hardware component

- Focus has also been increasingly given to the deployment and maintenance of the water purification units, particularly allocation of funds for procurement of spare parts, repair works and deployment of trained volunteers to emergency operations. APRO has been working closely with NSs who possess the Man-packs in terms of sourcing suitable local spare parts and starting to put in place some guidance around maintenance and trouble shooting.
- Small allocations have also been given to some NSs under the pledges to be used for the purpose of deploying volunteers for emergency operations, particularly to setup and run the water purification units. For example, JRCS pledges supported the deployment of trained NDWRT members and RCY volunteers of BDRCS, to flooded districts in north-east and north-west of the country, in June 2018 and June 2019. Having this allocation in place helped the NS to rapidly deploy its volunteers and needed assets to respond to the water supply needs of those affected. The lack of emergency fund for quick deployment was mentioned as one of the weaknesses of NSs in the first review, especially in view of its proneness to natural disasters.
- In the first review, many NSs expressed a general lack of availability of contextualized IEC materials. Through the different pledges, key WASH materials continue to be translated, adapted and printed. Some of these materials have been used/disseminated in emergency operations and trainings, benefitting staff, volunteers and affected populations in their understanding of key WASH topics.
- Through the support, there has been developments in terms of WASH standard operating procedures (SoPs) and its integration into disaster management (DM) plans, of some NSs in the Pacific region. This is in response to a review finding where there was a lack of mapping or understanding of WASH resources, both in terms of HR and WASH assets. By having these SoPs in place, it does not only encourage better response (who does what,

where and when) but also pushes NSs to maintain and operate their assets as part of disaster preparedness and more effective disaster response.

6. Main findings and recommendations from the focused review

Although some of the recommendations resulting from the first review have been addressed and some are in-progress as detailed in the previous section, there is room for improvement as per identified from this round's review. Below is a summary of the main findings and recommendations, addressing issues at organisational/strategic and operational levels. The recommendations are presented in more details in the subsequent section.

Organisational/strategic:

- Having dedicated full-time staff in NSs in Bangladesh and Cambodia has been very valuable and deemed necessary. This is especially critical for NSs with more major emergency WASH activities planned, and/or where WASH expertise is absent in the IFRC offices of which the NSs are under care of. LRC does not have a specific WASH personnel recruited under JRCS funding – WASH activities are parked under the responsibility of the Health Department. This somewhat added burden onto the NS Health team, having to cope with their day-to-day business, activities under the emergency response and the emergency WASH activities committed under the JRCS pledge. Therefore, it is recommended that in future support, the cost of local HR is included (or continue to be included) in the project budget. The Emergency WASH Officer position at the APRO has also been a valuable one, providing technical, managerial and strategic support, either remotely or in-person, in close consultation with the NSs. This position is increasingly becoming critical due to diminishing IFRC WASH HR in the AP region in general.
- Related to the above point, it is recommended that emergency WASH activities continue to be implemented in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Lao PDR, at the very least. This continuity is important to ensure the HR developed and invested upon, especially trained NS staff, continue to have the avenue/platform and needed resources to apply and disseminate what they have learned to other colleagues and volunteers. This also works towards ensuring retention of those trained to be able to respond to emergencies, within their respective countries, and potentially to neighbouring countries and even internationally.
- Support from the JRCS to the NSs in AP region, through the IFRC, has been rolled out on a yearly basis i.e. pledges running for 12 months. Based on management of past pledges, the process of signing the project grant agreements with NSs has been a time-consuming process, taking between one to three months, hence taking valuable time away from implementation of the planned activities. Therefore, if possible, a multi-year support is recommended, to give the concerned NSs and IFRC offices more time to roll out the activities. Having a longer-term support will also enable NSs to plan and work on activities more effectively and of greater impact.

Software component

- Majority of the recommendations of the first review have been addressed or are being addressed in the current on-going pledge. However, a few comments were made in relation to timing of some of the training sessions based on feedback from interviewees, specifically insufficient time for practical sessions. The training schedule/agenda will continue to be fine-tuned with the NSs to allow for more time for this purpose.
- Emergency WASH trainings need to be carried out consistently and in a progressive manner. It is important to continue carrying out these trainings to expand the pool of people trained, particularly as volunteers may leave the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement due to employment or other commitments. This is critical for countries which are prone to disasters, that may require rapid deployment of a large number of volunteers across different geographical areas.

Hardware component

- Due to the support of JRCS, several NSs have been equipped with Man-packs. Although specific personnel have been appointed to take responsibility of these units (these individuals could be a staff or a volunteer), effort in strengthening the O&M should be focused on in future emergency WASH support, to ensure sustainability of these assets. Systems and guidelines, in addition to appointment of specific personnel, will need to be in place to assist the NSs on how best to operate and maintain the equipment, both during emergencies and normal times. Guidelines such as preventive maintenance checklist and troubleshooting will need to be developed over time, in close discussions with the NSs.

7. Specific findings and recommendations from the focused review

BANGLADESH

Pledge	Key WASH activities implemented	
	Software	Hardware
M1603143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Man-pack induction trainings in Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Tangail, Manikgonj, Sirajgonj and Bogura 	
M1804007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDWRT training in Manikgonj 2 unit-level emergency WASH trainings in Lalmonirhat and Sirajgonj Demonstration of Man-pack unit at the RCY Camp in Chittagong Deployment of NDWRT members for emergency operations to Moulavi Bazar district due to northeast floods (the pledge supported the cost of deployment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair and maintenance of Man-pack units (previously procured under another donor), including procurement of spare parts
M1903061 (as of Feb 2020) ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 unit-level emergency WASH trainings in Jessore and Bogura NDWRT training in Savar, Dhaka Deployment of volunteers to flood-affected districts in north-eastern and north-western 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair and maintenance of Man-pack units (previously procured under another donor), including procurement of spare parts

Key points and potential impact captured from interviews and observation	Possible improvements and suggestions
<p>Training-related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 13 trainings were carried out from 2016 to 2019, training 241 staff and volunteers (73F)⁶. Comparison of the average pre- and post-test scores indicate improvements in knowledge of key WASH concepts and approaches – trainings in 2018/2019 recorded pre- and post-test scores of 32% versus 73% while trainings in 2019/2020 round recorded 48% versus 80%⁷. In terms of male/female participant breakdown, the percentage of female participants steadily grew over the years of support (26% in 2016/2017 versus 37% in 2019/2020). In general, those interviewed appreciated the diverse training methodologies used, particularly the practical/hands-on sessions. Majority of the topics was found to be beneficial, which they would not have had the chance to learn, if not during these emergency WASH trainings. The trainings also allowed sufficient space and time for interaction and sharing amongst the participants, and questions with the facilitators. There were comments on timing i.e. participants requiring more time to practice especially to setup and run the different water purification units. In the unit-level training in Bogura, the two teams did not have sufficient time to rotate with one another (as one team was tasked to setup the Aquasure, and the other for the Man-pack). One interviewee mentioned that having such specialised trainings encourage more volunteers to join the NS as this type of training is seen as an attraction to RCY volunteers. The same interviewee further mentioned that trainings such as these need to continue in order to maintain/expand the pool of people trained, particularly so for youth volunteers who may move out/relocate due to employment opportunities, etc. At the moment, only two volunteers are sent per district to participate in each training. The BDRCS WASH officer shares the soft copy of the training materials with each participating district, which then supposedly are disseminated to the respective participants. 42 out of 51 deployed to flood-affected north-eastern and north-western districts (the country was hit with monsoon rains from July to September 2019) received trainings supported by JRCS. Their tasks mainly were related to setting up and operating the Man-pack units, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider extending the training by 0.5 (min) or 1 day (max) to enable rotation of teams; this is to ensure sufficient time for the teams to try out the different water purification units. To consider opening these trainings up to individuals outside the RCRC Movement for e.g. government officials or NGOs; in an effort to build relationship and for better coordination. In future emergency WASH support, to continue to focus on the same targeted disaster-prone districts and expand the pool of trained volunteers by having consistent emergency WASH trainings. The pool of people trained needs to be consistently expanded in view of the frequency and severity of disasters the country is facing with, and to better retain RCY volunteers.

⁵ At point of writing, there is a plan to organise another unit-level training in March 2020 due to savings resulting from previous trainings

⁶ Some may be repeat participants i.e. the same person attending more than one training

⁷ All trainings in Bangladesh carried out pre- and post-tests except for the Man-pack induction trainings (under M1603143).

<p>distribution of the processed water i.e. jerry cans filled with water, and distribution of hygiene items. In general, interviewees expressed greater confidence in operating Man-pack and prepared them for emergency response. They further mentioned that they were able to apply what they have learned during the trainings in their deployment.</p>	
<p>Man-pack related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of 8 Man-packs (procured under another donor, prepositioned at strategic locations) was assessed by the BDRCS WASH Officer. The units underwent repairs and servicing works, including procurement of additional spare parts. By doing so, the NS is now better prepared for future disasters, especially in fulfilling water supply needs during emergencies. • Interviewees who were deployed expressed that the units were easy to setup and operate. Feedback on the quality of the processed water was mixed. At one location of setup, there was some initial reluctance by the recipients due to the chlorine smell but through explanation by the volunteers, the acceptance level grew over time. At another location of setup, there were no issues with chlorine smell and mentioned that the Man-pack is better than Aquasure as the water processed by the latter has a stronger chlorine smell and can be perceived negatively due to sediments at the bottom of the water tank. This is because the tank that comes with the Aquasure has no cover and hence the process of coagulation and sedimentation is visible to passers-by during the treatment process. • The Man-packs get checked regularly (ranging from monthly to every 3 months), through the initiative of some RCY volunteers. The units are set-up and its condition checked. Spare parts, which are locally sourced, and repairs needed are informed to the BDRCS WASH officer, and these are purchased during the officer's monitoring visits to the Branches or purchased by the volunteers who get reimbursed afterwards. Common issues found so far were rusty nuts and bolts, and metal frames. Technical assistance may be requested from IFRC APRO in cases where spare parts have to be sourced out of the country or from the manufacturer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In future emergency WASH support, strengthen the O&M component of water purification units, including ensuring allocation of resources for repair works and procurement of spare parts. In addition, to work closely with BDRCS WASH officer to setup and put in place a guideline such as preventive maintenance checklist and troubleshooting.

CAMBODIA

Pledge	Key WASH activities implemented	
	Software	Hardware
M1603143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency WASH training-of-trainer (ToT) in Prey Veng • Provincial level emergency WASH training in Prey Veng • District level emergency WASH training in Prey Veng • Training on the use of hygiene promotion (HP) box in emergencies in Prey Veng and Phnom Penh • Adaptation/contextualization of HP box content • Development of IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositioning of 2 Man-pack units in Prey Veng and Kampong Thom
M1704007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic emergency WASH trainings in Prey Veng and Kampong Thom (twice/province) • Advanced emergency WASH trainings in Prey Veng and Kampong Thom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositioning of 2 Man-pack units in Prey Veng and Kampong Thom • Handover compartment bag test kits (CBT), turbidity tubes and water testing reagents, and some items for HP box e.g. IEC materials, stationeries and visibility materials
M1804007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic emergency WASH trainings in Kampot and Preah Vihear • Advanced emergency WASH trainings in Kampot and Preah Vihear • 13 hygiene education sessions targeting villagers at flood-prone districts in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Prey Veng, Kampot and Preah Vihear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositioning of 2 Man-pack units in Kampot and Preah Vihear • Maintenance of previously prepositioned Man-pack units, including sourcing for spare parts and consumable materials
M1903061 (as of Feb 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher emergency WASH trainings in Kampong Thom, Prey Veng, Kampot and Preah Vihear • Dissemination of key hygiene messages through quarterly monitoring visits of CRC Branch staff 	

Key points and potential impact captured from interviews and observation	Possible improvements and suggestions
<p>Training-related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 19 trainings were carried out from 2016 to 2019, training 499 staff and volunteers (191F)⁸. These trainings also indirectly benefitted 334 villagers as a result of latrine and handwashing facilities built as part of training practical sessions. • Comparison of the average pre- and post-test scores indicate improvements in knowledge of key WASH concepts and approaches. • In terms of male/female participant breakdown, the percentage of female participants steadily grew over the years of support (25% in 2016/2017 versus 39% in 2019/2020). • Generally, those interviewed expressed increased level of confidence in carrying out emergency WASH activities, if they were to be deployed. The practical sessions were beneficial, and appreciated the time provided for discussions and sharing of experiences. • Based on the interviews, positive feedback on methods used and topics covered was received. There is a difference in the methodology used in the basic and advanced emergency WASH trainings – in the advanced training, the ‘station’ methodology was adopted where smaller teams were formed, rotating among three stations. Smaller groups allowed for more space for interaction and to raise any concerns or to seek further clarifications from the facilitation team. As part of the initiative to build local capacity, the assigned trainer for one of the stations was the Branch staff, who was trained in the basic training. This was an opportunity to not only apply what they have learned and becoming more well-versed in emergency WASH topics, but also gave them a boost of confidence while doing so. • The training module was consistently fine-tuned to adjust to the level of knowledge of the participants and adjusted to keep aligned with standards and guidelines such as the IFRC WASH guideline for hygiene promotion in emergency operations (2017) and IFRC MHM guideline (July 2019). The addition of the topic of needs assessment into the advanced training module was appreciated as this topic was found to be beneficial (this is not practiced by the NS in its emergency operations). • New tools and games were also incorporated such as using Glo-germ kit to highlight the importance of hand washing with soap, pocket chart voting as another community tool to collect and analyse information on WASH practices and a Sphere quiz as a more interactive and fun way to learn about key minimum standards practiced by global humanitarian responders. • Those interviewed mentioned that they have put into good use what they have gained from the trainings, particularly into their activities at the village level, in their capacity as volunteers and Branch and sub-Branch staff. • In terms of timing, comments were generally positive except for requests for more time allocated for the topic of needs assessment, particularly for group exercise. They also found the WASH needs assessment template useful and interesting as they have not seen/used one before. Hard copies of presentation slides and relevant materials were distributed to the participants, which they found useful and ease future reference. • In general, interviewees expressed greater confidence in operating Man-pack and prepared them for emergency response. The same sentiment was expressed by those who were interviewed in Kampong Thom, who were deployed to respond to a flood in September 2018. The flood was caused by a dam collapse in Attapeu province in Lao PDR, affecting some districts in Stung Treng province in Cambodia. 	<p>Based on the feedback from the interviewees regarding more time for the topic of needs assessment, the training agenda is being fine-tuned to accommodate to this request. This is done in close consultation with the Project Officer of the CRC.</p>
<p>Hygiene education-related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key health and hygiene messages were disseminated to 3,219 villagers⁹ through hygiene education sessions carried out in disaster-prone villagers in the targeted provinces i.e. Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Prey Veng. The sessions also indirectly benefitted 10,983 villagers through informal sharing with their family members, neighbours, etc. by those who had participated in these sessions. Participating villagers also received a copy of f-diagram and an emergency WASH leaflet during the session, for easy reference. 	<p>In future emergency WASH support, consider including resources for this purpose. In addition, an evidence-based approach needs to be carried out to analyse and document the change of behaviour of villagers.</p>

⁸ Some may be repeat participants i.e. the same person attending more than one training

⁹ Some may be repeat villagers i.e. the same person attending more than one hygiene education session

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sessions benefitted not only villagers but was perceived as a way for the trained Branch staff (who received emergency WASH trainings) to put into practice and disseminate what they have learned from the training. • Positive feedback received from participating villagers, expressing that the topics covered were beneficial to their daily practice. Some of the topics they managed to recall during the FGDs were how to treat and safely store water, proper handwashing and critical times to wash their hands and the importance of using proper sanitation facilities. The sessions were a great opportunity for them to be exposed to these topics, which otherwise would not have been possible. All of those interviewed mentioned that they have attended more than one session. • Those interviewed appreciated the diverse methods used to convey these messages, utilizing as much visual aids as possible such as flipchart, three-pile sorting and demonstration of using water purification sachet. Some of those interviewed noticed that their family members experienced less diarrhoea, as a result of increased knowledge on household water treatment and importance of hand washing with soap. One of them mentioned that her family started to boil their drinking water, which they had previously consumed directly from the pond. 	
<p>Man-pack related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Man-packs were purchased for the CRC – Kampot and Preah Vihear (one each), and Prey Veng and Kampong Thom (two each). With the availability of these water purification units, the NS is now better prepared for future disasters, especially in fulfilling water supply needs, as evidenced from the flood response in Stung Treng province. At that time, four Man-packs and ten emergency response team members were deployed, all of whom received trainings under the support of JRCS. As a result of the Man-pack deployment, 3,166 people benefitted from 16,510 litres of water produced. This is a step-up in terms of service to those affected, which the NS has never historically done (traditionally, the NS is more used to distributing food items and non-food items during a disaster). The Kampong Thom RC Branch staff interviewed further mentioned that if these water purification units were around during a flood in 2011, they would have been able to provide water to the evacuees who were left without safe water supply. It is important to note that the cost of deploying the HR and Man-pack units to Stung Treng were covered by the Kampong Thom RC Branch office. • In the case of Preah Vihear RC Branch, the RC Branch staff mentioned that they are now prepared to provide safe water when needed. The Branch has some prior experiences in water supply activities such as drilling of boreholes during the 2008/2009 armed conflict and distribution of ceramic filters a few years ago after Typhoon Ketsana but has not had the capacity to produce water before. • In terms of quality of water produced by the deployed Man-pack units, the interviewees mentioned that the water initially smelled of chlorine. They advised the recipients to safely store the water while the chlorine dissipates, before consuming it. • Similar to Bangladesh, common issues experienced by the Branches so far are rusty nuts and bolts, metal frames and pipe inlet/outlet connectors. The CRC Project Officer who oversees the management and implementation of the project activities also managed to locally source for gravel and sand to replace the content of the sand filter from the manufacturer. • Besides the issue of rust, maintenance of the Man-pack units is managed well by the Branches. In the case of Preah Vihear RC Branch, quarterly checks are carried out i.e. inspecting condition of the components particularly looking out for rust and running the pump. Spare parts are sourced, and repair works are done as needed. In general, RC Branches with prepositioned Man-pack units are able to cover cost of minor repair works and purchase of spare parts. Technical assistance may be requested from IFRC APRO in cases where spare parts have to be sourced out of the country or from the manufacturer. 	<p>In future emergency WASH support, strengthen the O&M component of water purification units, including ensuring allocation of resources for repair works and procurement of spare parts. In addition, to work closely with CRC project officer to setup and put in place a guideline such as preventive maintenance checklist and troubleshooting.</p>
<p>Adaptation/contextualization and development of IEC materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation/contextualization and development of IEC materials according to the local context assist NS staff and volunteers to better understand and disseminate key WASH concepts and approaches, not only during emergencies but also peace times especially with community members. 	<p>In future emergency WASH support, to continue allocating resources for this purpose, taking into consideration new guidelines/manuals introduced over time. This is critical to ensure continuous dissemination of new information to NS staff and volunteers.</p>

LAO PDR

Pledge	Key WASH activities implemented	
	Software	Hardware
M1603143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency WASH ToT in Khammouane Training on the use of hygiene promotion (HP) box in emergencies in Khammouane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositioning of 2 Man-pack units in Vientiane and Khammouane
M1704007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency WASH ToT in Oudomxay Basic emergency WASH training in Oudomxay Basic emergency WASH trainings in Champasak (twice) Advanced emergency WASH training, Luang Prabang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositioning of 2 Man-pack units in Champasak and Oudomxay Handover of 1 portable turbidity meter
M1804007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency WASH training in Luang Prabang Emergency WASH training in Xayabouly Lessons learned workshop, Vientiane; to review past emergency WASH activities, and reflect and share experiences among staff and volunteers involved in the Attapeu emergency operations¹⁰ Development, printing and distribution of IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositioning of 2 Man-pack units in Luang Prabang and Xayabouly
M1903061 (as of Feb 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-facilitation by LRC staff in the HP in emergencies ToT in Thailand (covering deployment cost of the staff) 	

Key points and potential impact captured from interviews and observation	Possible improvements and suggestions
<p>Training-related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 9 trainings were carried out from 2016 to 2019, training 201 staff and volunteers (50F)¹¹. These trainings also indirectly benefitted 1,185 people (1,134 students and 51 teachers) as a result of latrine and handwashing facilities built as part of training practical sessions. 2 persons from Palang Merah Indonesia were the facilitators for the first round of trainings, as part of peer-to-peer support. In terms of male/female participant breakdown, the percentage of female participants reduced over the years of support (41% in 2016/2017 versus 14% in 2018/2019). Overall, the trainings strengthened the capacity of selected NS staff and volunteers in emergency WASH. The trainings were intentionally carried out at the province level (rather than in NHQ/the capital city) in order to focus on staff and volunteers at the Branch and sub-Branch levels as they are usually the first responders during a disaster. Initially, the training materials were in English but progressively translated to Lao language over the years. The training content was also fine-tuned/adapted over time to make it better suited to the local context. Issue of timing was made where more time was needed for practical sessions. Modules related to sanitation and hygiene need to be given more time and emphasis during these trainings as it seemed that more time was allocated for water supply. Some of those trained in the 2017 emergency WASH trainings were deployed to support the emergency operations in Attapeu province. The NS was able to reach affected villagers within days after the dam collapse. Many of those affected expressed their appreciation for the timely response, not only in terms of provision of drinking water, but also HP activities and construction of latrines implemented by the NS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider extending the training from two to three days to enable more time for practical sessions. To consider dividing the participants into smaller groups to encourage maximum understanding and more space for interaction between the participants and the facilitators. To revise the training modules and allocate more time for topics related to sanitation, HP and troubleshooting of Man-packs; in the past trainings, modules seemed to lean more towards water supply.
<p>Man-pack related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Man-packs were purchased for the LRC – one each prepositioned in Vientiane, Khammouane, Champasak, Oudomxay, Luang Prabang and Xayabouly. A portable turbidity meter was also handed over to the NS, which will assist the NS in determining the level of suspended 	<p>In future emergency WASH support, to work closely with LRC counterpart to setup and put in place a guideline</p>

¹⁰ The Xepian-Xe Nam Noy hydroelectric dam in south-eastern Attapeu province had collapsed, resulting in flooding not only affecting Lao PDR but also some districts in Stung Treng province in Cambodia

¹¹ Some may be repeat participants i.e. the same person attending more than one training

<p>solids in an accurate manner, a critical water quality parameter during assessment of drinking water sources and to ascertain the quality of drinking water before distribution to the mass populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the availability of these water purification units, the NS is now better prepared for future disasters, especially in fulfilling water supply needs, as evidenced from the flash floods emergency operations which was triggered by the dam collapse in Attapeu province. More than 11,000 people benefitted from the provision of at least 185,000 litres of water, produced by the deployment of 4 Man-packs to the provinces of Attapeu, Khammouane and Luang Prabang. The NS was able to reach affected villagers within days after the dam collapse, with the units and trained HR to operate them. Water produced at that time was well-accepted by those affected. The results of water testing by the Health Department was also found to be acceptable. • Greatest impact due to the LRC role in the above emergency operations was the recognition of the NS by relevant stakeholders such as the government and international NGOs, as a key player in emergency WASH. In the past, the NS used to carry out minimal emergency WASH activities such as distribution of bottled water and Aquatabs. • When the Man-packs were used during real emergency situations and in trainings, users found it easy to be installed and operated. No major issues found except for some leakages. The interviewee further highlighted the importance of deploying experienced volunteers particularly in the early stages of the operations, to ensure that the units are setup correctly and handled properly. • The responsibility of maintenance is tasked with committee members (each province has formed one). These members are LRC staff at the provincial level, where the Man-packs are prepositioned. These units are checked on a monthly basis, based on a checklist. After each deployment, it was mentioned that the units get cleaned and dried out before placing them back into storage. Technical assistance may be requested from IFRC APRO in cases where spare parts have to be sourced out of the country or from the manufacturer. • The NS is able to cover the cost for repairs and spare parts on their own (some provinces have access to emergency fund from the government). These committee members could also be deployed to other provinces to assist disaster response activities or activities under the IFRC emergency operations. 	<p>such as preventive maintenance checklist and troubleshooting.</p>
<p>Adaptation/contextualization and development of IEC materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various IEC materials were developed, printed and distributed, which is an important tool for NS staff and volunteers in emergencies and developmental programmes. These posters were developed based on the version obtained from their government. • Key topics of the IEC materials include household water treatment, hand washing and Sphere standards. Some of the hand washing posters were distributed during the emergency operations. • The posters were found to be too wordy and may not have suited to the diverse audience (consisting of different ethnic groups). A similar comment was earlier mentioned in the lessons learned workshop. 	<p>Improvements to be made to the existing set of IEC materials – mainly on: i) simplify the language, focusing on key messages ii) focus on one specific subject instead of multiple topics within the same material iii) use language that are easily understandable by the local population (to avoid misinterpretation and limit ambiguity) and iv) readable from afar.</p>
<p>Co-facilitation of training in Thailand by the LRC Director of Health Promotion Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training was organised by Thai RC, funded by another donor. The pledge covered the cost of the participation of the LRC Director of Health Promotion Department. He utilized what he had learned from the regional hygiene promotion in emergency operations ToT in Bandung, Indonesia, in April 2019, where he was one of the participants. His involvement as a co-facilitator was an initiative to promote more peer-to-peer support within the region. 	
<p>Lessons learned workshop, Vientiane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of the workshop was to review past emergency WASH activities, and reflect and share experiences among staff and volunteers involved in the Attapeu emergency operations. • Main outcomes¹² as follows: 	<p>See above for recommendation in relation to IEC materials.</p>

¹² The Xepian-Xe Nam Noy hydroelectric dam in south-eastern Attapeu province had collapsed, resulting in flooding not only affecting Lao PDR but also some districts in Stung Treng province in Cambodia

- 3 people from each Branch (where the Aquaplus units are prepositioned) to be appointed as caretakers of the water purification units, including running of the units at an agreed frequency, sourcing for and purchasing spare parts, storing, maintaining and transporting these units to disaster areas;
- In relation to emergency WASH trainings, IEC materials should be developed in consideration of the local context and prepared well in advanced; and
- In relation to training materials, it was recommended that posters should focus on one specific subject in the local language, readable from afar and in a language where it is easily understandable by the local population.

KEY WASH ACTIVITIES LED BY IFRC APRO AND IN OTHER FOCUS COUNTRIES

Country	Pledge no.	Key WASH activities implemented	Further details and potential impact
APRO-led	M1704007	<p>Translation and/or printing of key WASH and Health-related IEC materials¹³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 NSs took the opportunity to translate and/or print key WASH and Health-related materials to encourage learning and dissemination of relevant information among RCVs and staff of NSs. • The household water treatment and safe storage field manual was translated from English to Khmer (Cambodia) and Tetum (Timor-Leste), and the epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) toolkit to Bislama (Vanuatu). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 63,605 people expected to benefit from messages from these materials, assuming complete distribution/utilization. • 4 NSs distributed these materials in emergency operations – tube well disinfection guideline in the Bangladesh northeast flood operation; ECV toolkits in the PNG measles outbreak and Vanuatu Ambae volcanic eruption operations, and flood in Malaysia. • Some of the other possible ways of utilization/dissemination of these materials are as follows: i) used for trainings of staff and volunteers ii) distributed during key WASH meetings/conferences/fundraising events iii) distributed to community members during emergencies or as part of developmental WASH programmes.
	M1903061	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional-level training on WASH guidelines for HP in emergencies ToT in Bandung, Indonesia with participants coming from 16 countries¹⁴. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 participants coming from 16 different countries, from NSs, IFRC and ICRC. • As this is a ToT, the training provided in-depth information not only on the topics itself but also on facilitation skills and methodologies used. All the resources were shared with the participants upon completion of the training, to enable them to adapt and replicate the training in their respective NSs. Positive feedback was generally received, where the topics covered were found to be highly relevant to their work. • Based on the evaluation done at the end of the training, a high number of the participants expressed confidence in implementing HP in the next emergency, and increased capacity and interest to carry out a similar training upon return to their respective NSs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation/adaptation/printing of IFRC WASH guideline for hygiene promotion in emergency operations – translation process completed for NSs of Cambodia, DPRK and Malaysia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Cambodia and Malaysia, the translation of the IFRC WASH guideline for hygiene promotion in emergency operations from English to Khmer and Bahasa Malaysia, respectively, has been completed. • In DPRK, the same document is in the process of being translated and adapted to the local context. The translated guideline will be printed. • Efforts in translation/adaptation/printing goes towards better understanding and dissemination of key WASH concepts and information to NS staff and volunteers, and eventually to the affected populations.

¹³ For NSs of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, PNG, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu

¹⁴ From NSs of Bangladesh, Cambodia, DPRK, France, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Japan, PNG, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Thailand (including a few from ICRC)

DPRK	M1603143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency WASH training in Sinyang County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 staff and volunteers, and relevant government officials. Training was facilitated by trainers from the NS and anti-epidemic station, which is the agency responsible for water quality in the country. Training focused on O&M of Man-pack (in line with the Man-pack units handed over to the NS). The training participants form part of a roster of people to be mobilized in case of disasters, therefore strengthening the response capacity during emergencies.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositioning of 2 Man-pack units in 2 county Branches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prepositioning of the Man-pack units has increased the production capacity of potable drinking water of the NS during emergencies. These are now located in county Branches situated in mountainous areas, prone to landslides and floods. These units are found to be suitable for the condition of the area in view of its relatively small size which will ease transportation.
Pacific	M1603143	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional emergency WASH training in Suva, Fiji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 participants, targeting 12 Pacific NSs¹⁵ and National Disaster Management Office. 13 out 26 RC participants are considered as ready for surge deployments internationally.
	M1704007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency WASH training in Apia, Samoa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 participants (9F), targeting NHQ and Branch staff Some of the trained personnel were mobilized during the Tropical Cyclone Gita operation in Samoa.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency WASH training in Port Vila, Vanuatu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 participants (8F), targeting NHQ and Branch staff
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of WASH component into DM/contingency planning process of NSs of Solomon Islands and Cook Islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, the integration of WASH component into contingency planning/DM encourages not only better response (who does what, where and when) but also pushes NSs to think of how to maintain and operate some of its assets (such as water purification units) as part disaster preparedness. For Solomon Islands RC: WASH SoP has been finalised and WASH component has been integrated into the NS contingency plan for tropical cyclones. The SoP is aimed to ensure an efficient and effective WASH response, in collaboration with other actors in an event of a natural disaster or disease outbreak. It takes into consideration the resources (HR and WASH hardware) needed to address WASH needs of the affected populations. The NS also carried out a tabletop exercise based on its contingency plan, involving all four of its Branches and relevant stakeholders. For Cook Islands RC, WASH component has been incorporated into their overall DM plan. The plan outlines the available assets (including volunteers) and the activities to be taken by the NS when responding to disasters.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of the NOMAD water purification unit (previously purchased under another donor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the NOMAD which was placed on standby was not utilized during the operations, having a working unit further strengthens the capacity of Samoa RC in responding to safe drinking water supply needs during upcoming cyclone seasons.
	M1804007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH and disaster training in Yap, Micronesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 participants, targeting volunteers (11F). The training also covered disaster-related topics such as assessment and different associated tools/methodologies such as transect walk, community mapping and seasonal calendar.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of WASH component into DM/contingency planning process of Vanuatu RC 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH SOP for Vanuatu RC has been completed and in-place, including its integration into the existing DM plan. The WASH SOP is aimed to ensure an efficient and effective WASH response, in collaboration with government and non-governmental actors, in an event of a natural disaster or disease outbreak. It takes into consideration HR and WASH hardware needed to address WASH needs of the affected populations. 	

¹⁵ Cook Islands, French (New Caledonia Branch), Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Australia and New Zealand

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This does not only encourage better response (who does what, where and when) but also pushes the NS to think of how to maintain and operate some of its assets (such as water purification units) as part disaster preparedness.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, printing and distribution of WASH posters for 9 NSs¹⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Suva, in close collaboration with the NSs of Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Palau, Micronesia, Samoa, Tonga and Marshall Islands, developed 3 types of WASH posters - handwashing with soap, drinking water safety and security, and environmental health. These posters will be distributed to the most vulnerable communities through existing community-based health and WASH programmes, to be used as an educational tool that fills the information, education and communication gap across these NSs. A total of 3,092 pieces of posters were printed and handed over to the respective NSs.
		CBT kits to Micronesia RC (4 boxes) and Vanuatu RC (3 boxes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kit enables rapid on-site detection of faecal contamination in water. Some of these CBT kits were utilized in the training in the Island of Yap, Vanuatu.
	M1903061	Emergency WASH and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) training in Tarawa, Kiribati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 participants (12F), targeting staff and volunteers of 2 NS Branches. The facilitators were from Samoa Red Cross (as a part of peer-to-peer support, covering the emergency WASH part of the training) and the DM Coordinator, supported by the Climate Change Advisor (for sessions related to EWEA). A representative from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE) presented an overview on water and sanitation, and Kiribati national standards. Generally, participants gained more knowledge in key WASH topics and hence felt more confident in providing WASH services. The training also built a better relationship with local actors such as with MISE and other key stakeholders. Topics on EWEA were incorporated into this training, for a more holistic approach (this is generally the approach in the Pacific region) i.e. better understanding of potential threats, hazards and its mitigation actions, will increase the NS disaster preparedness.
	M1903061	Emergency WASH and Climate Change training in Tuvalu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 participants (16F), targeting staff and volunteers. The training was facilitated by the IFRC CCST Suva WASH advisor. Pre- and post-test scores indicate improvements in level of knowledge – score of 7/30 versus 18/30. The training introduced key standards and guidelines i.e. Sphere minimum standards and the IFRC Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies. Several government representatives presented sessions in the training e.g. from Public Health Department on water quality testing, from Department of Waste Management on issues and solutions for Tuvalu The training also managed to discuss about the role of Tuvalu RC, before, during and after a disaster. The results were summarised in a draft WASH SoP.
		CBT kits to Kiribati RC and Tuvalu RC (a box each)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kit enables rapid on-site detection of faecal contamination in water. The CBT kit was utilized in the emergency WASH training in Tuvalu.
		Prepositioning of 1 Man-pack unit in Madang province, PNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit has been prepositioned in Madang since July 2019.

¹⁶ NSs of Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu, Tonga and Vanuatu

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This unit will strengthen the capacity of provision of water supply during emergencies, in view of the multiple hazards this province faces such as flooding, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.
PNG	M1903061	Emergency WASH training in PNG (twice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 participants (16F), targeting Branch staff and volunteers. • The first training was facilitated by the IFRC CCST Suva WASH advisor, and Braun Konos, a PNG volunteer who was one of the participants of the HP ToT in Bandung, Indonesia. • An interest was found on the topic of MHM, which has never been covered before, and on the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies, particularly on the 4 areas of focus i.e. dignity, access, participation and safety. • A set of WASH posters was developed and printed, which were then distributed to the participants (10 copies for each Branch). The posters covered topics such as proper handwashing, drinking water safety and environmental health.