

Peru

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Thematic Report



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATM	Municipal Technical Areas
C4D	Communication for Development
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
DET	Dry Ecological Toilet
ENAPRES	Encuesta Nacional de Programas Estratégicos (National Survey on Strategic Programs)
ENDES	Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (National Demographic Health Survey)
INEI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics)
LACRO	UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
MIDIS	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MVCS	Ministry for Housing, Construction and Sanitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPS/OMS	World Health Organization
PNSR	National Rural Sanitation Program
PIGRS	Comprehensive Risk Management Plan in Sanitation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUNASS	National Superintendent of Sanitation Services
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

I. Executive Summary

The Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) estimated in 2016 that 3.4 million Peruvians lack access to a water service and 8 million Peruvians lacking sewage or excreta disposal systems. The gaps are particularly noticeable in the Amazonian rural areas, due to the population spread over a large territory and the difficulty of access to these small communities in remote areas. As a result, investments in sanitation infrastructure are usually costly and inefficient.

In 2017, the National Survey on Strategic Programs (ENAPRES) revealed that only 72.2% of Peruvians living in rural areas had access to water and less than 25% had adequate sanitation facilities. To address these gaps, a new legal framework DL No. 1280 '*Ley Marco de la Gestión y Prestación de los Servicios de Saneamiento*' was drafted to respond to established goals of providing universal coverage of sanitation services for urban areas by 2021 and for rural areas by 2030 and included communities with less than 200 inhabitants. In this context, there is an opportunity for UNICEF to capitalize on its implementation experience in Loreto and Ucayali.

In 2018, UNICEF Peru's thematic WASH funds supported three main areas of work that not only contributed to the achievement of its CPD output but also, contributed to strengthening WASH networks and disaster risk-management strategies. These three areas are: a) knowledge management, b) technical assistance for public management and normative development, and c) local intervention with technical solutions for WASH in rural contexts.

UNICEF Peru commissioned two studies, a systematization of the implementation of the comprehensive WASH model in Ucayali and Loreto, and a qualitative study on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) to be conducted in Loreto, Ucayali, Huancavelica and Carabayllo. Results of these studies should be available in the first and second quarters of 2019, respectively.

UNICEF Peru provided technical support to SUNASS for the determination of are for the provision of WASH services and for the development of an effective communication strategy for the sensitization and information on rural sanitation. As part of the risk management strategy, UNICEF is also committed to provide technical support to the WASH Forum.

At a local level, in 2018, UNICEF's funds contributed to the construction of 150 Dry Ecological Toilets (DET) in two rural communities Loreto and Ucayali. Furthermore, recognition was given to local authorities in Loreto on their efforts implementing the comprehensive WASH model with a certification of free from open defecation to 14 communities.

In 2019, UNICEF will use the evidence generated from the MHM study to engage the education and health sectors in providing girls and adolescents with the support and infrastructure they need to manage their menstrual needs in school. In coordination with SUNASS and MVCS, it will implement a pilot to validate and update the guide for formulating Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plans for sanitation service providers in Loreto. In addition, it will develop technical standards needed for the WASH model to qualify for municipal investment projects and will continue to promote the certification of free of open defecation after the successful experience in Loreto.

II. Strategic Context in 2018

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), the estimated population of Peru in 2017 was 31.8 million inhabitants, of which 77.7% lived in urban areas and 22.3% in rural areas.

In January 2018, the INEI estimated that 94.4% of the urban population had access to water services, while in rural areas it was 71.9%. Coverage for sewerage was 72.7% of the total population, 88.8% in urban areas and 16.6% in rural ones. Moreover, 25.4% of the rural population did not have any type of sanitary service.¹ Such gaps are particularly noticeable in the Amazonian rural areas (Table 1), due to the dispersion of the population and the difficulty of access, which means that any investment in sanitary infrastructure is very high and inefficient.

Table 1. Coverage in water and sanitation per region, 2017 (MVCS/National Sanitation Plan)

	COVERAGE (%)			
	WATER		SANITATION	
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
PERU	94.4	72.2	88.9	24.3
LORETO	76	13	58	3
UCAYALI	79	36	51	4

Source: ENAPRES 2017.

Similarly, the lack of water and sanitation are important determinants for the survival and health of girls and boys. The Demographic Health Survey (ENDES, 2017) found that 11.0% of children under 5 years of age were affected by diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey, 12.9% of children under 5 years of age are chronically malnourished and 43.6% under 3 years of age are anaemic, but in Loreto and Ucayali these indicators show significant gaps (Table 2). At the same time, these regions include a large proportion of indigenous Amazonian population, in which poverty, lack of services, food insecurity, and cultural barriers make the provision of quality services difficult.

Table 2. Child health indicators

	Child mortality*	Stunting	Anemia**	Diarrheal disease***
Peru	16	12.9%	43.6%	11.0%
Loreto	29.5	23.8%	61.5%	13.8%
Ucayali	22.6	19.4%	59.1%	13.7%

* ENDES 2017, confidence interval, calculated for the last 10 years

** ENDES 2017, anemia in children under 3 years old

*** ENDES 2017, children who had diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey

Peru's sanitation sector has established goals of providing universal coverage of sanitation services for urban areas by 2021 and for rural areas by 2030.² Thus, in 2017 the sanitation sector approved a legal sectoral framework - *DL No. 1280 'Ley Marco de la Gestión y Prestación de los Servicios de Saneamiento'*. The framework also extended the scope of competence of the National Superintendent of Sanitation Services (SUNASS) for the exercise of its functions to communities with less than 200 inhabitants in rural areas and mandated SUNASS to determine the area of provision of rural sanitation. In this context, there

¹ INEI. Perú, formas de acceso al agua y saneamiento básico. Marzo 2018.

² MVCS, PNS http://ww3.vivienda.gob.pe/ejes/agua_saneamiento/agua_y_saneamiento.html

is an opportunity for UNICEF to capitalize on its implementation experience in Loreto and Ucayali, working to improve and expand the public sanitation policy to include rural communities of less than 200 inhabitants.

UNICEF Peru's strategic actions in WASH have included: i) implementation of comprehensive water and sanitation models adapted to rural Amazonian areas, ii) community-based activities to promote improved attitudes and behaviors related to water, sanitation and hygiene, and iii) evidence-based advocacy with officials and government authorities at all levels to promote sustainability.

III. Intervention Strategies and Results

UNICEF Peru's current CPD includes a specific output (No. 3.3) focusing on WASH and Environmental Sustainability. This output is part of the Equity for Children outcome (No. 3) which reads: *by 2021, children exposed to concerns related to gender, ethnicity, area of residence, living conditions or differences in skills will live in safe environments and have full access to relevant and quality registration, health, nutrition, care, education, water, sanitation and hygiene services that promote their full development.*

Output 3.3 aims to build capacity of the Government and civil society to advance national policies for water and sanitation in rural areas and disaster risk management, through the implementation of comprehensive environmental management models in rural, indigenous and peri-urban areas. The work on this output so far, has focused on Loreto and Ucayali as mentioned above.

In 2018, UNICEF Peru's thematic WASH funds supported three main areas of work that not only contributed to the achievement of its CPD output but also, contributed to strengthening WASH networks and disaster risk-management strategies. These three areas are: a) knowledge management, b) technical assistance for public management and normative development, and c) local intervention with technical solutions for WASH in rural contexts. WASH activities are fully aligned with organizational benchmarks on communication for development (C4D) for community engagement and behaviour change. For each area of intervention, UNICEF Peru's C4D Officer was consulted and provided input to ensure quality in messages and materials.

a) Knowledge management

UNICEF Peru commissioned a systematization of the implementation of the comprehensive WASH model in Ucayali and Loreto. The systematization aimed to describe, evaluate and explain the processes, activities and results. It also identified key actors, proposed improvements and standardized the main processes of the implementation of the WASH model. This implementation, includes not only the construction of the model, but also the promotion of hygiene practices, and work with local governments to create the necessary conditions of feasibility and sustainability.

The results from the systematization found that the model itself, which includes a Dry Ecological Toilet (DET), grey water treatment and rainwater collection system has been well accepted by targeted communities. It responds to their needs, has multiple uses (i.e. some families also use the water for cooking and washing dishes), it facilitates their daily life and can be integrated into their houses. In terms of the promotion of hygiene practices and proper use and maintenance of the models, the systematization showed that raising awareness and including an educational component to promote healthy practices before the construction and delivery of the DETs helped generate interest in the subject and standardization of knowledge for local authorities and the community members. Furthermore, strengthening the capacities of local authorities and their respective Municipal Technical Areas (ATMs) is needed to ensure sustainability of these actions and allow scale-up. Local governments became involved

in both regions as service providers, either in whole or in part. In general, the systematization found that active participation of the local government and ATM is a key component of a successful implementation.

The systematization is meant to provide evidence that can be shared with public and private organizations to facilitate the replication of the WASH model implementation on a larger scale.

In addition, as part of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) for 2018-2021, UNICEF commissioned a qualitative study on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) to be conducted in Loreto, Ucayali, Huancavelica and Carabayllo, the four prioritized areas of the CPD. The main objective of this study is to identify the challenges, impacts and risks faced by girls and adolescents in MHM in their school environments and the determining factors that cause those challenges, impacts and risks as barriers for their integral development. The main respondents of the investigation will be adolescent women split in two age groups: 10 to 13 years old and 14 to 17 years old. Individual and group interviews will be conducted with these groups of adolescents in educational institutions and regional health centres in diverse contexts: peri urban, rural, indigenous rural villages. Interviews will also be conducted with school principals, teachers, tutors, male adolescents and families, as well as health personnel and local and regional governmental authorities. The preparation for the study and data collection design is complete. Field work is due to begin in March-April 2019, with a final report ready by June 2019.

b) Technical assistance for public management and normative development.

In Peru, the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) and the National Superintendence of Sanitation Services (SUNASS) are the governing and regulating entities of rural sanitation. However, they do not have a record of coordinating their activities. Thus, in September 2018, UNICEF organized a joint workshop to help them incorporate and articulate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) actions and develop an action plan for articulating further actions.

Based on this initial workshop and further discussions with SUNASS, UNICEF has provided technical assistance to SUNASS in two areas:

- Development of procedures to determine the area of provision of sanitation services at national level. This consultancy will review SUNASS' current methodology to determine the provision area and make recommendations on how to improve this process and how to implement it more efficiently. This consultancy is due to finish in June 2019.
- Elaboration of a communication strategy to support the uniformization of knowledge and practices between different actors of the public sector (officials of SUNASS, actors of the WASH sector and local providers of WASH services). The outcomes of this consultancy include the development of the main concepts and key messages on the regulation of rural sanitation service, identification of stakeholders of the strategy and testing the communication strategy in a rural area accordingly. This consultancy is due to finish in April 2019.

In addition, UNICEF provides technical support to the national WASH Forum, one of the few in the region. Although currently lead by UNICEF, the intention is to support the MVCS to take over. In the past year, the forum elaborated a contingency plan to better assess risk in disasters and held 6 ordinary meetings, as well as 1 extraordinary meeting. In collaboration with LACRO, the forum has started a "network map" of stakeholders to increase capacity building between actors in the WASH sector.

c) Local intervention with technical solutions for WASH in rural contexts

Since 2014, when UNICEF Peru first started implementing the comprehensive WASH model, more than 6,200 people have been provided with adequate WASH facilities in 32 rural communities of Loreto and Ucayali.

In 2018, construction of 160 comprehensive WASH models started in two rural communities: Miguel Grau in Nauta (Loreto) and San Rafael in Masisea (Ucayali), with 90 and 60 models respectively. Workshops promoting adequate hygiene and sanitation practices and community door-to-door visits are planned to provide useful information on use and maintenance of the DETs for each family beneficiary. Thematic funds have contributed to this implementation which is expected to be completed in June 2019. Through the program, it is expected that at least 90% of beneficiary families will adopt appropriate hygiene practices and proper use and maintenance of the WASH facilities.

In December 2018, UNICEF Peru held an event in Loreto with local authorities from the municipalities of Indiana and Mazan to recognize their efforts in implementing the comprehensive WASH model and give a certification of free from open defecation to 14 communities. National authorities from the MCVS also attended the event.

IV. Financial Analysis

Table 3: Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in US Dollar)

Output	Fund Sub-Category	Output Planned
3390/A0/05/003/003 WASH & ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY 24-01 Water 24-02 Sanitation	ORR	207,723
	RR	17,278
Total		225,001

**Table 4: Country-level Thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2018
(in US Dollars)**

Grant	Report Class	Recipient	Report date due	Send From	Sponsor Name
SC1499030176	TH	Donor	31/03/2019	3390A0 Peru	Russian Federation

Table 5: Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
24-01 Water	166,811	469,253	6,407	642,472
24-02 Sanitation	171	0	2	173
Total	166,982	469,253	6,409	642,644

Table 6: Thematic Expenses by Programme Area (in US Dollars)

Programme Area	Expenditure Amount		
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Grand Total
24-01 Water	6,829	178,944	185,773
Total	6,829	178,944	185,773

Table 7: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes (in US Dollar)

Specific Intervention Code	Expense
24-01-01 WASH - Enabling environment (policies/strategies, coordination, regulation, financing, planning-monitoring-review, sector capacity development and professionalization)	256,643
24-01-06 Water supply - rural communities service delivery	147,720
24-01-99 Technical assistance - Water	119,021
24-02-08 Sanitation and hygiene - institutions (schools, health carefacilities, ECD centres) including menstrual hygiene management	145
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	1,329
26-01-03 Humanitarian planning and review activities (HRP, RRP, UNICEF HAC)	1,577
26-02-07 Data dissemination	7
26-03-02 Capacity and skills development for social behaviour change	2
26-03-07 Strengthening C4D in Government systems including preparedness for humanitarian action	3,543
26-03-99 Technical assistance - Cross - sectoral communication for development	15
26-06-04 Leading advocate	17
26-06-05 Leading voice	13
26-06-08 Emergency preparedness (cross-sectoral)	105,989
28-03-02 Leading voice at HQ	6
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	6,614
30-03-01 Child rights and businesses	2
Total	642,644

Table 8: Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2018 (in US Dollar)

Output	Funding Type	Output Planned	Output Funded	Shortfall
3390/A0/05/003/003 WASH & ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY 24-01 Water 24-02 Sanitation	RR	17,278	16,656	622
	ORR	207,723	470,008	-199,285
	ORE	-	1,193,208	-1,193,208
Total for 2018		225,001	1,679,872	-1,454,871

V. Future Work Plan

The year 2019 will see the completion of the activities that began in 2018, with plans to further develop some of them as follows:

- Use the evidence generated from the MHM study to engage the education and health sectors in providing girls and adolescents with the support and infrastructure they need to manage their menstrual needs in school.
- In coordination with SUNASS and MVCS, a pilot will be implemented to validate and update the guide for formulating Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plans for sanitation service providers in Loreto. This pilot will provide a methodology for assessing the resilience of sanitation service providers. In addition, an inventory of resources and capacities of sanitation service providers in emergencies will be developed to identify their levels of preparation and access to resources.
- Continue the development of an evidence base by developing the technical standards needed for the WASH model to qualify for municipal investment projects, thus contributing and promoting its scale-up and regional and national levels.
- Continue to promote the certification of free of open defecation after the successful experience in Loreto.

VI. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Peru is deeply grateful to donors who have facilitated the availability of thematic funds for WASH, which have allowed the realization of the right of children in Amazonian communities of Peru to live in safe environments and have full access to water, sanitation and hygiene services that promote their full development. Thematic funds invested are enabling UNICEF to make significant changes in the lives of Peruvian children that live in remote, poor and vulnerable communities.

VII. Annex 1: Human Interest Story

Water, Life and Commitment: Mary Tesén's story

Mary Justina Tesén Romero can find solutions where there seems to be none. Every day, she goes to work for the Sanitation Directorate of the Peruvian Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS), and faces problems related to water services that no one could have predicted. What has always motivated her most was to work with those who, even though they are surrounded by water, cannot drink

a single drop of it. This has been the reality of the communities of the Amazon for years. Years, in which Mary has tried her best to find a sustainable solution to this situation.

That's why she did not hesitate to go visit a community far in a remote area of Loreto when she discovered they had new water system to provide drinking water. Along with other MVCS partners, she travelled far into the region to learn about their living conditions. As soon as she arrived in Iquitos, she jumped on a boat that would take her along the Amazon river for 45 minutes, to the small district of Indiana. There, the community mayor, Jeanette Reátegui welcomed her with a hug under the scorching sun. Together they crossed the river once more and made it to the populated center of Manco Cápac. As they slowly approached the village, Mary could tell that this community was like no other she has ever seen before. Next to each one of the houses, she could see from the distance some neat wooden huts. She did not know yet what they were, but they looked great.

For the past three years, the inhabitants of Manco Cápac have been using a new system for human waste management: dry ecological toilets. In a frame built out of wood from the surrounding area, human waste falls into a vault that the heat from the jungle climate converts into compost over time. "We take advantage of wood from the area and improve our quality of life," the villagers commented when Mary arrived.

But that's not all. In addition to these clean and well-maintained toilets, the community has also installed a system to collect rainwater. When it rains, water falls into gutters installed around the small huts and accumulates into a container where it can later be treated with chlorine for consumption. A dream made reality: a clean toilet and a tap with water to wash their hands. "Now we also use the water to cook. We chlorinate it or boil it and use it. Our children no longer get sick with diarrhea. We are very happy about that", they told Mary.

"Seldom have I seen a population as empowered, as united and as strong as this one. They feel that this system belongs to them and that is why they want, and care for it. They keep it clean and are proud that their community is now an example of cleanliness and order" Mary says excitedly. "Here we find what we have always sought: in addition to good municipal management, the commitment of an entire community to maintain a good water service. The only thing they asked us when we arrived was technical assistance to improve. It is gratifying to see how when political will is combined with social commitment, great things are achieved".

Mary also spoke with the women of the community. They told her that they put in place a simple but effective system to maintain the good condition of the toilets and the water systems: "Everyone pays 5 soles per month for water and 3 soles for the toilet. This way, we have money as a community to maintain these services. If there is any problem, we can contact the person in charge and get everything fixed with the money we collected".

Back at the office of the Sanitation Department in Lima, Mary remembers the joy and commitment she experienced when she visited in Manco Cápac. "We aim for more municipalities to become like Indiana and Manco Cápac. Based on this experience, the MVCS, through the Sanitation Department, endorses the work carried out with strategic partners, to improve the provision of sanitation services in rural areas, especially the Amazon region. We would be favorable to other projects like this that emphasize commitment and management in other areas of the country. As a sanitation directorate, we will continue working hard so that in the medium-term, we will have strengthened communities, proud of their work and valuing sanitation services".



Picture 1. Rainwater collection system, accompanied by a composting dry ecological toilet in the CCPP Manco Cápac.



Picture 2. Mayor and director of the Municipal Technical Areas (ATM) in the municipality of Indiana alongside partners from MVCS and UNICEF.

VIII. Annex 2: Donor Feedback Form

Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to the UNICEF Peru Country Office who will share your input with relevant colleagues. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF PERU by email to:

Name: Carolina Rizo Patrón

Email: crizopatron@unicef.org

SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions).

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5

4

3

2

1

0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5

4

3

2

1

0

If you have not been fully satisfied, please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

Thank You!

