

Annex 2: Programme scoring and key data

QIS scoring

Scoring methodology

For the scoring of the (intermediate) outcomes, generic qualitative information system (QIS) ladders have been drafted. For each Pathway of Change (PoCs), ladder are developed for each sub-indicator. The colour and score is determined by a participatory assessment of the programme stakeholders of the QIS indicator.

Crucial are the narratives for each ladder that provide the explanation (which sub-sector, which actors, sub-systems) and justification of the score. The first scoring is done immediately after the programme Theory of Change is defined and this will be the baseline score.

Score range	Colour
88-100%	Green
63-87%	Yellow-Green
38-62%	Yellow
13-37%	Orange
0-12%	Red

Building block scoring

The intermediate outcome "strong WASH building blocks" is measured by formulating for each building block four to six statements, which sector stakeholders will score in a participatory way with a short narrative and where possible and relevant providing the source of information.

Score range	Colour
4,26-5,0	Green
3,5-4,25	Yellow-Green
2,6-3,4	Yellow
1,76-2,5	Orange
1,0-1,75	Red

National QIS Scoring		Burkina Faso				
Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Burkina Faso	Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	75	75	75	Political will is demonstrated at the highest national levels and translated into programmes aligned with the SDG6. National executive stakeholders (such as parliament and government) are increasingly aware of the sector's financing gap and the related consequences for the achievement of SDG6. But they are not taking the necessary steps to close the funding gap, which is two-thirds. Moreover, the deterioration of the security context has led the highest state authorities to reduce the national budgets devoted to the social sectors for the defence of the country.
		IN2: Strength Partnership	78	78	83	The vision of SDG6 is shared but the daily practice of the relationships and inputs of the main actors remains that of the MDGs. The necessary conditions for the full contribution of the private sector have yet to be met. Civil society is increasingly playing its role of challenging and defending human rights, by demanding accountability on a more regular basis, through the Fas'Eau platform.
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	58	58	65	Service delivery models in line with SDG6 are defined but still little respected even in government interventions for drinking water.
		IN5: Strength capacities	47	47	50	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019.
		IN5: Strength capacities	47	47	50	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019 with the support of IRC.
	Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment			75	Political will is demonstrated at the highest national levels and translated into programmes aligned with the SDG6. National executive stakeholders (such as parliament and government) are increasingly aware of the sector's financing gap and the related consequences for the achievement of SDG6. But they are not taking the necessary steps to close the funding gap, which is two-thirds. Moreover, the deterioration of the security context has led the highest state authorities to reduce the national budgets devoted to the social sectors for the defence of the country.
		IN2: Strength Partnership			83	The vision of SDG6 is shared. The necessary conditions for the full contribution of the private sector have yet to be met. Civil society is increasingly playing its role of challenging and defending human rights, by demanding accountability on a more regular basis, through the Fas'Eau platform.
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models			58	Service delivery models aligned with SDG6 are defined but still little respected even in government interventions for sanitation.
		IN5: Strength capacities			50	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government, who faces big security issues. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019 with the support of IRC.
		IN5: Strength capacities			50	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government, who faces big security issues. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019 with the support of IRC.
	Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment			70	Political will at the highest national level is being demonstrated and translated into programmes aligned with the MDG6, which includes a hygiene component focusing on behavioural change. However, the national monitoring system does not allow to follow the results of the efforts made. Moreover, the deterioration of the security context has led the highest State authorities to reduce the national budgets devoted to the social sectors to ensure the defence of the country.
		IN2: Strength Partnership			58	All national strategic stakeholders in the Sectoral Dialogue Framework are in agreement on the SDG6. Unfortunately, there is little coordination between the Ministry of WASH and the Ministry of Health on household hygiene promotion programmes. There is little private sector and civil society engagement on this issue.
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models			42	There is no real national hygiene strategy. The promotion of good behaviour is done within the framework of sanitation programmes, but not specifically for the promotion of handwashing. This topic is often left to the Ministry of Health, with whom harmonization of approaches is still weak.
		IN5: Strength capacities			50	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government, who faces big security issues. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019 with the support of IRC.
		IN5: Strength capacities			50	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government, who faces big security issues. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019 with the support of IRC.
WASH in extra-hh settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment			77	Political will is being demonstrated at the highest national levels and translated into programmes aligned with the SDG6 that integrate WASH services in schools and health centres. However, the national monitoring system does not track the results of these efforts. Moreover, the deterioration of the security context has led the highest state authorities to reduce the national budgets allocated to the social sectors to ensure the defence of the country.	
	IN2: Strength Partnership			50	All national strategic stakeholders in the Sectoral Dialogue Framework are in agreement on the SDG6. Unfortunately, there is little coordination between the Ministries of WASH, Education and Health on programmes to develop WASH services in schools and health centres, despite some meetings of the inter-ministerial dialogue framework. The private sector and civil society have little involvement in this issue.	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models			33	For schools and health centres, service delivery models are not clearly defined and there are no proven solutions at large scale. Intersectoral coordination has begun through meetings of the inter-ministerial consultation framework dedicated to harmonizing practices, but the effects are not yet visible.	
	IN5: Strength capacities			43	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government, who faces big security issues. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019 with the support of IRC.	
	IN5: Strength capacities			43	Capacity challenges are known and documented. But the planned actions are not the priority of the government, who faces big security issues. Only a few partners are actively working on them. Capacity building on HRBA in the WASH sector has been intense in 2019 with the support of IRC.	

District QIS Scoring		Burkina Faso		Banfore		
Country	Location	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Burkina Faso	Banfore	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	33	33	56	The political leadership are well engaged and this was reflected in the development of the master plan in March 2018 (adopted by the City Council). Citizen engagement, through municipal leadership, has grown. Latrines are being built thanks to fund-raising campaigns led by the leaders of Banfore. The communal budget covers all the operating expenses of the municipal technical service. The mayor of Banfore proudly presents his plan to the international community and is actively seeking external funding to achieve ODD6 in his commune.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	42	42	67	Some technical partners were involved in the development of the plan. Each year, all the partners meet during the annual reviews to evaluate the plan of the previous year and to plan for the following year, in accordance with the principles retained for the piloting of the master plan.
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	47	47	61	District stakeholders are increasingly aware of their roles and responsibilities. CSOs are beginning to hold the authorities accountable. Partners jointly plan investments to ensure equity. Young people in Banfore commune are encouraged and supported to set up WASH entrepreneurship projects.
		ID5: Strength capacities	27	27	43	With the support of IRC, the commune conducted a diagnosis of the organizational capacities of its communal technical service, accompanied by a training plan. The diagnosis and the plan were validated, demonstrating the ownership of this document by the actors. Implementation has not yet started.
		ID5: Strength capacities	27	27	43	With the support of IRC, the commune conducted a diagnosis of the organizational capacities of its communal technical service, accompanied by a training plan. The diagnosis and the plan were validated, demonstrating the ownership of this document by the actors. Implementation has not yet started.

National building blocks

National building blocks		Burkina Faso					
Country	Subsector	BB category	National Score			Narrative	
			2017	2018	2019		
Burkina Faso	Water	Finance	2.6	2.6	2.6	same as in baseline	
		Infrastructure development	3.4	3.4	3.4	same as in baseline	
		Infrastructure management	3.3	3.3	3.3	same as in baseline	
		Institutional	3.0	3.0	3.0		
		Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	2.0	same as in baseline	
		Legislation	3.8	3.8	4.0	same as in baseline	
		Monitoring	2.6	2.6	2.6	same as in baseline	
		Planning	3.4	3.4	3.4	same as in baseline	
		Regulation	1.7	1.7	1.7	same as in baseline	
		Water Resource Management	3.3	3.3	3.3	same as in baseline	
		Sanitation	Finance	2.8	2.8	2.8	same as in baseline
			Infrastructure development	3.4	3.4	3.4	same as in baseline
			Infrastructure management	2.0	2.0	2.0	same as in baseline
			Institutional	3.0	3.0	3.0	
			Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	2.0	same as in baseline
Hygiene	Legislation	3.5	3.5	3.5	same as in baseline		
	Monitoring	2.4	2.4	2.4	same as in baseline		
	Planning	3.2	3.2	3.4	same as in baseline		
	Regulation	1.8	1.8	1.8	same as in baseline		
	Water Resource Management	2.7	2.7	2.7	same as in baseline		

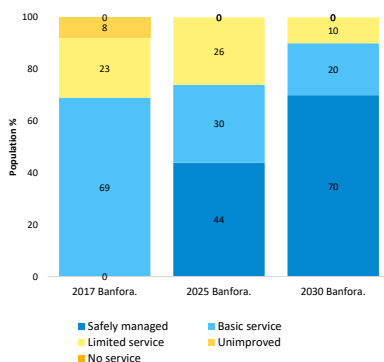
Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Burkina Faso	Hygiene	Infrastructure management				
		Institutional	3.0	3.0	3.0	
		Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	2.0	same as in baseline
		Legislation	4.0	4.0	4.0	same as in baseline
		Monitoring	1.0	1.0	1.0	same as in baseline
		Planning	3.0	3.0	3.0	same as in baseline
		Regulation				
	WASH in extra-hh settings	Water Resource Management				
		Finance	2.0	2.0	2.0	same as in baseline
		Infrastructure development				
		Infrastructure management				
		Institutional	2.0	2.0	1.5	
		Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	2.0	same as in baseline
		Legislation	4.0	4.0	4.0	same as in baseline
		Monitoring	3.0	3.0	3.0	same as in baseline
		Planning	2.0	2.0	1.5	same as in baseline
		Regulation				
		Water Resource Management				

District building blocks		Burkina Faso	Banfora			
Country	Location	BB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Burkina Faso	Banfora	Finance	2.1	2.1	2.2	Asuffi North District expenditure on WASH increased from USD 42, 852 in 2017 to USD 86, 184 in 2019 which shows steady progress towards mobilising adequate resources for the masterplan implementation.
		Infrastructure development	2.4	2.4	3.5	
		Infrastructure management	2.6	2.6	1.8	
		Institutional	2.8	2.8	3.6	
		Learning and Adaptation	3.5	3.5	3.6	The Municipality doesn't have the personnel to attend the functions as holder of the services, as it corresponds to him by Law.
		Legislation	2.7	2.7	3.3	same comment as Water
		Monitoring	1.6	1.6	2.6	They have been concerned with building infrastructure, however, they have not been concerned with covering the needs of technical assistance and monitoring, especially institutionally.
		Planning	2.0	2.1	3.9	There are adequate staff in the departments within the District. There are platforms for engagement, planning and coordination with sector actors. With support from WV, a DICS team has been formed to support sanitation at the district level.
		Regulation	2.0	2.0	3.8	
		Water Resource Management	3.2	3.2		Both woreda water offices are doing advocacy and are getting relatively better resource and restructuring their team for more efficiency mainly by using the evidence of the performance from baseline data.

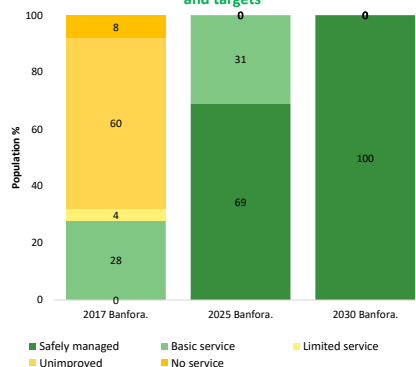
Service levels

Burkina Faso

Drinking water: Banfora service levels, measured and targets



Sanitation : Banfora service levels (measured) and targets



National QIS Scoring

Ethiopia

Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ethiopia	Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	53	53	53	
		IN2: Strength Partnership	52	50	50	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	53	42	42	
		IN5: Strength capacities	29	22	22	
	Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	30	25	25	
		IN2: Strength Partnership	56	58	58	The national Sanitation Marketing Multi-Stakeholders Partnership (MSP) that includes government, private sector, civil society organizations actively operate and bring sanitation issues and best models to this platform for learning and adaptation towards achieving SDG goals.
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	58	75	75	Initiated reach discussion among the key WASH actors in Ethiopia working towards achieving towards the national plan (GTP 2) and global (SDG) plans and targets in 15 woredas with systems strengthening approach which is almost the same. This dialogue is also part in the progress of Agenda4Change initiative as most of identified organizations are part of this discussion.
		IN5: Strength capacities	34	30	30	Through Transform WASH programme, local, regional and national capacity has been building through various capacity building activities like trainings and sharing of study outputs.
	Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	0	25	25	
		IN2: Strength Partnership	0	58	58	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	0	67	67	
		IN5: Strength capacities	0	30	30	
	WASH in extra-hh settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	46	50	50	
		IN2: Strength Partnership	61	62	62	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	31	42	42	
		IN5: Strength capacities	36	38	38	

District QIS Scoring

Ethiopia

Mille

Country	Location	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ethiopia	Mille	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	12	12	12	Mille woreda has been also affected by the political change in the country and the local government engagement and awareness is relatively improved but unlike South Ari woreda it is not translated allocating more resources for the sector.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	53	53	53	District partnership in our two focus districts (South Ari and Mille) are getting matured and improving and meet four times during the reporting period. Local government WASH sector offices and other actors at east have good representation and participation in learning alliance meetings but it remains to shift their focus to specific roles of implementation.
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	48	39	33	
		ID5: Strength capacities	20	20	20	The two focus districts received training, tools and approach to strengthen maintenance and monitoring and the woreda experts are also training WASHiCs and federations in improving the management aspects. Both woredas are in better position than last year in terms of their capacity towards maintenance and monitoring.
	South-Ari	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	13	13	13	In South-Ari woreda there is relatively better commitment at higher level and the woreda cabinet increased the woreda water budget in the current budget year. But due to the political change in the country the woreda executives changed and it takes time to have the same tempo as before.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	53	53	53	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	48	38	38	
		ID5: Strength capacities	20	20	20	

National building blocks

Ethiopia

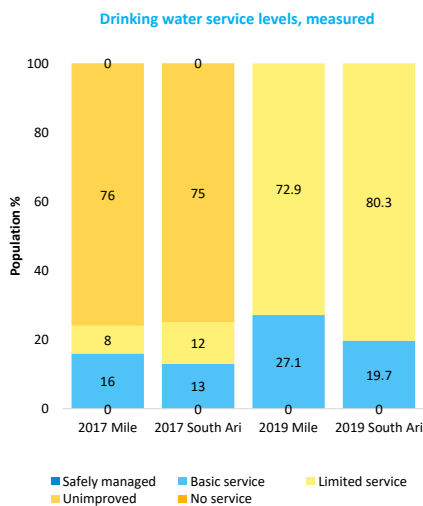
Country	Subsector	BB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ethiopia	Water	Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	During the reporting period OWP 2nd phase budget and plan approved with a total of 6.55bln USD for the coming 5 years and published starting from July 2019. The 5-years national WASH budget is almost 100% higher than the previous 5-year budget.
		Infrastructure development	1.6	1.6	1.6	
		Infrastructure management	1.7	1.7	1.7	There is no any change during the reporting period.
		Institutional	2.5	2.5	2.5	
		Learning and Adaptation	1.8	1.8	1.8	
		Legislation	2.3	2.3	2.3	Regional learning alliance for sanitation marketing is supported and at national level there is a sanitation marketing multi-stakeholders platform that meet and learn quarterly.

Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ethiopia	Water	Monitoring	1.2	1.2	1.2	We supported regional WASH monitoring systems for at least two regions that helps the overall national monitoring system. The upcoming national WASH inventory preparation activities has been also supported during the reporting period and our experience on regional databases is helping the national process in terms of sharing the processes and approaches.
		Planning	1.8	1.8	1.8	Again here the OWP phase II is approved during the reporting period
		Regulation	1.0	1.0	1.0	There is no any change during the reporting period.
	Sanitation	Water Resource Management	1.7	1.7	1.7	There is no any change during the reporting period.
		Finance	4.0	4.0		
		Infrastructure development	4.0	4.0		
		Infrastructure management	1.0	1.0		
		Institutional	4.0	4.0		
		Learning and Adaptation	3.0	3.0		
		Legislation	4.0	4.0		
		Monitoring	3.0	3.0		
		Planning	3.0	3.0		
		Regulation	0.0	0.0		
	Hygiene	Water Resource Management	3.0	3.0		
		Finance				
		Infrastructure development				
		Infrastructure management				
		Institutional				
		Learning and Adaptation				
		Legislation				
		Monitoring				
Planning						
Regulation						
WASH in extra-hh settings	Water Resource Management					
	Finance	2.0	2.0			
	Infrastructure development					
	Infrastructure management					
	Institutional	2.5	2.5			
	Learning and Adaptation	2.5	2.5			
	Legislation	3.0	3.0			
	Monitoring	3.0	3.0			
	Planning	2.0	2.0			
	Regulation					
Water Resource Management						

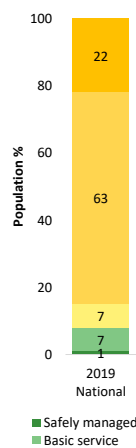
District building blocks		Ethiopia				
Country	Location	BB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ethiopia	Mille	Finance	2.2	2.2	1.6	Gazer utility has a tariff system setup based on regional guidelines. But this is only available at utilities, not on community managed systems.
		Infrastructure development	1.0	1.0	1.3	The Mile utility sets tariff based on regional guidelines. WASHCOs setup tariff by agreeing with the users (tariffs vary from one WASHCO to the other).
		Infrastructure management	2.3	2.3	1.0	There is a platform organized by the woreda administration but it is not active.
		Institutional	2.8	2.8	1.8	There are meetings at woreda, zone and regional level. But information is not shared from one level to another properly.
		Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0		No ha habido cambios, pero al menos mantienen su nivel de compromiso con el Sector.
		Legislation	1.5	1.5	2.0	There is good awareness in the 2 focus districts that there is huge financing gaps that should be mobilized from all actors and the need to strengthening the management of tariff setting and fee collection.
		Monitoring	1.3	1.3	1.8	The WASHCOs have committees for fencing, planting trees and keeping the scheme surrounding clean.
		Planning	1.6	1.6	1.3	El Alcalde de este municipio ha demostrado su apoyo al Sector, participando en reuniones sectoriales a nivel nacional e incidiendo en la AMOHN para un mayor apoyo al Sector. En el municipio se ha incrementando el presupuesto pero para infraestructura, han nombrado un TRC pero éste todavía no realiza sus funciones.
		Regulation	1.0	1.0		
		Water Resource Management	1.0	1.0		
	South-Ari	Finance	2.2	2.2	1.8	The Municipality doesn't have the personnel to attend the functions as holder of the services, as it corresponds to him by Law.
		Infrastructure development	1.0	1.3	1.5	Gazer utility has a tariff system setup based on regional guidelines. But this is only available at utilities, not on community managed systems.
		Infrastructure management	2.3	2.3	1.1	The Mile utility sets tariff based on regional guidelines. WASHCOs setup tariff by agreeing with the users (tariffs vary from one WASHCO to the other).
		Institutional	2.5	2.5	2.2	There is a platform organized by the woreda administration but it is not active.
		Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0		There are meetings at woreda, zone and regional level. But information is not shared from one level to another properly.
		Legislation	1.7	1.7	1.4	They have staff that dedicate time to the WASH sector, although it is still necessary that a greater amount of time be allocated to matters related to the WASH sector.
		Monitoring	1.5	1.5	1.8	There is good awareness in the 2 focus districts that there is huge financing gaps that should be mobilized from all actors and the need to strengthening the management of tariff setting and fee collection.
		Planning	1.6	1.6	1.6	The WASHCOs have committees for fencing, planting trees and keeping the scheme surrounding clean.
		Regulation	1.0	1.0		They have been concerned with building infrastructure, however, they have not been concerned with covering the needs of technical assistance and monitoring, especially institutionality. They defined their objectives in WASH, but their implementation has not yet been launched.
		Water Resource Management	1.7	1.7		

Service levels

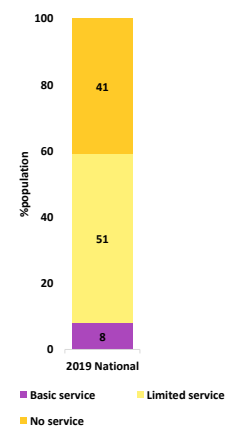
Ethiopia



Sanitation



Hygiene



Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
National QIS Scoring		Ghana				
Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ghana	Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	50	78	62	The President and the WASH sector minister have all committed to the SDGs. The NDPC has collated and published baseline information published in 2018. The WASH sector established golden indicators aligned to the SDGs. The key indicators have been agreed on and included in the Ministries Medium Term Development Plan and the national SDG baseline report.
		IN2: Strength Partnership	48	67	55	The MSWR has developed a MTDP and has identified partners within the SDG baseline report. The sector working group was revamped in 2019 and development partners have been meeting with the ministry to coordinate and implement programmes in the sector. However, with the transition in the rural water subsector (changing to utility), there is not much clarity on partners roles and responsibilities going forward.
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	55	58	At the national level, the sector has identified preferred SDMs. Since 2017, the rural water subsector has been going through reforms to become a utility. This has resulted in the lack of clarity in the SDMs, especially as there are also several pilots within the sector. Some national actors are aligning and coordinating with bordering sectors. E.g. with the increased pollution of surface water bodies, and its implication on water production. The MSWR has been working closely with allied ministries (Ministry of Land and natural resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Health and Education) and the interministerial committee to tackle the challenges in WASH and WRM.
	IN5: Strength capacities	50	50	80	Capacity assessments for Government is carried out according to the statutes for the public service commission and the local government service. Based on the assessments, the management of the institutions prepare plans and are responsible for coordinating the training with specified entities. The managing institutions and ministries have the primary responsibility to respond to the assessments and implement the plan. Based on resources available, staff are identified for training. Based on resources available, staff are identified for training. DPs and NGOs also carry out specific assessments and develop plans in line with their project interests to inform their programming and implementation. There are few examples of DPs and NGOs supporting the government training institutions to enrich the curriculum (e.g GIZ and Nuffic Niche projects), or to subsidize costs for training government officials. Some other DPS provide resources for project specific training or issues either in-country or abroad.	
		Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	55	78	64
IN2: Strength Partnership	53	67	55	National stakeholders are aware of the need for a shared SDG vision and systems strengthening mission. The sector working group was revamped in 2019 and development partners have been meeting with the ministry to coordinate and implement programmes in the sector. The sanitation subsector has been working to set up a sanitation authority, however, there isn't much clarity on the way forward and development partners continue to engage in bilateral agreements with Government.		
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	62	52	Actors in the sector at national level usually base their policies and implementation strategies on the agreed sector Service Delivery Models. But there are multiple models, especially as various actors come into the sanitation subsector with "innovative" ideas to pilot for service delivery. Some national actors are aligning and coordinating with bordering sectors. e.g. collaboration with the Ministry of Health to address WASH challenges in Health Facilities, prevention of water borne or related diseases and working with the Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Inner City Development, to explore various avenues for resolving the sanitation challenges within the communities.	
IN5: Strength capacities	80	80	80	Capacity assessments for Government is carried out according to the statutes for the public service commission and the local government service. Based on the assessments, the management of the institutions prepare plans and are responsible for coordinating the training with specified entities. The managing institutions and ministries have the primary responsibility to respond to the assessments and implement the plan. Based on resources available, staff are identified for training. Based on resources available, staff are identified for training. DPs and NGOs also carry out specific assessments and develop plans in line with their project interests to inform their programming and implementation. There are few examples of DPs and NGOs supporting the government training institutions to enrich the curriculum (e.g GIZ and Nuffic Niche projects), or to subsidize costs for training government officials. Some other DPS provide resources for project specific training or issues either in-country or abroad.		
	Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	53	78	59	The President and the WASH sector minister have all committed to the SDGs. The NDPC has collated and published baseline information published in 2018. The WASH sector established golden indicators aligned to the SDGs. The key indicators have been agreed on and included in the Ministries Medium Term Development Plan and the national SDG baseline report.
IN2: Strength Partnership		50	63	48	As hygiene is cross cutting, the MSWR sets those aligned with the water and sanitation, while MoH and MoE set standards and guides to the specific areas. Nation partners have sometimes been unclear and there have been overlaps in activities of partners.	
IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	50	50	48	National actors have identified multiple SDMs in the sanitation sub-sector. The appears to be consensus on the model for basic sanitation, and many actors apply this. Hygiene is cross cutting, the MSWR has SDMs aligned with the water and sanitation, while MoH and MoE set standards and guides to the specific areas. Coordination happens through technical groups for WASH in Emergency and so more in response to crisis, than as part of routine processes.		
	IN5: Strength capacities	80	80	80	Capacity assessments for Government is carried out according to the statutes for the public service commission and the local government service. Based on the assessments, the management of the institutions prepare plans and are responsible for coordinating the training with specified entities. The managing institutions and ministries have the primary responsibility to respond to the assessments and implement the plan. Based on resources available, staff are identified for training. Based on resources available, staff are identified for training. DPs and NGOs also carry out specific assessments and develop plans in line with their project interests to inform their programming and implementation. There are few examples of DPs and NGOs supporting the government training institutions to enrich the curriculum (e.g GIZ and Nuffic Niche projects), or to subsidize costs for training government officials. Some other DPS provide resources for project specific training or issues either in-country or abroad.	
WASH in extra-hh settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment					
	IN2: Strength Partnership					
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models					
	IN5: Strength capacities					

District QIS Scoring		Ghana		Asutifi North		
Country	Location	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ghana	Asutifi North	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	45	80	80	The district leadership led by the District Chief Executive have shown strong government buy-in demonstrated in co-investments by the district in the provision of water infrastructure and regular engagements with citizens on the progress of the masterplan implementation.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	38	87	78	The operational agreement signed by partners with the district assembly informed by the shared WASH masterplan is enabling the local government to coordinate the partnership and its activities to ensure alignment with the masterplan and holistic strengthening of the WASH system in the district.
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	60	75	60	Joint development and implementation of the masterplan by stakeholders is enabling the application of different delivery models/technologies to provide WASH services to unserved and underserved populations in the district.
		ID5: Strength capacities	52	38	69	The district assembly allocates resources in their annual budget for capacity development as well as partners in their project budgets particularly targeted at service providers. The capacity assessment report will further enable the partners to deploy their resources more efficiently in line with the recommended actions

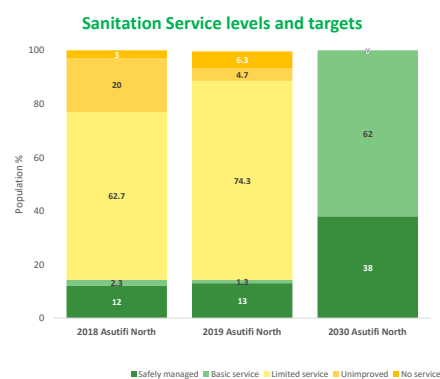
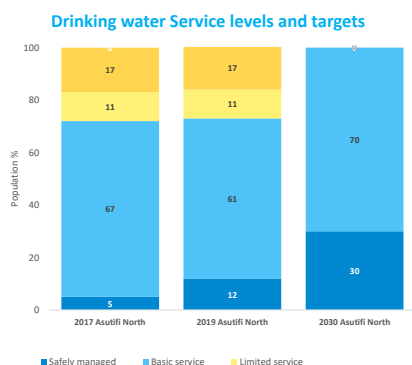
National building blocks		Ghana				
Country	Subsector	SB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ghana	Water	Finance	4.0	4.0	3.6	Government increased its allocation for WASH in 2019, and initiated some bilateral projects, some of which have Water facilities in both rural and urban areas.
		Infrastructure development	3.6	3.6	3.0	there are national procurement process in place and they follow it. but Donors may follow their own internal procedures in their projects implemented with government and other partners
		Infrastructure management	3.3	3.3	2.3	Asset ownership in water it is not so clear, but there is a inventory of over 70% of the facilities. The roles and responsibilities used be clear, it is less so now with the reforms in the rural water subsector. There are many guidelines but it is unclear which ones are in use or still valid
		Institutional	3.5	3.5	3.8	There are adequate staff in the agencies and departments within the Ministry. There are platforms for engagement, planning and coordination with sector actors. however, the policies for water has expired and the WSSDP has not been aligned with SDGs
		Learning and Adaptation	3.3	3.3	3.4	There is a dedicated platform for learning in the WASH sector at the national level NILAP, and other sector platforms for review, feedback and coordination. There are some district platforms, but the link is not always strong
		Legislation	3.5	3.5	3.5	The National Water policy has expired and the ministry is preparing to have it renewed. The Ministry however, has a MTDP which is guiding its implementation.
		Monitoring	3.4	3.0	2.5	The SIS monitoring platform has not been rolled out, hence the monitoring data is not updated. It appears that the CWSA platform (DIMES) will not be scaled across the country, in its current form. There is no clarity on the next steps. For now Monitoring data for the national and international reporting is done through a series of surveys (MICS, etc)
		Planning	3.6	3.6	3.4	There plans in place led by the NDPC, the Ministry targets for WASH are however, not well aligned with the SDGs. Budgets consider all costs for sustainable delivery, and government contribution along with donors who contribute through government structures are well coordinated. This is not so for donors outside the government structures.
		Regulation	3.0	3.0	3.5	PURC regulates urban water services, it is unclear who regulated the rural water sector the DAs regulate water activities within their jurisdiction. PURC preforms its regulatory functions in the urban sector, but it is not so for the rural sub-sector. Metropolitan, Municipal and district assemblies perform this role in their jurisdictions
		Water Resource Management	3.3	3.3	3.3	there are regulations in place with mechanisms for representation at the local level. However, the boards are overstretched with limited personnel and funding. The translation of actions at the district are also not always clear.
Sanitation	Finance	3.4	3.4	3.5	Government increased its allocation for WASH in 2019, and initiated some bilateral projects, because of the slow progress in sanitation, much of the investment from projects have prioritised sanitation. It is not yet evident if the investment is yielding expected results.	
	Infrastructure development	3.0	3.0	3.6	projects implemented with government and other partners. There are many manuals so it is difficult to say which ones are being used by various stakeholders	

Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Ghana	Sanitation	Infrastructure management	2.5	2.5	2.9	Asset ownership in sanitation is clear, but there is no comprehensive inventory of the facilities. The roles and responsibilities used be clear, it is less so now with the movement of EHS from MLGRD to MSWR. There are many guidelines but it is unclear which ones are in use or still valid
		Institutional	3.5	3.5	3.4	There are adequate staff in the agencies and departments within the Ministry. The MSWR has a sanitation directorate sets policies to guide implementation. However, the sanitation policy expired in 2015 and has not been aligned with SDGs. With the movement of the Directorate from MLGRD, there appears to be a disconnect with the MMDAs.
		Learning and Adaptation	2.5	2.5	2.9	There is a dedicated platform for learning in the WASH sector at the national level NLLAP, and other sector platforms for review, feedback and coordination. There are some district platforms, but the link is not always strong.
		Legislation	4.0	4.0	3.5	The Sanitation policy exists, but it has expired. The Sanitation directorate has a strategy and has made inputs into the Ministry's MTDP with is guiding implementation for the 4 years.
		Monitoring	2.2	2.2	1.7	The monitoring platform has not been rolled out, hence the monitoring data is not updated. It appears that the BaSIS developed will also not be fully scaled, there is no clarity on the next steps. For now Monitoring data for the national and international reporting is done through a series of surveys (MICS, etc)
		Planning	3.0	3.0	3.4	There plans in place led by the NDPC. the Ministry targets for WASH are however, not well aligned with the SDGs. Budgets consider all costs for sustainable delivery, and government contribution along with donors who contribute through government structures are well coordinated. This is not so for donors outside the government structures.
		Regulation	3.0	3.0	2.8	Regulation in sanitation is largely within the control of Metropolitan, Municipal and district assemblies.
		Water Resource Management	3.3	3.3	2.8	there are regulations in place with mechanisms for representation at the local level. However, the boards are overstretched with limited personnel and funding. The translation of actions at the district are not always clear.
		Finance	3.0	3.0	2.0	Government increased its allocation for WASH in 2019, and initiated some bilateral projects, however there was no dedicated funds for hygiene, but aligned with the various ministries and agencies that are responsible for hygiene
	Hygiene	Infrastructure development				
		Infrastructure management				
		Institutional	3.0	3.0	3.0	responsibility for hygiene is within multi ministries and agencies. The role is shared with the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Ghana Education Service - Schools Hygiene Education Programme (SHEP)
		Learning and Adaptation	4.0	4.0	4.0	There are various Schools of Hygiene that train practitioners for the districts and the sector
		Legislation	4.0	4.0	3.0	National Policy exists to guide hygiene and it is captured in the guides / manuals of the responsible ministries
		Monitoring	4.0	4.0	2.0	The monitoring platform has not been rolled out, hence the monitoring data is not updated. It appears that the BaSIS developed will also not be fully scaled, there is no clarity on the next steps. For now Monitoring data for the national and international reporting is done through a series of surveys (MICS, etc)
		Planning	4.0	4.0	3.0	There are interministerial platforms and working groups on Sanitation, hygiene and disease control for achieving national targets and responding to emergencies
		Regulation				
		Water Resource Management				
WASH in extra-hh settings	Finance	3.0	3.0			
	Infrastructure development					
	Infrastructure management					
	Institutional	2.0	2.0			
	Learning and Adaptation	3.0	3.0			
	Legislation	5.0	5.0			
	Monitoring	4.0	4.0			
	Planning	5.0	5.0			
	Regulation					
	Water Resource Management					

District building blocks		Ghana		District Score			Narrative
Country	Location	BB category	2017	2018	2019		
Ghana	Asutifi North	Finance	3.6	3.6	2.5	There have been no changes	
		Infrastructure development	2.7	2.7	3.5	The district partners are aware that they need a strategic plan to meet SDG6 goals.	
		Infrastructure management	1.5	1.5	2.8	Progress has been made in aligning the actions of the WASH sector with the other sectors, but there is still much work to be done.	
		Institutional	3.6	3.7	3.4	The municipality does not have enough staff for hygiene activities, who performs them is a technician from the Ministry of Health, but there is not enough to cover the entire country.	
		Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	2.1	The asset registration tool has been applied but no data was available for the entire municipality.	
		Legislation	3.1	3.1	3.0	They have formulated their strategic plan together with all the actors, your implementation is being carried out.	
		Monitoring	1.9	1.9	3.1	There have been no changes.	
		Planning	3.1	3.1	3.6	The municipality has a strategic plan.	
		Regulation	5.0	5.0	3.0		
		Water Resource Management	5.0	5.0			

Service levels

Ghana



National QIS Scoring

Honduras

Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Honduras	Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	52	52	60	This year, we did more emphasis has been given to support CONASA and ERSAPS in making a greater political impact seeking to make the Sector visible, thanks to the civil society representative appointed at the meeting of the Water Boards, the amount has been achieved of participants required for the CONASA Council meeting, led by the Minister of the Ministry of Health, it is expected that by 2020, greater support will be given to CONASA in its functions and the budget will be increased. In addition, meetings have been held with the Ministry of the Interior and SEDECOAS.
		IN2: Strength Partnership	61	61	61	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	62	62	62	
		IN5: Strength capacities	47	48	56	
		IN1: Political and Financial commitment	47	47	48	
Sanitation	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	60	60	Following the activities carried out, a Commission was formed that, in addition to seeking political influence, plans to work on the proposal for a sector reform, so that these gaps are covered and the efforts to comply with the SDG6 are addressed.	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	58	58	62		
	IN5: Strength capacities	38	38	42		
	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	43	43	47		
	IN2: Strength Partnership	55	55	60		
Hygiene	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	58	58	62	This year WFP with the support of PIPS, began the implementation of a pilot project in order to build capacities and scale the implementation of the roadmap to more municipalities.	
	IN5: Strength capacities	43	43	42		
	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	43	43	45		
	IN2: Strength Partnership	55	55	60		
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	58	58	62		
WASH in extra-hh settings	IN2: Strength Partnership	55	55	60		
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	58	58	62		
	IN5: Strength capacities	40	40	42		
	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	43	43	45		
	IN2: Strength Partnership	55	55	60		

District QIS Scoring

Honduras

		(Multiple Items) Score			Narrative	
Country	Location	2017	2018	2019		
Honduras	Camasca	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	57	57	60	No hubo cambios, desde la incidencia que se ha venido haciendo desde el 2017 el Alcalde ha mantenido su apoyo a la institucionalidad y al Sector, claro que con limitaciones por el presupuesto asignado.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	62	62	57	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55	
		ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	47	

Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Honduras	Candelaria	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	50	40	Este es uno de los municipios de WFP, quienes practicamente se han retirado del municipio por la falta de apoyo por parte de las autoridades municipales. Sin embargo WFP sigue apoyandolos en el monitoreo y en realizar las reflexiones con los principales stakeholders. No ha habido cambios significativos, los Socios y autoridades municipales están trabajando en conjunto, they share vision and TOC. the authorities were informed of the results of direct support and the analysis they financed on the cost of reaching FOR EVERYONE FOREVER, which was taken into account when preparing their POA 2020 No hubo cambios, desde la incidencia que se ha venido haciendo desde el 2017 el Alcalde ha mantenido su apoyo al Sector, aunque este año ha enfocado sus esfuerzos en resolver un conflicto con la fuente que abastece al 60 % de la población. No ha habido cambios significativos, los Socios y autoridades municipales están trabajando en conjunto, they share vision and TOC. No ha habido cambios, pero al menos mantienen su nivel de compromiso con el Sector. No ha habido cambios significativos, los Socios y autoridades municipales están trabajando en conjunto, they share vision and TOC. the authorities were informed of the results of direct support and the analysis they financed on the cost of reaching FOR EVERYONE FOREVER, which was taken into account when preparing their POA 2020 El Alcalde de este municipio ha demostrado su apoyo al Sector, participando en reuniones sectoriales a nivel nacional e incidiendo en la AMOHN para un mayor apoyo al Sector. En el municipio se ha incrementado el presupuesto pero para infraestructura, han nombrado un TRC pero éste todavía no realiza sus funciones. No ha habido cambios significativos, los Socios y autoridades municipales están trabajando en conjunto, they share vision and TOC. Este año las autoridades municipales ha dado un mayor apoyo al Sector, especialmente asignando un técnico para agua y saneamiento y apoyando en el levantamiento de SIASAR, aún queda mucho por hacer, pero se ha dado un gran paso. Este año se ha mostrado un mayor apoyo al Sector, trabajando en conjunto con Socios de PTSP en el levantamiento de SIASAR y asignand un técnico como apoyo. Este año el TRC comenzó a ejercer una sus funciones, como realizar el monitoreo en el municipio. No ha habido cambios, pero al menos mantienen su nivel de compromiso con el Sector. No ha habido cambios significativos, los Socios y autoridades municipales están trabajando en conjunto, they share vision and TOC. the authorities were informed of the results of direct support and the analysis they financed on the cost of reaching FOR EVERYONE FOREVER, which was taken into account when preparing their POA 2020
		ID2: Strength Partnership	42	50	53	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55	
		ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	33	
		ID1: Political and Financial commitment	35	35	40	
	Chinda	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	42	53	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55	
		ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	33	
		ID1: Political and Financial commitment	40	40	40	
		ID2: Strength Partnership	42	50	53	
	Colomoncagua	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55	
		ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	33	
		ID1: Political and Financial commitment	40	40	40	
		ID2: Strength Partnership	42	50	53	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55	
	Dolores	ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	33	
		ID1: Political and Financial commitment	75	75	60	
		ID2: Strength Partnership	62	62	68	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	60	60	66	
		ID5: Strength capacities	60	63	47	
El Negrito	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	68	68	75		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	62	62	68		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	60	60	66		
	ID5: Strength capacities	60	63	70		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	55	55	60		
Erandique	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	50	57		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	39	53	47		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	50	40		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	50	53		
Gualcinse	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	33		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	65	65	75		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	62	62	68		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	60	60	66		
Jesús de Otoro	ID5: Strength capacities	60	63	70		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	33	33	60		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	42	57		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	39	53	47		
Opatoro	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	0	0			
	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	42			
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43			
	ID5: Strength capacities	39	53			
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	37	37	40		
Piraera	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	50	53		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	33		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	53	53	40		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	50	53		
San Andrés	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	33		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	68	68	75		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	62	62	68		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	60	60	66		
San Antonio de Cortés	ID5: Strength capacities	60	63	70		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	50	40		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	62	62	53		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	60	60	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	60	63	33		
San Matias	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	50	40		
	ID2: Strength Partnership	62	62	53		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	60	60	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	60	63	33		
	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	50	40		
Trojes	ID2: Strength Partnership	42	42	53		
	ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	43	55		
	ID5: Strength capacities	39	39	30		

National building blocks		Honduras		National Score			Narrative
Country	Subsector	SB category	2017	2018	2019		
Honduras	Water	Finance	1.8	2.2	2.2	This year, the AQO tool was applied to JAAPS in order to achieve a rate that covers at least the operation and maintenance expenses and obtain a categorization of tariffs at the municipal level. The State contracting law defines the different mechanisms and requirements for contracting a work. He also defines it for the supervision of the works. The framework law of the sector establishes that the ownership of the assets belongs to the service provider, while the Municipalities as the owners of the services define the management model and the contracts. PTPS has continued with the organization and coordination of the assemblies that allows the space for exchanging experiences to its members. An achievement this year was that World Vision accepted the technical assistance of Water for people to carry out monitoring in two of its municipalities. There is a Framework Law for the Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector approved in 2013. To date there is talk of a review of the results of this reform. Work was done on the development of an update sheet for SIASAR, although it has not yet been approved. In 2020 this topic will be one of those assigned. PLANASA was approved in 2014 however it has not been implemented The ERSAPS has been supported in the elaboration of its strategic plan, and the preparation of a national guide to change tariff to rural providers is also pending. PTPS has continued with the organization and coordination of the assemblies that allows the space for exchanging experiences to its members. An achievement this year was that World Vision accepted the technical assistance of Water for people to carry out monitoring in two of its municipalities. The national budget structure does not allow to clearly identify the investments and subsidies (Cost of operation, administration) destined for sanitation at the different levels of Government. Work has been carried out on a guide for the elaboration of municipal strategic plans so that all the costs of the life cycle of WASH services are identified. The State contracting law defines the different mechanisms and requirements for contracting a work. He also defines it for the supervision of the works. There is no inventory of the infrastructure in sanitation in the country and less of the state in which it is located. There is a gap in sanitation interventions in the rural area, since no one is regulating or supervising the construction, use and maintenance of latrines. PTPS has continued with the organization and coordination of the assemblies that allows the space for exchanging experiences to its members. An achievement this year was that World Vision accepted the technical assistance of Water for people to carry out monitoring in two of its municipalities. There is a Framework Law for the Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector approved in 2013. To date there is talk of a review of the results of this reform. In the urban area there is no monitoring framework, nor tool to monitor sanitation. In the rural area there is the SIASAR tool, although it hasn't data for all the country. PLANASA was approved in 2014 however it has not been implemented. There is a regulatory body, but it does not have the budget, nor enough personnel to cover the entire country. There is a preliminary draft of national policies for the protection and conservation of water-related ecosystems, but it has not been possible to implement at the national level. There is no continuous mechanism or program, they are sporadic. Usually with funds from donors and NGOs.	
		Infrastructure development	4.2	4.2	3.8		
		Infrastructure management	2.8	2.8	3.0		
		Institutional	2.8	2.8	2.4		
		Learning and Adaptation	2.5	3.3	3.3		
		Legislation	4.5	4.5	3.8		
		Monitoring	2.8	2.8	2.4		
		Planning	2.4	3.4	2.2		
		Regulation	3.7	3.7	1.3		
		Sanitation	Water Resource Management	3.0	3.0		2.7
	Finance		1.8	1.8	2.2		
	Infrastructure development		4.0	4.0	3.8		
	Infrastructure management		3.0	3.0	2.8		
	Institutional		2.5	2.5			
	Learning and Adaptation		2.5	2.0	2.7		
	Legislation		4.0	4.0	3.8		
	Monitoring		1.6	1.6	2.4		
	Planning		2.4	3.4	3.4		
	Regulation		3.0	3.0	1.3		
	Hygiene	Water Resource Management	3.0	3.0	2.7		
Finance		1.8	1.8	2.0			
Infrastructure development							
Infrastructure management							
Institutional		2.5	2.5	2.0			

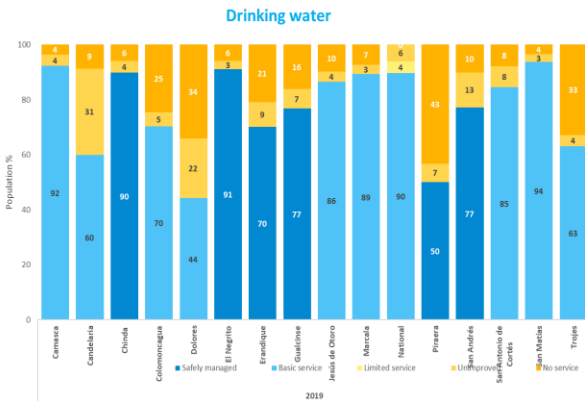
Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Honduras	Hygiene	Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	2.0	PIPS has continued with the organization and coordination of the assemblies that allows the space for exchanging experiences to its members. An achievement this year was that World Vision accepted the technical assistance of Water for people to carry out monitoring in two of its municipalities.
		Legislation	3.5	3.5	2.0	According to the Law, it is up to the Ministry of Health to carry out the Hygiene activities, but it is not fulfilling this function.
		Monitoring	1.5	1.5	1.0	There is no national monitoring framework, the National Policy and a National Water and Sanitation Plan, but they have not been implemented.
	WASH in extra-hh settings	Planning	2.0	2.0	2.0	There is PLANASA, but it has not yet been implemented.
		Regulation				
		Water Resource Management	2.0	2.0	1.0	There are no financing mechanisms
		Infrastructure development				
		Infrastructure management				
		Institutional	3.0	3.0	3.0	Institutions are defined, but institutions are not fulfilling their functions.
		Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	1.0	PIPS has continued with the organization and coordination of the assemblies that allows the space for exchanging experiences to its members. An achievement this year was that World Vision accepted the technical assistance of Water for people to carry out monitoring in two of its municipalities.
		Legislation	2.0	2.0	2.0	The National Water and Sanitation Policy and PLANASA include the development of sanitary facilities in schools and health facilities.
		Monitoring	2.0	2.0	2.0	The National Water and Sanitation Plan was approved, but its implementation has not yet begun.
		Planning	2.0	2.0	2.0	The topic of WASH in schools and health centers is included in the PLANASA but in a very general way.
		Regulation				
Water Resource Management						

District building blocks		Honduras		District Score			Narrative
Country	Location	SB category	2017	2018	2019		
Honduras	Camasca	Finance	2.8	3.0	2.7	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.7	4.7	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	2.3	2.7	3.0		
		Institutional	3.8	3.8	2.7		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.7	1.7	1.9		
		Legislation	4.4	4.4	2.3		
		Monitoring	3.8	3.8	3.2		
		Planning	1.8	2.3	3.4		
		Regulation	2.5	2.5	1.3		
		Water Resource Management	2.8	2.8	2.4		
	Candelaria	Finance	1.0	1.0	1.2	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.5	4.5	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	1.8	1.8	2.3		
		Institutional	1.7	1.7	1.8		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0	1.9		
		Legislation	3.7	3.7	2.3		
		Monitoring	3.5	3.5	3.2		
		Planning	2.8	3.5	2.7		
		Regulation	1.3	1.3	1.0		
		Water Resource Management	2.8	2.8	2.2		
	Chinda	Finance	1.4	1.4	1.8	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.2	4.2	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	2.5	2.5	3.0		
		Institutional	1.7	1.7	2.1		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0	1.9		
		Legislation	5.0	5.0	2.7		
		Monitoring	4.5	4.5	4.9		
		Planning	1.8	1.8	2.3		
		Regulation	1.5	1.5	2.0		
		Water Resource Management	2.8	2.8	2.4		
	Colomoncagua	Finance	1.0	1.0	1.2	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.2	4.2	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	1.8	1.8	2.8		
		Institutional	1.7	1.7	1.8		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0	1.9		
		Legislation	1.3	1.3	2.3		
		Monitoring	3.5	3.5	3.2		
		Planning	1.8	3.9	2.7		
		Regulation	1.3	1.3	1.0		
		Water Resource Management	2.6	2.6	2.2		
	Dolores	Finance	3.4	3.2	2.8	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.7	4.7	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	2.3	2.7	3.0		
		Institutional	4.3	4.1	2.6		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.7	1.7	1.9		
		Legislation	4.3	4.3	2.3		
		Monitoring	1.0	1.0	1.8		
		Planning	1.8	1.8	3.0		
		Regulation	1.8	1.8	1.0		
		Water Resource Management	3.0	3.0	2.2		
	El Negrito	Finance	2.6	3.4	3.0	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.5	4.5	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	3.3	3.4	3.8		
		Institutional	1.4	1.4	2.8		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.4	1.4	2.1		
		Legislation	5.0	5.0	3.0		
		Monitoring	4.9	4.9	4.9		
		Planning	4.2	4.2	3.0		
		Regulation	3.5	3.5	2.3		
		Water Resource Management	3.0	3.0	2.8		
	Erandique	Finance	1.4	1.6	1.5	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.3	4.3	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	2.0	2.2	2.8		
		Institutional	1.3	1.4	1.7		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.1	1.1	1.9		
		Legislation	4.3	4.3	2.3		
		Monitoring	3.5	3.5	3.2		
		Planning	3.9	3.9	2.7		
		Regulation	1.3	1.3	1.0		
		Water Resource Management	2.6	2.6	2.2		
	Gualcinse	Finance	1.2	1.2	1.2	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.3	4.3	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	1.8	1.8	2.3		
		Institutional	1.8	1.8	2.1		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0	1.9		
		Legislation	3.7	3.7	2.3		
		Monitoring	3.5	3.5	3.1		
		Planning	3.9	3.9	2.7		
		Regulation	1.3	1.3	1.0		
		Water Resource Management	2.6	2.6	2.2		
	Jesus de Otoro	Finance	2.8	2.8	3.0	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.7	4.7	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	2.8	2.8			
		Institutional	2.8	2.8			
		Learning and Adaptation	1.7	1.7	2.0		
		Legislation	5.0	5.0			
		Monitoring	3.2	3.2	1.0		
		Planning	4.5	4.5	2.0		
		Regulation	3.3	3.3			
		Water Resource Management	3.2	3.2			
	Marcala	Finance	1.8	2.0	1.8	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure development	4.5	4.5	3.5		
		Infrastructure management	2.0	2.3	2.8		
		Institutional	2.2	2.2	2.2		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0	1.9		
		Legislation	1.0	1.0	1.9		
		Monitoring	2.7	2.7	2.3		
		Planning	2.9	2.9	3.8		
		Regulation	1.4	1.4	3.0		
		Water Resource Management	1.4	1.4	1.5		

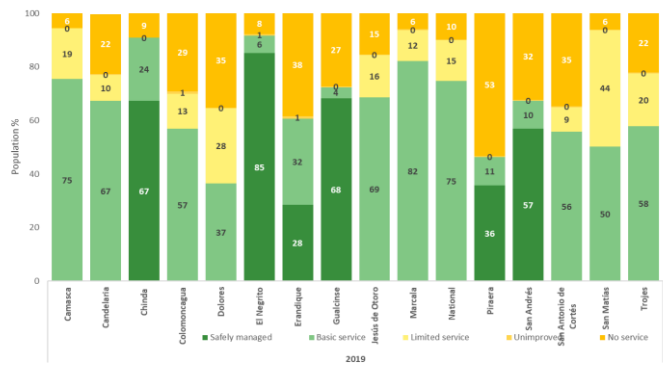
Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative		
Honduras	Marcala	Water Resource Management	2.8	2.7	2.4	There have been no changes		
		Finance		2.5				
	Opatoro	Infrastructure development				There have been no changes.		
		Infrastructure management		2.5				
		Institutional		2.0				
		Learning and Adaptation						
		Legislation						
		Monitoring						
		Planning						
		Regulation						
		Piraera	Water Resource Management					There have been no changes.
			Finance	1.4	1.4		1.5	
			Infrastructure development	4.3	4.3		3.5	
			Infrastructure management	1.8	1.8		2.3	
			Institutional	1.2	1.2		1.6	
	Learning and Adaptation		1.9	1.0	1.9			
	Legislation		3.7	3.7	2.3			
	Monitoring		3.5	3.5	3.1			
	Planning		3.9	3.9	2.7			
	Regulation		1.3	1.3	1.0			
	Water Resource Management		2.6	2.6	2.2	There have been no changes		
	Finance		1.7	1.7	1.3			
	San Andrés		Infrastructure development	4.3	4.3	3.5	There have been no changes.	
		Infrastructure management	1.8	1.8	2.3			
		Institutional	1.2	1.2	1.6			
		Learning and Adaptation	1.9	1.0	1.9			
		Legislation	3.7	3.7	2.3			
		Monitoring	3.5	3.5	3.1			
		Planning	3.9	3.9	2.7			
		Regulation	1.3	1.3	1.0			
		Water Resource Management	2.6	2.6	2.2	There have been no changes		
		Finance	2.6	3.4	3.7			
		San Antonio de Cortés	Infrastructure development	4.7	4.7	3.5		There have been no changes.
			Infrastructure management	3.3	3.4			
			Institutional	1.3	1.4	2.8		
	Learning and Adaptation		1.2	1.2	2.1			
	Legislation		5.3	5.0	3.0			
	Monitoring		4.9	4.9	4.6			
	Planning		4.2	4.2	3.0			
	Regulation		3.5	3.5	2.3			
	Water Resource Management		3.0	3.0	3.0	There have been no changes		
	Finance		1.6	1.6	1.5			
	San Matias		Infrastructure development	4.7	4.7	3.5	There have been no changes.	
			Infrastructure management	2.3	2.3	2.5		
			Institutional	1.2	1.2	1.6		
		Learning and Adaptation	1.1	1.1	1.9			
		Legislation	2.7	2.7	2.3			
		Monitoring	3.9	3.9	3.3			
		Planning	1.0	1.0	2.3			
		Regulation	1.3	1.3	1.0			
Water Resource Management		3.0	3.0	2.4	There have been no changes			
Finance		1.6	1.6	1.5				
Trojes		Infrastructure development	4.0	4.0	3.5	There have been no changes.		
		Infrastructure management	1.8	1.8	2.3			
		Institutional	1.9	1.9	2.1			
	Learning and Adaptation	1.0	1.0	1.9				
	Legislation	3.0	3.0	2.3				
	Monitoring	2.8	2.8	3.2				
	Planning	1.0	1.0	2.3				
	Regulation	1.3	1.3	1.0				
	Water Resource Management	2.6	2.6	2.2	There have been no changes			
	Finance	2.6	3.4	3.7				

Service levels

Honduras



Sanitation



National QIS Scoring

India

Country	Subsector	Description	2019
India	Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	
		IN2: Strength Partnership	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	IN2: Strength Partnership	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	IN2: Strength Partnership	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
WASH in extra-hh settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	IN2: Strength Partnership	
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
		IN5: Strength capacities	
		IN5: Strength capacities	

Narrative

District QIS Scoring

India

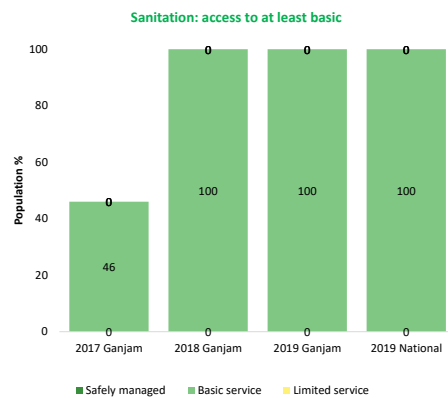
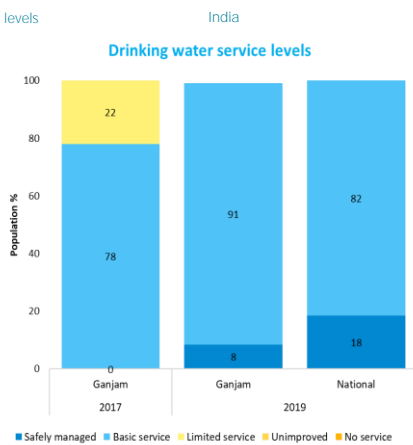
Ganjam

Country	Location	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
India	Ganjam	ID1: Political and Financial commitment				The budget tracking work in the Gram Panchayats has helped bring out issues on financial flows. The local self gov't leaders (sarpanchs) in platforms have highlighted bottlenecks in flow of funds in a timely and transparent manner. The districts are committed to the state and national goals of reaching each HH with water and sanitation services. There are dedicated programmes towards this. Our work with the district is towards highlighting gaps and solutions around planning and finances for WASH.
		ID2: Strength Partnership				
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models				
		ID5: Strength capacities				
		ID5: Strength capacities				

Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative		
National building blocks								
India								
Country	Subsector	SB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative		
India	Water	Finance	3.0	3.0		A new national level programme has been announced, we provided recommendations for this linked to LCCA elements.		
		Infrastructure development	2.8	2.8				
		Infrastructure management	1.5	1.5				
		Institutional	3.5	3.5				
		Learning and Adaptation	2.8	2.8				
		Legislation	3.5	3.5				
		Monitoring	2.6	2.6				
		Planning	3.0	3.0				
		Regulation	2.3	2.3				
		Water Resource Management	2.7	2.7				
		Sanitation	Finance	3.0	3.0			2 events through Insights series
			Infrastructure development	3.2	3.2			
	Infrastructure management		2.3	2.3				
	Institutional		3.5	3.5				
	Learning and Adaptation		2.5	2.5				
	Legislation		4.0	4.0				
	Monitoring		3.2	3.2				
	Planning		3.0	3.0				
	Regulation		2.7	2.7				
	Water Resource Management		2.0	2.0				
	Hygiene		Finance	0.0	0.0			
			Infrastructure development					
		Infrastructure management						
		Institutional	2.0	2.0				
		Learning and Adaptation	1.5	1.5				
		Legislation	0.0	0.0				
		Monitoring	0.0	0.0				
Planning		0.0	0.0					
Regulation								
Water Resource Management								
WASH in extra-hh settings		Finance	2.5	2.5				
		Infrastructure development						
		Infrastructure management						
	Institutional	4.0	4.0					
	Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0					
	Legislation	4.0	4.0					
	Monitoring	2.5	2.5					
	Planning	2.0	2.0					
	Regulation							
	Water Resource Management							

District building blocks		India				
Country	Location	SB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
India	Ganjam	Finance	2.0	2.0	2.4	
		Infrastructure development	2.5	2.5	2.5	
		Infrastructure management	2.3	2.3		
		Institutional	2.3	2.3	2.7	
		Learning and Adaptation	1.9	1.9		
		Legislation	2.5	2.5		
		Monitoring	2.4	2.4		
		Planning	2.4	2.4	2.7	
		Regulation	2.0	2.0		
		Water Resource Management	1.1	1.1		

Service levels



National QIS Scoring		Uganda					
Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative	
Uganda	Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	45	58	62	There is low financial commitment towards achievement of national strategic plans aligned with SDG 6 targets. However the district council makes decisions on district budget priorities. District stakeholders are aware of their roles and responsibilities as demonstrated in the Master plan development. However, implementation of the plan is still a challenge. Increased efforts towards multi- WASH stakeholder coordination and planning for WASH service improvements will delivery sustained improvements in WASH systems change. Investment in WASH is largely through the sector grant to the district and funding from the civil society actors. While private public partnerships is an area that a few partners explored to extend water access to underserved subcounties. There is still low investment in systems strengthening by the service industry.	
		IN2: Strength Partnership	60	60	60		
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	50	42	50		
		IN5: Strength capacities	58	80	44		
		Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	33	48		50
	Sanitation	IN2: Strength Partnership	43	60	55		
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	25	42	35		
		IN5: Strength capacities	50	80	35		
		Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	33	33		35
			IN2: Strength Partnership	33	33		60
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		25	25	25		
	IN5: Strength capacities		50	50	47		
	WASH in extra-hh settings		IN1: Political and Financial commitment	40	40		40
		IN2: Strength Partnership	43	43	60		
		IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	25	25	39		
IN5: Strength capacities		50	50	42			

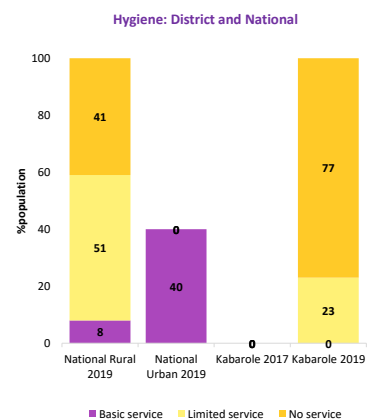
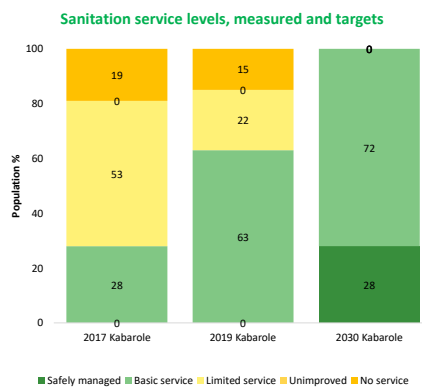
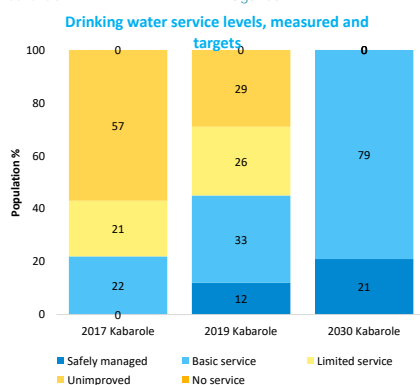
District QIS Scoring		Uganda				
Country	Location	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Uganda	Kabarole	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	33	63	55	The political and technical representatives are part of the DWIT, a platform that provides opportunities for planning. However the district council makes decisions on district budget priorities. District stakeholders are aware of their roles and responsibilities as demonstrated in the Master plan development. However, implementation of the plan is still a challenge. Increased efforts towards multi- WASH stakeholder coordination and planning for WASH service improvements will delivery sustained improvements in WASH systems change. Investment in WASH is largely through the sector grant to the district and funding from the civil society actors. While private public partnerships is an area that a few partners explored to extend water access to underserved subcounties. There is still low investment in systems strengthening by the service industry.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	61	73	50	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	40	62	71	
		ID5: Strength capacities	35	52	64	

Country	Subsector	Description	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
National building blocks						
Uganda						
Country	Subsector	BB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Uganda	Water	Finance	1.4	1.4	2.4	The sector budget allocations are made for all cost components, however budget gaps exist with low prioritisation of water amidst an increasing demand.
		Infrastructure development	2.5	2.5	3.0	The PPDA act guides procurements. However there is limited followup on quality of works.
		Infrastructure management	3.0	3.5	2.8	WASH sector asset management plan is in place, however there are gaps in updating the WASH asset status.
		Institutional	4.8	4.8	4.0	National level institutional set up is well defined for the departments of water development(rural and urban) Environment and water resources management.
		Learning and Adaptation	4.0	4.0	4.0	National learning platforms include: Joint sector reviews, donor platforms, donor-government platforms, national learning alliance, thematic working groups.
		Legislation	4.0	4.0	4.3	The National sector planning framework for FY 2018/19 devolved from the public finance and management act 2015 which spells out the processes the government planning cycle. The water and environment sector links its development goals and plans to the sector development plan 2015
		Monitoring	3.5	3.5	3.0	MWE's policy and planning department coordinates monitoring & evaluation activities; and produce the quarterly and annual sector performance reports for planning and submission to the Office of the prime minister and ministry of finance
		Planning	2.6	2.6	3.0	National WASH planning and budgeting is based on the national priorities with limited donor consultations. However performance review is undertaken with donor representatives.
		Regulation	3.0	3.0	3.7	Sector regulation is guided by policy. The department of Water Development has oversight on water development for rural and urban water.
		Water Resource Management	4.0	4.0	4.0	Legislation and policy are in place. The department of WRM is headed by the director and have staffing structures at regional and national level.
	Sanitation	Finance	1.8	1.8	1.8	Extremely low budget allocation towards sanitation improvement.
		Infrastructure development	2.3	2.3	1.8	Limited sanitation options are supported by government due to limited funding for sanitation improvements.
		Infrastructure management	3.3	3.3	2.0	Asset data mostly covers water infrastructure.
		Institutional	3.8	3.8	3.3	The tripartite agreement between the three line ministries of Water and Environment, Health and Education defines the responsibilities for achieving access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all and an end to open defecation by the 3 ministries. However coordination gaps exist.
		Learning and Adaptation	2.3	2.0	2.0	There is a weak linkage between National platforms and decentralised level.
		Legislation	4.3	4.0	3.8	The Improved Sanitation and Hygiene (ISH) financing strategy -2030 was developed to guide the promotion of hygiene and sanitation.
		Monitoring	3.2	2.2	2.6	Monitoring system is in place, but limited sanitation data available.
		Planning	2.2	2.2	2.6	National WASH planning and budgeting and performance review is coordinated at the JR and annual SPR. Sanitation forms part of the discussions.
		Regulation	2.0	2.0	2.0	Limited regulation of sanitation services.
		Water Resource Management	2.0	3.0	3.0	MWE Operationalized key proposed coordination and implementation mechanisms for catchment-based IWRM at catchment level. Gaps in service provider representation.
	Hygiene	Finance	2.0	2.0	N/A	N/A
		Infrastructure development				N/A
		Infrastructure management				N/A
		Institutional	2.0	2.0	N/A	N/A
		Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	N/A	N/A
		Legislation	4.0	4.0	N/A	N/A
		Monitoring	2.0	2.0	N/A	N/A
		Planning	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A
		Regulation				N/A
		Water Resource Management				N/A
	WASH in extra-hh settings	Finance	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A
		Infrastructure development				N/A
		Infrastructure management				N/A
		Institutional	4.0	4.0	N/A	N/A
		Learning and Adaptation	2.0	2.0	N/A	N/A
		Legislation	4.5	4.5	N/A	N/A
		Monitoring	2.5	2.5	N/A	N/A
		Planning	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A
		Regulation				N/A
		Water Resource Management				N/A

Distict building blocks						
Uganda						
Country	Location	BB category	2017	2018	2019	Narrative
Uganda	Kabarole	Finance	1.7	1.8	2.6	
		Infrastructure development	2.3	2.9	2.7	
		Infrastructure management	1.8	1.8	1.0	
		Institutional	2.5	2.6	2.2	In the area of hygiene, there is no real national strategy. The promotion of good behaviour is done within the framework of sanitation programmes, but not specifically for the promotion of handwashing. However, the ministry of WASH is aware of the need for a specific strategy based on the national sanitation policy.
		Learning and Adaptation	2.8	2.9	2.3	
		Legislation	2.0	3.1	1.7	
		Monitoring	2.3	2.2	2.5	
		Planning	2.2	2.1	2.2	same as in baseline
		Regulation	2.3	2.3	3.6	
		Water Resource Management	2.3	2.2		

Service levels

Uganda



International Programme (Global Hub) 2019 IRC

Intermediate Outcome 1 (Global Hub):

Highest Executive levels of National Government (including Ministers of Finance) and Development Partners demonstrate high and sustained political and financial commitment to WASH Systems Strengthening for SDG 6

Narrative analysis of 2019 progress on Outcome 1: Systems strengthening has become mainstream in sector approaches but with significant gaps in capacity remaining to deliver at all levels. It is also increasingly evident that we need to engage beyond the WASH sector with the highest executive levels of government and do not yet do this consistently.

Table 1: QIS Indicator scores for Intermediate Outcome 1 for the Global Hub

Indicator	Score (1-5)	Narrative Summary
G1.1: Global actors are committed to the systems strengthening approach.	5	Leading global partnerships (such as Agenda For Change and Sanitation and Water for All) are actively promoting systems strengthening approaches. It was a critical focus in the 2019 GLAAS report.
G1.2: CSOs have dedicated seats at the table with appropriate channels and capacity to hold governments accountable to SDG 6.	4	Activities through the WaterShed programme linked to country programmes have increased space for CSO participation and concrete accountability actions. In 2019, 120 advocacy initiatives were carried out by CSOs or by their constituencies leading to 30 policies adopted for sustainable and inclusive development.
G1.3: Increase three fold in the number of countries that implement multi-annual public sector financing plans over a 3-year period at least (at national or district level).	3	We are systematically tracking WASH finance processes in focus countries.

Intermediate Outcome 2 (Global Hub):

A range of fit-for-purpose models for sustained, universal sanitation services and promotion of appropriate hygiene behaviours are 1) well documented, and 2) being adapted appropriately for replication in different contexts

Narrative analysis of 2019 progress on Outcome 2: Systems strengthening models are being tested at scale based upon models that IRC and partners have been instrumental in developing.

Table 2: QIS Indicator scores for Intermediate Outcome 2 for the Global Hub

Indicator	Score (1-5)	Narrative Summary
G2.1: The road map to implement the systems strengthening approach is seen as the preferred model to reach SDG 6 (mainly the WASH and IWRM targets).	3	The roadmap is being used by a leading network of NGOs, but is not yet seen as the main approach by governments for application at scale. Members of the Agenda For Change have endorsed the roadmap and it is being used systematically by programmes led by IRC, WHH (with Aguaconsult), Water For People and WaterAid.
G2.2: The road map and building blocks become the primary reference point / guide for the implementation of the systems strengthening approach.	4	The road map, and IRC working papers on building blocks and learning alliances (facilitated and supported by hubs) are being widely used and cited (see https://washagendaforchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ssi_toolbox_08apr20.pdf for example).
G2.3: Models for leveraging public finance and more effectively using public finance to leverage private finance to reach the poorest are a core part of SDG Goal 6 financing discussions.	no data	In 2019 we jointly authored a report with water.org and the World Bank 'mobilising finance for WASH: getting the finance right', however models for leveraging finance have not yet been adequately mapped to enable scoring of this indicator.

Intermediate Outcome 3 (Global Hub):

The most influential development agencies have the capacity to strengthen national and local systems

Narrative analysis of 2019 progress on Outcome 3: As cited in the 2019 GLAAS report there is widespread sector recognition of a systems approach to WASH. This is now a mainstream part of the development narrative, but capacities and mechanisms to deliver are well below the levels required to deliver on SDG6.

Table 3: QIS Indicator scores for Intermediate Outcome 2 for the Global Hub

Indicator	Score (1-5)	Narrative Summary
G3.1: IRC is seen as a primary source of knowledge and skills for sector actors that want to adopt a systems strengthening approach.	5	The All systems go! symposium, and launch of the WASH Systems Academy has positioned IRC as a primary source, reinforced by acknowledgement from WHO/ UNICEF in the GLAAS report and approaches for support and work e.g. by SWA, UNICEF.
G3.2: IRC staff and associates have supported other key actors to adopt and implement a systems strengthening approach.	4	We have supported key actors through leadership of a major event (the All systems go! symposium), consultancy assignments in multiple countries and our DGIS and Conrad N. Hilton Foundation funded programmes. The WASH Systems Academy was launched with two courses (the basics of WASH systems strengthening and a course on building blocks of the WASH system). The Academy and provides a means for further scaling with an increasing number of partners supporting the creation of new courses which will be available in 2020.

Selected Key Performance Indicators for the Global Hub

Table 4: Selected KPIs for 2019 from the Global Hub. In 2020, the time series analysis for KPIs since 2017 will be analysed

Sub-indicator	Data	Source
No. of partnerships and networks IRC is engaging with globally:	21	IRCs partnership mapping updated end 2019 (where partnerships defined as active)
No. of CSOs that participate actively in national accountability mechanisms to hold governments accountable for national policy priorities and targets and/or the SDG 6:	120	120 advocacy initiatives were carried out by CSOs or by their constituencies leading to 30 policies adopted for sustainable and inclusive development
No. of global and regional CSO networks that participate actively in international and regional policy influencing platforms for SDG 6:	6	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and the CSO constituency of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership, to global and regional CSO networks (End Water Poverty, Coalition Eau, FANSA and ANEW) (WaterShed 2019 annual report)
No. of countries for which IRC has tracked financial planning of WASH services:	7	Developed cost estimates for WASH plans (Honduras, Ghana, Burkina, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger)
No. of partners that are committed to the roadmap for achieving SDG 6 or part of it:	14	Members of the A4C that have endorsed the roadmap.
No. of donors that refer to the Agenda for Change as implementation model for WASH system strengthening:	4	Agenda for Change is currently funded by Osprey and LDS. The approaches provide a basis for implementation of the Hilton Foundations safe water strategy as well as IRCs DGIS funded programme.
No. of publications that mention Agenda for Change as model for implementing WASH system strengthening:	1413 unique downloads and 7 citations	Downloads and citations (google scholar) of roadmap, building blocks and learning alliance papers
No. of people trained in face to face sessions:	8371	Recording of events and participation
No. of people trained in online training courses:	723	www.washsystemsacademy.org . The WASH Systems Academy has 723 users on the platform and 138 course completion certificates have been awarded.
No. of consultancy days contracted that address the systems strengthening approach:	763 days spent in 2019 on consultancy.	Internal monitoring systems: Synergy (IRC Staff only). Note all consultancy days were counted as contributing to a systems strengthening approach, based on a qualitative analysis of consultancy projects.