

# Annex 2: Programme scoring

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**vii. International**

## 1. SCORING METHODOLOGY

For the scoring of the (intermediate) outcomes, generic QIS ladders have been drafted. For each Pathway of Change, 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 TOC is defined and this will be the baseline score.

As example, a more detailed diagram (figure 1) of the theory of change is displayed for the district level, showing the four Pathways of Change (PoCs), one for each “hub-function” intermediate outcome. These PoCs together contribute to the intermediate outcome of “strong WASH building-blocks” and consequently to the overall outcome of “SDG6 in focus districts”. Figure 2 shows for the PoC “Political leadership in districts is political and financial committed”, the three sub-indicators with QIS ladders that are used for the scoring. For each of the Pathway of Changes, similar QIS ladders are developed for both the national/sector and the focus district levels. The scores are summarised in the focus country tables “a” and “b” in section 2 of this annex.

The intermediate outcome “strong WASH building blocks” is measured in a slightly different way. For each building block four to six statements have been formulated, which sector stakeholders will score in a participatory way with a short narrative and where possible and relevant providing the source of information (see figure 3). The average of the scores of the statements will provide a scoring for the individual building block. Figure 4 provides an example of the overview of these averages that can be produced for the WASH system in a country. In the example of figure 4, only scores have been provided for the water and sanitation sub-sectors. The scores are summarised in the focus country tables “c” in section 2 of this annex.

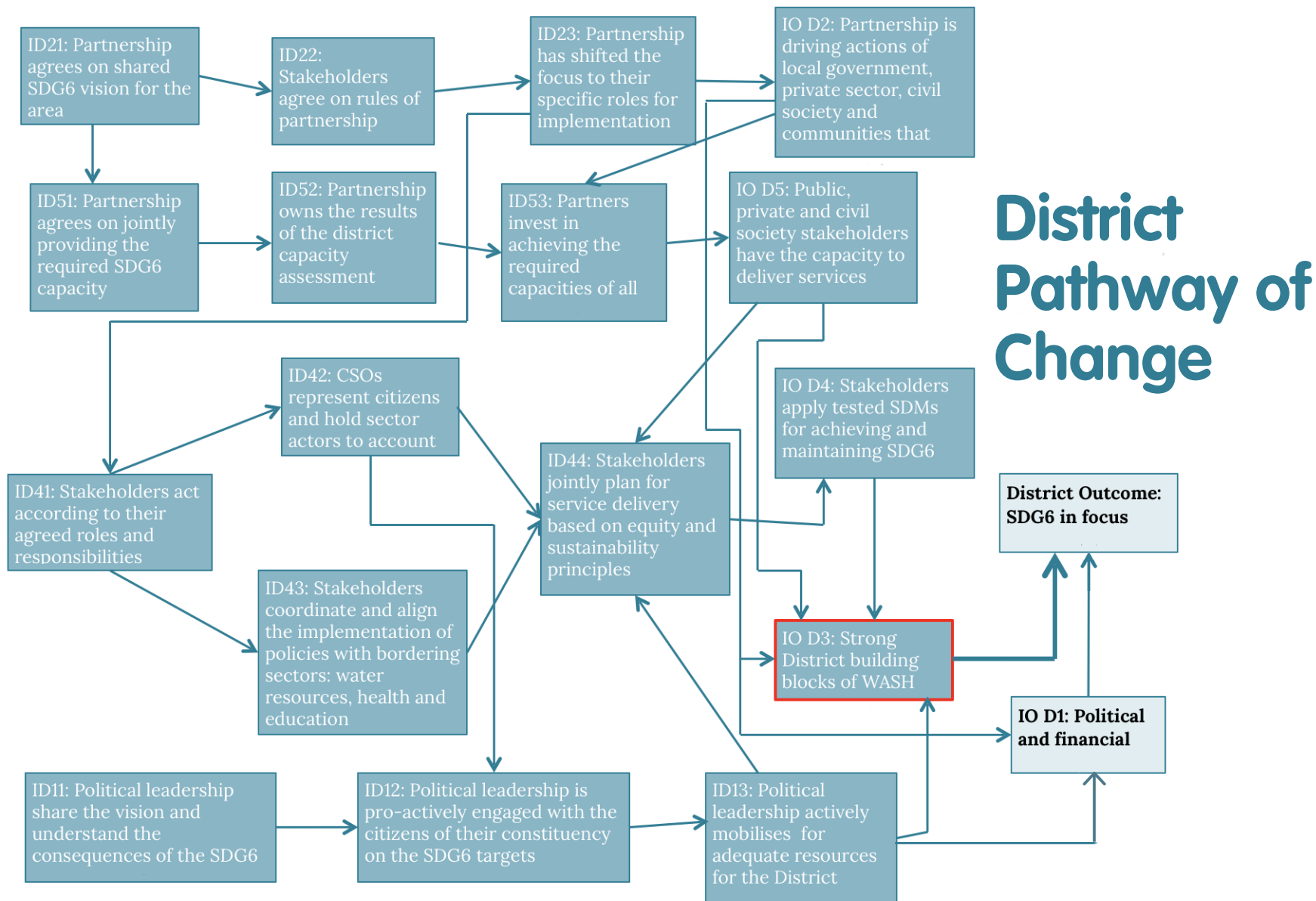


Figure 1: District Pathway of Change

ID11: District political leadership share the vision and understand the consequences of the SDG6 targets for their district	
Score %	Mini-scenarios
100	District political leadership share and own the vision and understand the consequences of the SDG6 targets for their district
67	Some district political leadership share and own the vision for achieving SDG6 by 20130 in their district
33	District political leadership are aware of the need for a shared vision and understanding what is needed to achieve the SDG6 targets for their district
0	District political leadership feel no need for a vision for reaching the SDG6 targets by 2030

Narrative:

ID12: District political leadership is pro-actively engaged with the citizens of their constituency on the SDG6 targets for their district	
Score %	Mini-scenarios
100	District political leadership is pro-actively engaged with the citizens of their constituency on the SDG6 targets for their district
75	All political leadership engages with the citizens of their constituency on the SDG6 targets
50	Some district political leadership engages with the citizens of their constituency on the SDG6 targets
25	District political leadership are aware of the need to engage with the citizens of their constituency on the SDG6 targets
0	District political leadership sees no need to engage with the citizens of their constituency on the SDG6 targets

Narrative:

ID13: District political leadership actively mobilises for adequate resourcing for the District SDG6s	
Score %	Mini-scenarios
100	District political leadership actively mobilises for adequate resourcing for the District SDG6s
75	All political leadership commits resources with reference to a SDG6 master plan
50	Some district political leadership commits resources with reference to a SDG6 master plan
25	District political leadership are aware of the need to commit resources with reference to a SDG6 master plan
0	District political leadership do not see the need to commit resources with reference to a SDG6 master plan

Narrative:

Figure 2: QIS ladders Pathway of Change “Political leadership in districts is political and financial committed”

Institutional											
Country	Sector	Level	Responsibilities of the national and decentralized level bodies are clearly defined, and there are no gaps or overlaps between them.	Reference or source of evidence	Staffing requirements at the national level are clearly defined and the positions at national level institutions are filled.	Reference or source of evidence	The responsibilities and institutional set-up for service authorities for the different SDMs are clearly defined and understood.	Reference or source of evidence	The staffing requirements at service authority level are clearly defined, e.g. in terms of no. FTE, or specific job profiles.	Reference or source of evidence	Score
	Water	Sector	0		1		0		1		2
Narratives											

Figure 3: Example of scoring the Institutional building block

Country:					District:					
	Institutional	Legislation	Finance	Planning	Infrastructure Development	Infrastructure Management	Monitoring	Regulation	Leaning and Adaptation	Water Res Management
Water_Sec&Nat	2	7	6	4	9	2	5	5	6	5
Water_District	6	6	1	5		3	8	1	3	6
Sanita_Sec&Nat	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sanita_District	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
Hygiene_Sec&Nat	na									
Hygiene_District	na									
Extra-hh_Sec&Nat	na									
Extra-hh_District	na									

Figure 4: Example overview of scoring strength WASH building blocks

## 2. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

### i. Burkina Faso

#### a. National overview table with scores

Subsector	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		
Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		
Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		
Extra Household settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		

**b. District overview table with scores**

Sector	Focus district	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
WASH	FCD	ID1: Political and Financial commitment		
		ID2: Strength Partnership		
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
		ID5: Strength capacities		
WASH	FCD	ID1: Political and Financial commitment		
		ID2: Strength Partnership		
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
		ID5: Strength capacities		



c. Table with the building block scores for national and district

Subsector	Building Block	Variations	National score	Focus district score(s)	Narrative
Water	Institutional	Service public géré - Privé	5		L'absence de capacité technique et managériale des prestataires privés dans la gestion des services publics amène les autorités de service à initier souvent ou à soutenir des cadres de renforcement de capacité dans les domaines concernés.
		Service public géré - Public	5		L'insuffisance des capacités techniques et managériales dans la gestion des projets d'eau par l'ONEA et surtout par les communes amène ces dernières à initier des mesures des séances de formation renforcement de capacité, et des soutiens divers, visant à améliorer leurs performances dans la prestation des services.
		Gestion communautaire - Association d'Usagers d'Eau (privée or publique)	5		Les AUE, les comités des points d'eau, la commune, principaux acteurs de la gestion communautaire et locale directe, comme les prestataires privés manquent de capacité technique et managériale dans la gestion des services; d'où l'existence de séances de formation, de renforcement de capacités et de soutien dans le sens d'améliorer leurs performances.
		Gestion communautaire - Comité des points d'eau	4		-
		Gestion locale directe - Commune	4		-
		Auto-apvisionnement	5		Les documents que nous avons consultés ne nous permettent pas de répondre à ces questions.
Water	Finance	Service public géré - Privé	6		Il faut dire que dans certaines zones, les tarifs couvrent les coûts d'exploitation tandis que dans d'autres, ce n'est pas le cas. C'est ainsi qu'il existe des sources de financement pour aider à couvrir les coûts et des mécanismes de subvention pour garantir un accès équitable.
		Service public géré - Public	6		Pour ce qui est de l'ONEA, les tarifs couvrent effectivement les coûts d'exploitation et de maintenance, cependant, il ressort que dans certaines communes, les tarifs n'arrivent toujours pas à couvrir ces charges. Toutefois les prestataires de service ont la possibilité d'avoir des soutiens directs de la part de l'Etat et des PTF.
		Gestion communautaire - Association d'Usagers d'Eau (privée or publique)	4		les tarifs ne couvrent pas les coûts d'exploitation. Toutefois, les communes s'en sortent relativement mieux par rapport aux autres acteurs. il existe cependant des sources de financement auxquelles ils ont souvent accès et des mécanismes de subvention pour garantir un accès équitable.
		Gestion communautaire - Comité des points d'eau	4		-
		Gestion locale directe - Commune	5		-

		Auto-apvisionnement	4		Compte tenu de la faible organisation du domaine de l'auto approvisionnement, les ménages et les communauté fixent rarement les tarifs, facilitant ainsi l'accès à toute la communauté et à tous les ménages. Aussi, les communautés peuvent avoir accès aux sources de financement public ou privé alors que les ménages ne peuvent avoir accès qu'aux sources de financement privé.
Water	Infrastructure Management	Service public géré - Privé	7		Les modes de gestion des services définissent clairement la propriété des immobilisations et la responsabilité pour les tâches de gestion. Les plans d'investissement tiennent compte de la durée de vie des actifs même si les prestataires n'ont pas toujours accès aux pièces de rechange.
		Service public géré - Public	7		Des textes légaux et réglementaires définissent clairement la propriété des immobilisations et la responsabilité pour les tâches de gestion. Les plans d'investissement tiennent compte de la durée de vie des actifs même si les prestataires n'ont pas toujours accès aux pièces de rechange.
		Gestion communautaire - Association d'Usagers d'Eau (privée or publique)	7		Des textes légaux et réglementaires et les modes de gestion définissent clairement la propriété des immobilisations et la responsabilité pour les tâches de gestion. Les plans d'investissement tiennent compte de la durée de vie des actifs même si les prestataires n'ont pas toujours accès aux pièces de rechange.
		Gestion communautaire - Comité des points d'eau	7		-
		Gestion locale directe - Commune	7		-
		Auto-apvisionnement	4		Du fait de son caractère informel, les responsabilités pour les tâches de gestion ne sont pas clairement définies et le remplacement des immobilisations n'est pas planifié.
Water	Regulation	Service public géré - Privé	7		es prestataires de service privé n'arrivent pas toujours à suivre les niveaux de performance définis par l'autorité de régulation. Cependant ils transmettent régulièrement des données de suivi à ces derniers. Les consommateurs ont accès à l'information par des canaux divers et variés (site internet, DRE, Radio, Rapport grand public...)
		Service public géré - Public	7		les prestataires de service privé n'arrivent pas toujours à suivre les niveaux de performance définis par l'autorité de régulation. Cependant ils transmettent régulièrement des données de suivi à ces derniers. Les consommateurs ont accès à l'information par des canaux divers et variés (site internet, DRE, Radio, Rapport grand public...)
		Gestion communautaire - Association d'Usagers d'Eau (privée or publique)	6		Les AUE, les comités des points d'eau, la commune présentent les mêmes caractéristiques ici. Ils n'arrivent pas toujours à suivre les niveaux de performance définis par l'autorité de régulation. Ils ne transmettent pas régulièrement des données de suivi à ces derniers. Cependant, les consommateurs ont accès à l'information par divers canaux.
		Gestion communautaire - Comité des points d'eau	7		-
		Gestion locale directe - Commune	7		-
		Auto-apvisionnement	2		Dans le domaine de l'auto approvisionnement, hors mis la qualité des équipements, il n'existe pas de suivi et les consommateurs n'ont accès à l'information que dans les limites des moyens de communication disponibles. De plus aucune régulation économique n'existe en la matière.

Water	Water Resource Management	Service public géré - Privé	7		La planification et le développement des infrastructures en eau est fonction de la disponibilité des ressources en eau et parfois du souci de leur protection, le tous s'effectuant dans un cadre participatif et consensuel et réglementaire, que la gestion soit confiée aux prestataires privés ou publics.
		Service public géré - Public	7		-
		Gestion communautaire - Association d'Usagers d'Eau (privée or publique)	7		-
		Gestion communautaire - Comité des points d'eau	7		-
		Gestion locale directe - Commune	7		-
		Auto-apvisionnement	5		Il arrive que les communautés et les ménages, pour leur auto approvisionnement, planifient et développent les infrastructures d'eau en tenant compte de la disponibilité et de la protection des ressources en eau. Il n'existe pas un mécanisme particulier de gestion des conflits. le cadre réglementaire n'intervient qu'en cas d'échec du cadre consensuel.
Sanitation	Institutional	Assainissement collectif géré par la communauté (Système d'égout décentralisé)	3		-
		assainissement autonome sans vidange	0		Dans notre fouille documentaire, aucune mention n'est faite de ce type d'assainissement.
		Assainissement autonome avec vidange hors site à travers des entrepreneurs privés	4		L'absence de capacité technique et managériale des prestataires privés dans la gestion des services publics amène les autorités de service à initier souvent ou à soutenir des cadres de renforcement de capacité dans les domaines concernés.
		Assainissement des lieux publiques	5		L'absence de capacité technique et managériale des prestataires privés dans la gestion des services publics amène les autorités de service à initier souvent ou à soutenir des cadres de renforcement de capacité dans les domaines concernés.
Sanitation	Finance	Assainissement collectif géré par un opérateur professionnel (système d'égout)	4		Parallèlement à la promotion de l'assainissement autonome, l'ONEA développe depuis quelques années son réseau de tout-à-l'égout à Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso, avec le soutien actif de certains PTF. Pour l'instant le développement de l'assainissement collectif est confronté à quelques difficultés de viabilité financière et technique. En effet, la volonté de la population et des administrations à se raccorder au réseau est faible parce qu'il y a un manque de prise de conscience sur les bénéfices de l'assainissement collectif. Par conséquent, la proportion des effluents industriels est très élevée par rapport au volume d'effluents domestiques initialement prévu, ce qui détériore les canalisations et réduit les performances de la station d'épuration par lagunage. Cette complication technique est aggravée par l'insuffisance du prétraitement des eaux usées au niveau des industries. Enfin, il est probable que l'extension du réseau collectif alourdisse considérablement les charges d'exploitation de l'ONEA.

		Assainissement collectif géré par la communauté (Système d'égout décentralisé)	4	-
		assainissement autonome sans vidange	0	Dans notre fouille documentaire, aucune mention n'est faite de ce type d'assainissement.
		Assainissement autonome avec vidange hors site à travers des entrepreneurs privés	4	Pour ce genre de service essentiellement privé, les tarifs sont censés couvrir la totalité des coûts d'exploitation, de maintenance. Ces prestataires privés peuvent aussi bénéficier d'appui financier à travers des sources de financement privé et parfois public. Il n'existe pas de mécanisme de subvention dans le domaine.
		Assainissement des lieux publiques	5	En fonction du mode de gestion et du site d'implantation des infrastructures, l'ensemble des coûts d'exploitation et de maintenance est couvert par les traifs. Les prestataires de service concernés ont parfois accès à des sources de financement. Il existe des mécanismes de subvention quelquefois sur initiative de la commune.
Sanitation	Infrastructure management	Assainissement collectif géré par un opérateur professionnel (système d'égout)	6	Parallèlement à la promotion de l'assainissement autonome, l'ONEA développe depuis quelques années son réseau de tout-à-l'égout à Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso, avec le soutien actif de certains PTF. Pour l'instant le développement de l'assainissement collectif est confronté à quelques difficultés de viabilité financière et technique. En effet, la volonté de la population et des administrations à se raccorder au réseau est faible parce qu'il y a un manque de prise de conscience sur les bénéfices de l'assainissement collectif. Par conséquent, la proportion des effluents industriels est très élevée par rapport au volume d'effluents domestiques initialement prévu, ce qui détériore les canalisations et réduit les performances de la station d'épuration par lagunage. Cette complication technique est aggravée par l'insuffisance du prétraitement des eaux usées au niveau des industries. Enfin, il est probable que l'extension du réseau collectif alourdisse considérablement les charges d'exploitation de l'ONEA
		Assainissement collectif géré par la communauté (Système d'égout décentralisé)	6	-
		assainissement autonome sans vidange	0	Dans notre fouille documentaire, aucune mention n'est faite de ce type d'assainissement
		Assainissement autonome avec vidange hors site à travers des entrepreneurs privés	6	Les contrats de prestation définissent les responsabilités et identifient les propriétaires des actifs. Cependant les prestataires privés ne planifient et ne comprennent pas toujours la vie des actifs. Ils ont comme tous les autres difficilement accès à la chaîne prestataires d'approvisionnement
		Assainissement des lieux publiques	6	Selon les types de gestion (privé ou public) la responsabilité des acteurs est définie. Les actifs appartiennent tant aux personnes privées que publiques. Cependant les prestataires ne planifient et ne comprennent pas toujours la vie des actifs. Ils ont également des difficultés d'accès à la chaîne d'approvisionnement

Sanitation	Regulation	Assainissement collectif géré par la communauté (Système d'égout décentralisé)	5	Parallèlement à la promotion de l'assainissement autonome, l'ONEA développe depuis quelques années son réseau de tout-à-l'égout à Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso, avec le soutien actif de certains PTF. Pour l'instant le développement de l'assainissement collectif est confronté à quelques difficultés de viabilité financière et technique. En effet, la volonté de la population et des administrations à se raccorder au réseau est faible parce qu'il y a un manque de prise de conscience sur les bénéfices de l'assainissement collectif. Par conséquent, la proportion des effluents industriels est très élevée par rapport au volume d'effluents domestiques initialement prévu, ce qui détériore les canalisations et réduit les performances de la station d'épuration par lagunage. Cette complication technique est aggravée par l'insuffisance du prétraitement des eaux usées au niveau des industries. Enfin, il est probable que l'extension du réseau collectif alourdisse considérablement les charges d'exploitation de l'ONEA.
		assainissement autonome sans vidange	0	Dans notre fouille documentaire, aucune mention n'est faite de ce type d'assainissement.
		Assainissement autonome avec vidange hors site à travers des entrepreneurs privés	3	Le domaine est encore informel, et les prestataires de service n'arrivent pas toujours à atteindre le niveau de prestation requis. Aussi il n'existe aucun système de suivi.
		Assainissement des lieux publics	7	Les niveaux de performance définis dans les contrats ne sont pas toujours atteints. Cependant des données de suivi sont régulièrement transmises aux autorités de service. Les usagers de ces services ont accès à l'information.
Sanitation	Water Resource Management	Assainissement collectif géré par la communauté (Système d'égout décentralisé)	6	l'ONEA développe depuis quelques années son réseau de tout-à-l'égout à Ouagadougou et Bobo- Dioulasso, avec le soutien actif de certains PTF.
		assainissement autonome sans vidange	6	Dans notre fouille documentaire, aucune mention n'est faite de ce type d'assainissement.
		Assainissement autonome avec vidange hors site à travers des entrepreneurs privés	6	Les vidangeurs privés étant souvent organisés en association participent souvent aux prises de décision et à travers leur prestations, ils tiennent souvent compte de la disponibilité de la variabilité des ressources en eau et de leur protection. Les conflits nés de leur activités sont réglés à l'amiable ou selon les dispositions réglementaires.
		Assainissement des lieux publics	6	A travers les contrats de prestation, les prestataires de service peuvent participer aux prises de décision et planifient parfois leurs activités en fonction de la disponibilité des ressources en eau et de leur protection. Les conflits nés de l'exécution de ces contrats sont régis par des dispositions réglementaires.

Pays :		District :						
		Institutionnel	Finance	Gestion des infrastructures	Suiv & Rég	Gestion des ressources en eau	Note totale	Note Max
Principaux MPS	Variantes							
<b>Eau</b>								
Service public géré	Privé	5	6	7	7	7	32	40
	Public	5	6	7	7	7	32	40
Gestion communautaire	Association d'Usagers d'Eau	5	4	7	6	7	29	40
	Comité des points d'eau	4	4	7	6	7	28	40
Gestion locale directe	Commune	4	5	7	6	7	29	40
Auto-provisionnement		5	4	4	2	5	20	40
<b>Assainissement</b>								
Assainissement collectif géré par un opérateur professionnel (système d'égout)		5	4	6	5	6	26	40
Assainissement collectif géré par la communauté (Système d'égout décentralisé)		3	4	6	5	6	24	40
assainissement autonome sans vidange		0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Assainissement autonome avec vidange hors site à travers des entrepreneurs privés		4	4	6	3	6	23	40
Assainissement des lieux publiques		5	5	6	7	6	29	40

d. Table with service level indicators, both national and district

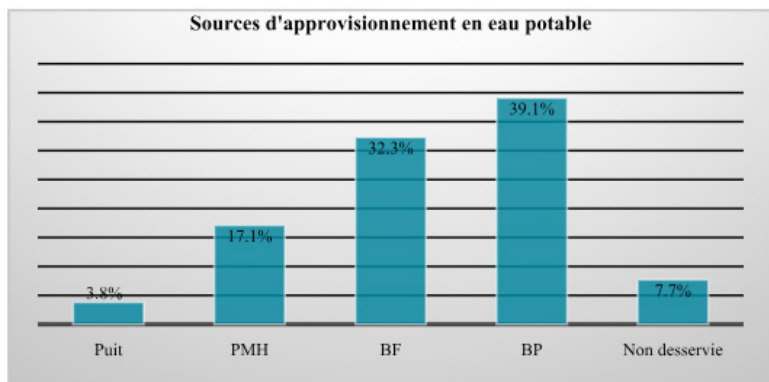


Figure 1 : Histogramme de l'accès aux services d'eau potable

Burkina Faso	Drinking water National* 2015 %	Sanitation National* 2015 %	Hygiene National 2015 %
Safely managed	-	-	-
Basic service	54	23	12
Limited service	22	24	58
Unimproved	22	5	-
No service	2	48	30

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP (2017) \* No Safely managed estimate available

Banfora	Drinking water 2017 %	Sanitation 2017 %
Safely managed	0	0
Basic service	69	28
Limited service	0	4
Unimproved	23	60
No service	8	8

Source: Banfora SDG6 Strategic plan (2017)

## ii. Ethiopia

### a. National overview table with scores

Subsector	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	53	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	52	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	53	
	IN5: Strength capacities	29	
Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	30	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	56	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	58	
	IN5: Strength capacities	34	
Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	0	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	0	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	0	
	IN5: Strength capacities	0	
Extra Household settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	46	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	61	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	31	
	IN5: Strength capacities	36	



**b. District overview table with scores**

Sector	Focus district	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
WASH	Mile	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	12	
		ID2: Strength Partnership	18	
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	35	
		ID5: Strength capacities	0	
WASH	South Ari	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	13	
		ID2: Strength Partnership	18	
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	35	
		ID5: Strength capacities	0	

		WASH			
		O1	O2	O4	O5
Focus district		13	18	35	0

		WATER				SANITATION				HYGIENE				EXTRA HOUSEHOLD			
		O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5
National		53	52	53	29	30	56	58	34	0	0	0	0	46	61	31	36

c. Table with the building block scores for national and district

Subsector	Building Block	National score	Focus district score(s)	Narrative
Water	Institutional	6		
	Legislation	5		
	Finance	4		
	Planning	4		
	Infrastructure development	5		
	Infrastructure management	1		
	Monitoring	1		
	Regulation	0		
	Learning and adaption	3		
	Water resource management	3		
	Sanitation	Institutional	4	
Legislation		4		
Finance		4		
Planning		3		
Infrastructure development		4		
Infrastructure management		1		
Monitoring		1		
Regulation		0		
Learning and adaption		3		
Water resource management	3			
Hygiene	Institutional			
	Legislation			
	Finance			
	Planning			
	Infrastructure development			
	Infrastructure management			
	Monitoring			

	Regulation			
	Learning and adaption			
	Water resource management			
Extra household settings (School/ health facility)	Institutional	4		
	Legislation	6		
	Finance	5,5		
	Planning	6,5		
	Infrastructure development	4,5		
	Infrastructure management	5		
	Monitoring	8		
	Regulation	0		
	Learning and adaption	2		
	Water resource management	NA		

### iii. Ghana

#### a. National overview table with scores

Subsector	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	42	The new Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources is developing an integrated strategy for the sector which is aligned to the SDGs and other national commitments. IRC Ghana through the Hilton Foundation Grant and DGIS is providing support for this process. MSWR has engaged key sector stakeholders in a series of consultations to forge partnerships for delivery of WASH services.
	IN2: Strength Partnership	44	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	39	
	IN5: Strength capacities	30	
Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	42	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	44	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	42	
	IN5: Strength capacities	30	
Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	42	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	44	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	42	
	IN5: Strength capacities	30	
Extra Household settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	0	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	0	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	0	
	IN5: Strength capacities	0	

**b. District overview table with scores**

Sector	Focus district	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
WASH	Asutifi North	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	36	<p>Water: Strong district political commitment has so far been demonstrated by the District Chief Executive and his team throughout the participatory planning process to develop the district WASH master plan evidenced in staff time to gather data and financial contributions to organising planning meetings.</p> <p>Sanitation: a) Increased political and management commitment towards liquid waste management has made this component of sanitation a top priority and that is why dedicated budget was provided for liquid waste management in the 2016/2017 budget by 17 MMDAs; b) District political leadership in 17 MMDAs participating in the SC4Gh have engaged the citizens to improve relations with their MMDAs. This relationship has improved because the strategy for safely managed liquid waste in those MMDAs was developed based on feedback from citizens and implementation is progressing with active support from citizens and other stakeholders; c) through the SC4GH, the district political leadership and management to been urged to mobilise resources for travels, accommodation and other expenses needed to participate in workshops and meetings organised by the programme in Ghana.</p>
		ID2: Strength Partnership	36	<p>Water: The participatory planning process, giving space to all key stakeholders at the local level and strategic partners at the national level has engendered strong collaboration and partnership between national and regional government institutions, private sector, traditional authority, and CNHF partners participating in the process around the shared vision of full coverage for Asutifi North District.</p> <p>Sanitation: The SC4Gh initiative has urged 17 MMDAs to foster strategic collaboration with NGOs and other non state actors; It has also encouraged MMDAs to reach out to private partners who want to invest in public toilets and liquid waste treatment and reuse plant on PPP and other arrangements. The private sector also capitalised on the opportunity to introduce 'biogas and other innovative LWM technologies that were not common in the MMDAs. Thanks to the Challenge, now biogas has been embraced by the both the MMDAs and households.</p>
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	25	
		ID5: Strength capacities	30	

	WASH			
	O1	O2	O4	O5
Focus district	36	36	25	30

	WATER				SANITATION				HYGIENE				EXTRA HOUSEHOLD			
	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5
National	42	44	39	30	42	44	42	30	42	44	42	30	0	0	0	0

c. Table with the building block scores for national and district

Subsector	Building Block	National score	Focus district score(s)	Narrative
Water	Institutional	7	NA	
	Legislation	6	NA	
	Finance	6	0	
	Planning	8	0	
	Infrastructure development	7	0	
	Infrastructure management	4	0	
	Monitoring	5	0	
	Regulation	3	0	
	Learning and adaption	6	0	
	Water resource management	4	0	
Sanitation	Institutional	6	0	
	Legislation	8	0	
	Finance	3	0	
	Planning	6	0	
	Infrastructure development	5	0	
	Infrastructure management	3	0	
	Monitoring	3	0	
	Regulation	3	0	
	Learning and adaption	4	0	
Water resource management	4	0		
Hygiene	Institutional	6	0	
	Legislation	7	0	
	Finance	5	0	
	Planning	6	0	
	Infrastructure development	5	0	
	Infrastructure management	4	0	
	Monitoring	5	0	

	Regulation	3	0
	Learning and adaption	4	0
	Water resource management	3	0
Extra household settings	Institutional	0	0
	Legislation	0	0
	Finance	0	0
	Planning	0	0
	Infrastructure development	0	0
	Infrastructure management	0	0
	Monitoring	0	0
	Regulation	0	0
	Learning and adaption	0	0
	Water resource management	0	0

**d. Table with service level indicators, both national and district**

Country:					District:							
	Institutional	Legislation	Finance	Planning	Infrastructure Development	Infrastructure Management	Monitoring	Regulation	Leaning and Adaptation	Water Res Management	Total Score	Max Score
Water_Sec&Nat	7	6	6	8	7	4	5	3	6	4	56	84
Water_District	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Sanita_Sec&Nat	6	8	3	6	5	3	3	3	4	4	45	84
Sanita_District	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Hygiene_Sec&Nat	6	7	5	6	5	4	5	3	4	3	48	84
Hygiene_District	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Extra-hh_Sec&Nat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Extra-hh_District	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	72

## iv. Honduras

### a. National overview table with scores

Subsector	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	52	In the proposal of Country of Secretary of Government is being left out the SDG6 targets. Only the National Water and Sanitation Council (CONASA) is committed, however, it does not have sufficient resources.
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	We still need to share the vision for SDG6, in particular with civil society and the Communities.
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	62	La mayor parte de los prestadores no cumple con lo que se establece en la Ley del sector, ya que no tienen la tarifa adecuada, ni prestan un servicio de calidad.
	IN5: Strength capacities	42	Some of the actors in the wash sector are aware that it is necessary to provide an environment conducive to the provision of services, but there is still much to do in this area.
Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	47	In the proposal of Country of Secretary of Government is being left out the SDG6 targets. Only the National Water and Sanitation Council (CONASA) is committed, however, it does not have sufficient resources.
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	We still need to share the vision for SDG6, in particular with civil society and the Communities.
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	62	La mayor parte de los prestadores no cumple con lo que se establece en la Ley del sector, ya que no tienen la tarifa adecuada, ni prestan un servicio de calidad.
	IN5: Strength capacities	42	Some of the actors in the wash sector are aware that it is necessary to provide an environment conducive to the provision of services, but there is still much to do in this area.
Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	39	In the proposal of Country of Secretary of Government is being left out the SDG6 targets. Only the National Water and Sanitation Council (CONASA) is committed, however, it does not have sufficient resources for hygiene theme.
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	We still need to share the vision for SDG6, in particular with civil society and the Communities.
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	62	La mayor parte de los prestadores no cumple con lo que se establece en la Ley del sector, ya que no tienen la tarifa adecuada, ni prestan un servicio de calidad.



	IN5: Strength capacities	42	Some of the actors in the wash sector are aware that it is necessary to provide an environment conducive to the provision of services, but there is still much to do in this area.
Extra Household settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	36	In the proposal of Country of Secretary of Government is being left out the SDG6 targets. Only the National Water and Sanitation Council (CONASA) is committed, however, it does not have sufficient resources.
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	We still need to share the vision for SDG6, in particular with civil society and the Communities.
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	62	La mayor parte de los prestadores no cumple con lo que se establece en la Ley del sector, ya que no tienen la tarifa adecuada, ni prestan un servicio de calidad.
	IN5: Strength capacities	42	Some of the actors in the wash sector are aware that it is necessary to provide an environment conducive to the provision of services, but there is still much to do in this area.

## b. District overview table with scores

Subsector	Focus district	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
Water	Camasca, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	56	El municipio acaba de finalizar la elaboración del plan estratégico en agua saneamiento, en base al plan de nación y los SDG6s, el mismo fue elaborado con representantes de todos los sectores y ha sido aprobado por la Cooperación Municipal.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Camasca, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	62	El municipio acaba de finalizar la elaboración del plan estratégico en agua saneamiento, en base al plan de nación y los SDG6s, el mismo fue elaborado con representantes de todos los sectores y ha sido aprobado por la Cooperación Municipal.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.

Hygiene	Camasca, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	66	De acuerdo a SIASAR el 65% de las comunidades levantadas tiene una clasificación en higiene de buena. El Municipio cuenta con una política Municipal y un plan estratégico que toca la parte de higiene.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	57	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En estos Municipios las Municipalidades tienen previsto realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in the theme of Hygiene.
Extra Household Settings	Camasca, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	56	El municipio acaba de finalizar la elaboración del plan estratégico en agua saneamiento, en base al plan de nación y los SDG6s, el mismo fue elaborado con representantes de todos los sectores y ha sido aprobado por la Cooperación Municipal. En este plan se incluyen la cobertura y monitoreo de los servicios en las escuelas y centros de salud. De acuerdo al SIPLIE en las escuelas se tienen una cobertura en agua y saneamiento del 91%.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	56	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Water	Dolores, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	72	El municipio cuenta con una cobertura mayor al 95%, con fondos de la municipalidad se está trabajando en instalar micromedidores en todo el municipio, acaba de elaborar su política Municipal en base al plan de nación y los SDG6s, el mismo fue elaborado con representantes de todos los sectores y ha sido aprobado por la Cooperación Municipal.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Dolores, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	67	El municipio cuenta con una cobertura mayor al 90%, acaba de elaborar su política Municipal en base al plan de nación y los SDG6s, el mismo fue elaborado con representantes de todos los sectores y ha sido aprobado por la Cooperación Municipal.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	

		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Dolores, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	60	Aunque la Política Municipal y sus planes incluyen ciertas actividades en el tema de higiene, aún se necesita un mayor apoyo y compromiso por parte de las autoridades.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	57	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En estos Municipios las Municipalidades tienen previsto realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Dolores, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	72	Según el Alcalde este Municipio tiene una cobertura en agua y saneamiento en las escuelas y centros de salud mayor al 95%.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	56	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Water	Marcala, La Paz	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	De acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el personal requerido, tanto en número como en conocimiento, aún falta un mayor compromiso político y financiero con el sector por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Marcala, La Paz	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	De acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el personal requerido, tanto en número como en conocimiento, aún falta un mayor compromiso político y financiero con el sector por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.

		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Marcala, La Paz	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	43	De acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el personal requerido, tanto en número como en conocimiento, aún falta un mayor compromiso político y financiero con el sector por parte de las autoridades municipales. De acuerdo a SIASAR el 56% de las comunidades levantadas tienen clasificación regular en higiene.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Marcala, La Paz	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	57	De acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el personal requerido, ni poseen un plan para llegar a la cobertura total y de calidad en los centros de salud y escuelas.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	Jesús de Otoro, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	66	El municipio cuenta con una cobertura mayor al 86%, tienen una Política Municipal en base al plan de nación y los SDG6s, el mismo fue elaborado con representantes de todos los sectores y ha sido aprobado por la Cooperación Municipal, aún le falta trabajar en la parte de la institucionalidad.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.

Sanitation	Jesús de Otoro, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	62	El municipio cuenta con una cobertura mayor al 78%, tienen una Política Municipal en base al plan de nación y los SDG6s, el mismo fue elaborado con representantes de todos los sectores y ha sido aprobado por la Cooperación Municipal, aún le falta trabajar en la parte de la institucionalidad.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Jesús de Otoro, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	60	De acuerdo a SIASAR el 48% de las comunidades levantadas se clasifican como higiene regular y otro 28% como mala higiene, por lo que podemos concluir que se necesita un mayor compromiso en este tema.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	57	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En estos Municipios las Municipalidades tienen previsto realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Jesús de Otoro, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	64	De acuerdo a los datos del SIPLIE ( escuelas) se tiene una cobertura de 85% en agua y 90% en saneamiento. En los centros de salud un 75%. Se ha hecho un buen trabajo pero aún se necesita invertir. Esto está incluido en la Política Municipal y su plan estratégico.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	56	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Water	San Antonio de Cortés	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	67	Este municipio no cuenta con un plan estratégico y plan de inversión en agua y saneamiento, actualmente la ONG Water for people les está apoyando en su elaboración, aún se necesita un mayor compromiso del Alcalde, ya que la ONG Water for people cubre algunos gastos para que ejerzan su función de titular de los servicios.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.

		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Sanitation	San Antonio de Cortés	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	67	Este municipio no cuenta con un plan estratégico y plan de inversión en agua y saneamiento, actualmente la ONG Water for people les está apoyando en su elaboración, aún se necesita un mayor compromiso del Alcalde, ya que la ONG Water for people cubre algunos gastos para que ejerzan su función de titular de los servicios.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Higiene	San Antonio de Cortés	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	67	De acuerdo a los datos proporcionados por WFP se tiene en un 51% de la comunidades una higiene buena, 41% regular y 8% como mala, lo que indica que si han trabajado en éste tema, pero se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	57	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En estos Municipios las Municipalidades tienen previsto realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	San Antonio de Cortés	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	62	De acuerdo a los datos proporcionados por WFP se tiene una cobertura en agua y saneamiento de un 69% en las escuelas y de un 69% en los centros de salud. Hay que resaltar que esto se ha logrado con el apoyo de financiamiento externos.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron es su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	56	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Water	Trojes, El Paraiso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde en el tema de la sostenibilidad de los servicios y de acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el número de personal requerido.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	

		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Trojes, El Paraiso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita compromiso politico y financiero del Alcalde en el tema de la sostenibilidad de los servicios y de acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el número de personal requerido.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Trojes, El Paraiso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	28	De acuerdo a los datos de SIASAR podemos deducir que no se invierte lo suficiente, ya que el 81% de las comunidades levantadas tiene una higiene clasificada como mala, por lo que es necesario un mayor compromiso financiero y politico en el tema de higiene.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	
Extra Household Settings	Trojes, El Paraiso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	38	De acuerdo a los datos del SIPLIE ( escuelas) se tiene una cobertura de 48% en agua y 63% en saneamiento. No se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Es necesario un mayor compromiso financiero y politico en el tema de higiene.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	El Negrito, Yoro	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	68	Este municipio no cuenta con un plan estratégico y plan de inversión en agua y saneamiento, actualmente la ONG Water for people les está apoyando en su elaboración, aún se necesita un mayor compromiso del Alcalde, ya que la ONG Water for people cubre algunos gastos para que ejerzan su función de titular de los servicios.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.

		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Sanitation	El Negrito, Yoro	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	68	Este municipio no cuenta con un plan estratégico y plan de inversión en agua y saneamiento, actualmente la ONG Water for people les está apoyando en su elaboración, aún se necesita un mayor compromiso del Alcalde, ya que la ONG Water for people cubre algunos gastos para que ejerzan su función de titular de los servicios.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Hygiene	El Negrito, Yoro	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	65	De acuerdo a los datos proporcionados por WFP se tiene en un 51% de la comunidades una higiene buena, 41% regular y 8% como mala, lo que indica que si han trabajado en éste tema, pero se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	57	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En estos Municipios las Municipalidades tienen previsto realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	El Negrito, Yoro	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	75	De acuerdo a los datos proporcionados por WFP se tiene una cobertura en agua y saneamiento de un 95% en las escuelas y de un 100% en los centros de salud. Hay que resaltar que esto se ha logrado con el apoyo de financiamiento externos.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	56	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.



Water	San Matías, El Paraíso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	66	No hay apoyo adecuado del Alcalde en el tema de la sostenibilidad de los servicios y de acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el número de personal requerido, aún falta un mayor compromiso político y financiero con el sector por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Sanitation	San Matías, El Paraíso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	66	No hay apoyo adecuado del Alcalde en el tema de la sostenibilidad de los servicios y de acuerdo a la aplicación de la herramienta de apoyo directo, el Municipio no cuenta con el número de personal requerido, aún falta un mayor compromiso político y financiero con el sector por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	56	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Hygiene	San Matías, El Paraíso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	52	No se tiene evidencia de lo que se invierte o necesita, pero de acuerdo a los datos de SIASAR podemos deducir que no se invierte lo suficiente, ya que el 50% de las comunidades levantadas tiene una higiene clasificada como bueno, otro 40% como regular y un 10% como mala. Por lo que podemos concluir que se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	57	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En estos Municipios las Municipalidades tienen previsto realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	San Matías, El Paraíso	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	66	De acuerdo a los datos del SIPLIE ( escuelas) se tiene una cobertura de 91% en agua y 68% en saneamiento. No se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Hay que resaltar que esto se ha logrado con el apoyo de financiamiento externos.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	64	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	

		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	56	Service providers are still required to be supported in their functions.
Water	Chinda, Santa Bárbara	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	34	Se ha tenido problemas con la Municipalidad ya que no ha mostrado un compromiso ni político, menos financiero para la sostenibilidad de los sistemas, utilizando al personal asignado al Sector para otras actividades y no les da su apoyo.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Chinda, Santa Bárbara	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	34	Se ha tenido problemas con la Municipalidad ya que no ha mostrado un compromiso ni político, menos financiero en el sector de saneamiento, utilizando al personal asignado al Sector para otras actividades y no les da su apoyo.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Chinda, Santa Bárbara	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	44	De la información proporcionada por WFP, el 47% de las comunidades tienen una higiene clasificada como Buena, otro 40% como regular y un 13% como mala, aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Chinda, Santa Bárbara	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	48	De la información proporcionada por WFP, los centros de salud y escuelas tienen una cobertura del 94% en agua y saneamiento aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales para su sostenibilidad.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.

		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron es su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	Erandique, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se tiene una cobertura de 70%, se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Erandique, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se tiene una cobertura de 61%, se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Erandique, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	45	De la información proporcionada porSIASAR , el 57% de las comunidades tienen una higiene clasificada como mala, otro 17% como regular y un 26% como buena, aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.

Extra Household Settings	Erandique, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se tiene en las escuelas una cobertura de 70 % en agua y 61% en saneamiento, no se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	Gualcinse, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Gualcinse, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Gualcinse, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	45	De la información proporcionada porSIASAR , el 52% de las comunidades tienen una higiene clasificada como mala, otro 31% como regular y un 17% como buena, aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	

		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Gualcinse, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se tiene en las escuelas una cobertura de 91 % en agua y 78% en saneamiento, no se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron es su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	Candelaria, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Candelaria, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Candelaria, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	45	De la información proporcionada porSIASAR , el 47% de las comunidades tienen una higiene clasificada como mala, otro 20% como regular y un 33% como buena, aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales.

		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Candelaria, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se tiene en las escuelas una cobertura de 80 % en agua y 76% en saneamiento, no se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	Piraera, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	37	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, donde se comparte una visión, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Piraera, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	37	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, donde se comparte una visión, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.

		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Piraera, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	42	De la información proporcionada porSIASAR , el 57% de las comunidades tienen una higiene clasificada como mala, otro 25% como regular y un 18% como buena, aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Piraera, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	47	Se tiene en las escuelas una cobertura de 69 % en agua y 66% en saneamiento, no se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	Colomoncagua, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	40	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, donde se comparte una visión, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación. Con la formulación de éstos documentos se ha fortalecieron la COMAS y la USCL, , que no estaban trabajando.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	Colomoncagua, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	40	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, donde se comparte una visión, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación. Con la formulación de éstos documentos se ha fortalecieron la COMAS y la USCL, , que no estaban trabajando.

		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	Colomoncagua, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	40	De la información proporcionada porSIASAR , el 27% de las comunidades tienen una higiene clasificada como mala, otro 24% como regular y un 49% como buena, aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	Colomoncagua, Intibucá	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	47	Se tiene en las escuelas una cobertura de 82 % en agua y 63% en saneamiento, no se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Water	San Andrés, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, donde se comparte una visión, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación. Con la formulación de éstos documentos se ha fortalecieron la COMAS y la USCL, que no estaban trabajando.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	



		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	52	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Sanitation	San Andrés, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	50	Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, donde se comparte una visión, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación. Con la formulación de éstos documentos se ha fortalecieron la COMAS y la USCL, que no estaban trabajando.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	43	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Hygiene	San Andrés, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	51	De la información proporcionada porSIASAR , el 51% de las comunidades tienen una higiene clasificada como mala, otro 38% como regular y un 11% como buena, aunque esto se debe a la intervención de ONGs y Cooperación, no se tiene un compromiso político y financiero por parte de las autoridades municipales.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	47	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	45	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. En Candelaria, Colomoncagua, Gualcinse, Piraera y San Andrés tienen en sus planes estratégicos realizar capacitaciones a las Juntas de Agua en ESCASAL.
		ID5: Strength capacities	42	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.
Extra Household Settings	San Andrés, Lempira	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	56	Se tiene en las escuelas una cobertura de 79 % en agua y 41% en saneamiento, no se tienen datos de los centros de salud. Se necesita un mayor compromiso político y financiero del Alcalde para el Sector de Agua y saneamiento, aunque ya se ha avanzado con la formulación y aprobación de la política municipal y el plan estratégico, pero aún falta ver si se logra su implementación.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	52	Most partnership share the SDG6 vision, but we still do not have an implementation strategy.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	59	WASH Service Delivery Models are defined, but they still do not work properly, it is necessary to train the service providers. Todos incluyeron en su Política Municipal incrementar la cobertura y la calidad de los servicios en escuelas y centros de salud.
		ID5: Strength capacities	47	Service providers are still required to be trained and supported in their functions.

c. Table with the building block scores for national and district

	WATER				SANITATION				HYGIENE				EXTRA HOUSEHOLD			
	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5
District: Camasca, Intibucá	56	64	56	47	62	64	56	47	66	57	55	42	56	64	59	56
Dolores, Intibucá	72	64	56	47	67	64	56	47	60	57	55	42	72	64	59	56
Marcala, La Paz	50	52	52	42	50	52	43	42	43	47	45	42	57	52	59	47
Jesús de Otoro, Intibucá	66	64	56	47	62	64	56	47	60	57	55	42	64	64	59	56
San Antonio de Cortés	67	64	56	47	67	64	56	47	67	57	55	42	62	64	59	56
Trojes, El Paraiso	50	52	52	42	50	52	43	42	28	47	45	42	38	52	59	47
El Negrito, Yoro	68	64	56	47	68	64	56	47	65	57	55	42	75	64	59	56
San Mafías, El Paraíso	66	64	56	47	66	64	56	47	52	57	55	42	66	64	59	56
Chinda, Santa Bárbara	34	52	52	42	34	52	43	42	44	47	45	42	48	52	59	47
Erandique, Lempira	50	52	52	42	50	52	43	42	45	47	45	42	50	52	59	47
Gualcinse, Lempira	50	52	52	42	50	52	43	42	45	47	45	42	50	52	59	47
Candelaria, Lempira	50	52	52	42	50	52	43	42	45	47	45	42	50	52	59	47
Piraera, Lempira	37	52	52	42	37	52	43	42	42	47	45	42	47	52	59	47
Colomoncagua, Intibucá	40	52	52	42	40	52	43	42	40	47	45	42	47	52	59	47
San Andrés, Lempira	50	52	52	42	50	52	43	42	40	47	45	42	56	52	59	47
National	52	60	62	42	47	60	62	42	39	60	62	42	36	60	62	42

Summary of national and district level scoring on the building blocks

Country: Honduras

District:

	Institutional	Legislation	Finance	Planning	Infrastructure development	Infrastructure management	Monitoring	Regulation	Leaning and Adaptation	Water Res Management	Total Score	Max Score
Water_Sec&Nat	5	7	5	7	8	5	4	4	2	5	52	84
Camasca	6	3	5	6		5	6	3	0	6	40	74
Dolores	5	5	6	8		5	0	3	0	6	38	74

San Matias	5	5		8		6	8	3	0	6	41	74
Candelaria	4	3	4	4		5	4	3	0	6	33	74
Marcala	4	4		8		5	5	3	0	6	35	74
San Andrés	4	3	4	8		5	2	3	0	6	35	74
Gualcinse	4	3		8		5	2	3	0	6	31	74
Piraera	4	3	4	8		5	2	3	0	6	35	74
Erandique	4	3		8		5	2	3	0	6	31	74
Colomoncagua	4	3	4	8		5	2	3	0	6	35	74
Trojes	4	3		4		5	2	3	0	6	27	74
Chinda	4	4		4		5	2	3	0	6	28	74
El Negrito	4	4		6		8	10	3	0	6	41	74
San Antonio de Cortés	4			6		8	10	3	0	6	37	74
Jesús de Otoro	6	4	4	10		5	2	3	0	6	40	74
Sanita_Sec&Nat	5	5	5	8	7	5	0	4	3	3	45	82
Camasca	6	4	5	8		4	6	3	0	3	39	72
Dolores	4	3	6	5		4	0	3	0	3	28	72
San Matias	7	4	6	8		5	8	3	0	4	45	72
Candelaria	5	3	4	5		4	4	3	0	4	32	72
Marcala	4	3	4	5		4	5	3	0	4	32	72
San Andrés	4	3	4	8		4	3	3	0	4	33	72
Gualcinse	4	3	4	7		4	2	3	0	4	31	72
Piraera	4	3	4	7		4	2	3	0	4	31	72
Erandique	4	3	4	7		4	2	3	0	4	31	72
Colomoncagua	4	3	4	7		4	2	3	0	4	31	72
Trojes	4	3	4	6		4	2	3	0	4	30	72
Chinda	4	3	4	6		4	2	3	0	4	30	72

El Negrito	4	3	4	6		6	10	3	0	4	40	72
San Antonio de Cortés	5	3	4	6		6	10	3	0	4	41	72
Jesús de Otoro	4	4	4	7		4	2	3		4	32	72
Higiene_Sec&Nat	5	4	2	0			3		2		16	52
Camasca	5		2	6			6		0		19	44
Dolores	5		2	9			0		0		16	44
San Matias	5		2	5			8		0		20	44
Candelaria	5		2	5			4		0		16	44
Marcala	5		2	5			5		0		17	44
San Andrés	5		2	8			3		0		18	44
Gualcinse	5		2	8			2		0		17	44
Piraera	5		2	8			2		0		17	44
Erandique	5		2	8			2		0		17	44
Colomoncagua	5		2	8			2		0		17	44
Trojes	5		2	5			2		0		14	44
Chinda	5		2	5			2		0		14	44
El Negrito	5		2	5			10		0		22	44
San Antonio de Cortés	5		2	8			10		0		25	44
Jesús de Otoro	5										5	44
Extra-hh_Sec&Nat											0	76
Extra-hh_District	3										3	60
Camasca	3										3	60
Dolores	3										3	60
San Matias	3										3	60
Candelaria	3										3	60
Marcala	3										3	60
San Andrés	3										3	60

Gualcinse	3									3	60
Piraera	3									3	60
Erandique	3									3	60
Colomoncagua	3									3	60
Trojes	3									3	60
Chinda	3									3	60
El Negrito	3									3	60
San Antonio de Cortés	3									3	60
Jesús de Otoro	3									3	60

d. Table with service level indicators, both national and district

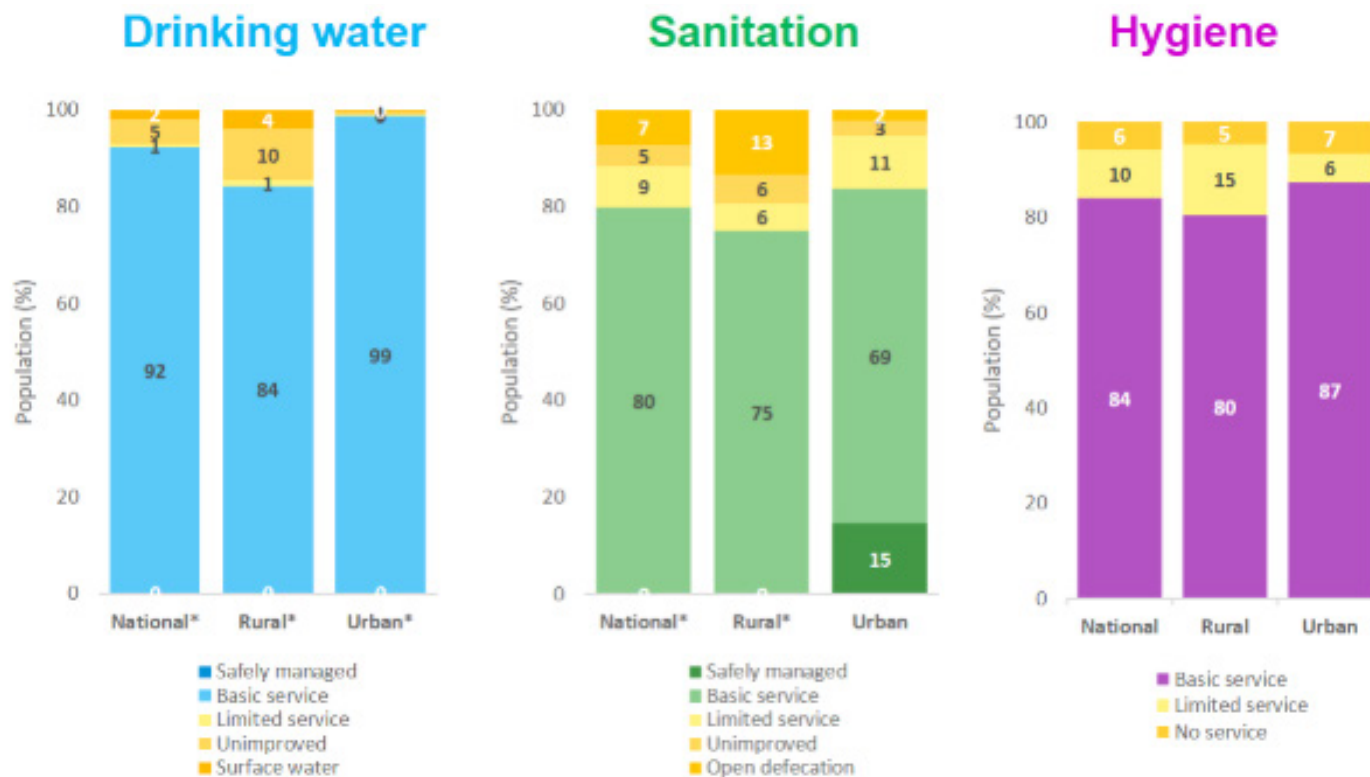


Figure 1: Service ladders for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (UNICEF/WHO, 2017)

## v. India

### a. National overview table with scores

Subsector	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		
Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		
Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		
Extra Household settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment		
	IN2: Strength Partnership		
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
	IN5: Strength capacities		

**b. District overview table with scores**

Sector	Focus district	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
WASH	FCD	ID1: Political and Financial commitment		
		ID2: Strength Partnership		
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
		ID5: Strength capacities		
WASH	FCD	ID1: Political and Financial commitment		
		ID2: Strength Partnership		
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models		
		ID5: Strength capacities		

**c. Table with service level indicators, both national and district**

**Summary of national and district level scoring on the building blocks**

**Country:**

**India**

**District:**

**Odisha, Ganjam**

	Institutional	Legislation	Finance	Planning	Infrastructure development	Infrastructure management	Monitoring	Regulation	Leaning and Adaptation	Water Res Management	Total Score	Max Score
Water_Sec&Nat	7	6	6	7	5	1	4	3	2	4	45	84
Water_District	4	5	2	4		2	4	3	1	1	26	74
Sanita_Sec&Nat	6	5	5	5	4	2	5	3	2	2	39	82
Sanita_District	4	2	0	5		0	5	1	1	0	18	72
Hygiene_Sec&Nat	0	0	0	0			0		0		0	52
Hygiene_District	0		0	0			0		0		0	44
Extra-hh_Sec&Nat	4	5	1	5	5	4	4	1	3		32	76
Extra-hh_District	4		0	6		4	6		3		23	54

## vi. Uganda

### a. National overview table with scores

Subsector	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
Water	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	10	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	
	IN5: Strength capacities	68	
Sanitation	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	10	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	61	
	IN5: Strength capacities	68	
Hygiene	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	10	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	
	IN5: Strength capacities	68	
Extra Household settings	IN1: Political and Financial commitment	10	
	IN2: Strength Partnership	60	
	IN3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
	IN4: Strength Service Delivery Models	55	
	IN5: Strength capacities	68	



**b. District overview table with scores**

Sector	Focus district	Intermediate Outcomes	Score	Narrative
WASH	Kabarole	ID1: Political and Financial commitment	47	Political leadership in Kabarole have a good understanding of the consequences for SDG 6 in the district. They have been involved in a series of visioning and planning meetings that contributed to revision of the District Investment Plan for Universal Access to WASH services that articulates priorities and targets for Universal access. The role of the political leadership has been expanded from review and approval of budgets to active participation in shaping the Strategy for achieving Universal access. The Political Leadership is represented on the district task force for universal access that is overseeing the revision of the District WASH Investment Plan. For the first time, the political leadership made a public pronouncement on payment for water, urging water users to honour their financial obligations.
		ID2: Strength Partnership	61	The district partnership reached agreement on the shared SDG 6 vision and constituted a district task force to further articulate the implications of the vision, the road map, guiding principles and targets. The discussion on the specific rules of the partnership is ongoing. The district partners openly shared their budgets and projected expenditures on WASH in the district. These provided insight on the current overall WASH budget and the derivent to be covered to achieve universal coverage in the district. The partnership has continued to share, jointly learn and scale innovations in implementation of WASH activities such as; 'Pay as you Fetch Model' that has been adopted by 2 CSOs (HEWASA, and JESE) and endorsed by the Local Government.
		ID3: Strong National Building Blocks of WASH	NA	
		ID4: Strength Service Delivery Models	67	THIS OVERALL OUTCOME VARIES SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE SUB-OUTCOMES the summative score does not well represent the score of the above statement.
		ID5: Strength capacities	64	Through the partnership, new capacity has been unlocked, however gaps in capacity remain and are acknowledged. The private sector has limited engagement in the partnership at this stage, and its capacity has not been assessed.

	WASH			
	O1	O2	O4	O5
Focus district	47	61	67	64

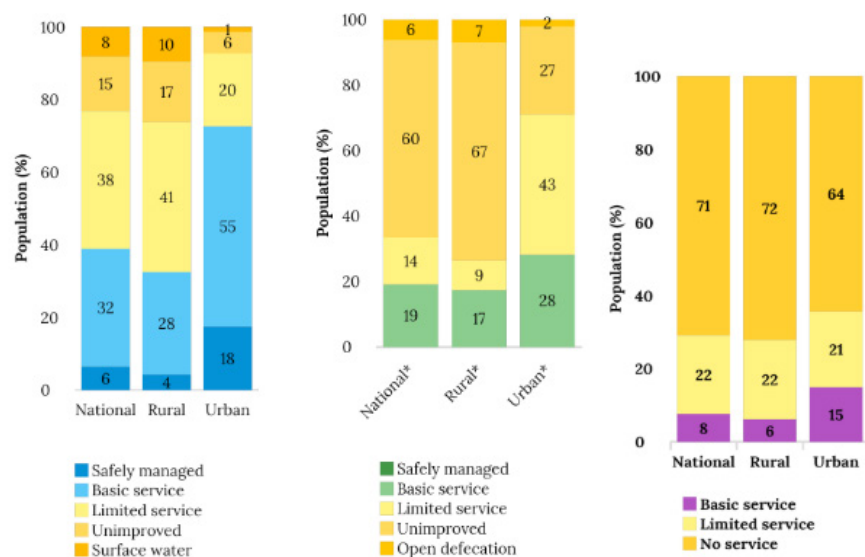
	WATER				SANITATION				HYGIENE				EXTRA HOUSEHOLD			
	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5	O1	O2	O4	O5
National	10	60	55	68	10	60	61	68	10	60	55	68	10	60	55	68

c. Table with the building block scores for national and district

Summary of national and district level scoring on the building blocks

Country:	Uganda				District: Kabarole							Total Score	Max Score
	Institutional	Legislation	Finance	Planning	Infrastructure development	Infrastructure management	Monitoring	Regulation	Leaning and Adaptation	Water Res Management			
Water_Sec&Nat	8	8	8	10	9	5	9	3	7	6	73	84	
Water_District	8	3	6	8		2	6	2	8	2	45	74	
Sanita_Sec&Nat	5	6	5	4	8	2	7	0	8	4	49	82	
Sanita_District	2	1	0	6		0	3	0	3	1	16	72	
Hygiene_Sec&Nat	5	6	0	4			2		5		22	52	
Hygiene_District	3		0	4			3		5		15	44	
Extra-hh_Sec&Nat											0	76	
Extra-hh_District											0	54	

d. Table with service level indicators, both national and district



## vii. International

**IRC Outcome G1:** 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

**Intermediate outcome 1.1:** Global actors are committed to the systems strengthening approach.

**Scoring 2 (Meets expectations in part)** – The general view is that this space is evolving with more global actors moving beyond lip service to actually developing strategies that translate into a more coherent, long-term way forward. Some are also seeing an easing up on the “numbers game” from funders to a more systemic approach, though this is largely still based on the efforts of individuals rather than an overarching approach from different organisations. The slow shift in approach is being strengthened by the SDG requirements to reach all with sustainable services, by discussions around SWA’s Collaborative Behaviours, and through emerging evidence from district-wide approach work. The key will be to link metrics, milestones, and then an objective analysis of progress to give confidence to government and funders about the most effective way forward. A number of conversations will support greater ownership – like between WASH and IWRM, between bottom-up and macro levels, and between water and economic development. Short-term political cycles and inappropriate financial targets (including through results-based programming) create perverse incentives that work against transparency as well systems strengthening more generally. There is limited confidence in global partnerships to shift the discourse in a practical way unless they can clearly point to actual evidence of impact at country level and call out under performers.

**Intermediate outcome 1.2:** CSOs have dedicated seats at the table with appropriate channels and capacity to hold governments accountable to SDG 6.

**Scoring 2 (Meets expectations in part)** – There is a general sense that NGOs have sufficient channels at the global level (although it is always the “same people showing up”), but not sufficient capacity to actually inform the discussions. (In terms of channels for engagement, there was some suggestion that the Special Rapporteur provides a more directly accountability-minded mechanism for civil society than the wide range of global/regional forums.) A number of key challenges revolve around whether the “business model” of most CSOs allows them to move away from the service provider mentality that reverts back to safer technical issues. Thus a key question remains as to whether most CSOs are “too close to government”. Ultimately a more balanced less inflammatory, less complicated language should bring evidence and coherent stories of success with regard to the effectiveness of enhanced coordination. Indeed whilst water allocations and expanding WASH coverage might be contentious, the service quality agenda is “more mundane about getting service providers to do what they signed up to do”. The sense is that this should be the primary function of civil society for the WASH sector.

**Intermediate outcome 1.3:** 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).

**Scoring 1 (Does not meet expectation)** – Whilst there was limited confidence amongst the interviewees to provide clear responses to this line of inquiry, the general sense is that countries are not effectively developing multi-annual public sector financing plans. Most countries have multi-year plans, but these remain unrealistic, insufficiently thought through, seen as a funding wish list, and not genuinely connected to political will (including around tariff setting and other aspects). As a mechanism to “raise funds”, this may be insufficient as other enabling environment elements might need to happen first (around regulation, investment policy, taxation laws, etc.) Joint sector review processes are generally viewed as helpful but weakly executed – seen as a proxy indicator that basic processes are in place rather than as an impetus for hard-nosed negotiation on prioritisation and planning. Where there is multi-year planning and budgeting, it does not practically translate into being able to keep unspent money for investment in subsequent years. Countries that generally came up in the interviews included Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, India and Brazil. Most respondents said to refer to GLAAS for further information.

**IRC Outcome G2:** 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

**Intermediate outcome 2.1:** 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).

**Scoring 2 (Meets expectations in part)** – The general sense from the interviews is that this is a confusing space with a number of competing initiatives with many tools taking users into more conceptual debates rather than looking at simple, small steps to strengthen systems. The SWA Collaborative Behaviours and Building Blocks were mentioned frequently at the macro level. A wide range of tools (including outcome surveys, citizen scorecards, budget tracking and other social accountability tools) was mentioned at the more local level. From the interviews, we infer that the Roadmap has potential to take root in this space but the added value will only be derived from direct use in and clear documentation from a number of country contexts.

**Intermediate outcome 2.2:** The road map and building blocks become the primary reference point / guide for the implementation of the systems strengthening approach.

**Intermediate outcome 2.3:** 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.

**Scoring 1 (Does not meet expectations)** – There is a general sense that WASH professionals are not very knowledgeable about nor can they speak the language of finance and particularly about the benefits of investing in WASH interventions. Interviewees did not have much confidence in the discussions at the global level regarding finance for WASH, which generally revolve around domestic resource mobilisation. (No one questioned the domestic finance agenda but did note that the level of sophistication at the moment does not seem very high.) Bringing the finance ministers in to SWA was seen as an effective strategy but the sector was not prepared with the evidence to sufficiently back up that conversation, particularly with regard to whether the sector is recommending debt and what that debt practically looks like. A key requirement is to link up the IWRM (water for industry and agriculture) conversations with WASH and to embed these discussions into the economic development costs of not investing in water/sanitation. A lack of confidence from outside the sector revolves around a number of factors including:

The emphasis on big ticket items with high upfront costs and long repayment rates (with the presumption of rife corruption) juxtaposed against a sector increasingly focused on more localised community level responses (to ensure appropriate technologies, viable tariff structures, easier management and maintenance, etc.). Finance usually talks in 100s of millions while the WASH sector is honing in on smaller and smaller scale investments.

WASH doesn't pay for itself – water tariffs are rarely in line with the costs of providing the service (presently and into the future).

Emphasis in the sector is around finding efficiencies (to save money, to promote financial creditworthiness, etc.), but with limited clarity / evidence around how these efficiencies are best achieved (leakage reduction, energy savings, recovering tariffs from non-payers, etc.) and how these savings translate practically into expansion of services, greater sustainability, etc. Thus, the sector has a lack of targeting and absorption capacity and is not recognising the costs of reaching the most marginalised. "We are still in the cherry picking stage early in the SDG era."

Under decentralised systems, the sector has not sufficiently worked out the approval and management mechanisms with capacity at decentralised local authority level quite limited.

The water sector is not providing sufficient guarantees or other risk mitigation measures to safeguard investments.

## **Outcome G3: The most influential development agencies have the capacity to strengthen national and local systems**

### **Intermediate outcome 3.1: IRC is seen as a primary source of knowledge and skills for sector actors that want to adopt a systems strengthening approach.**

**Scoring 3 (Meets expectations)** – A wide range of sources was mentioned with IRC being a primary focus alongside SWA and OECD. Whilst IRC has a solid reputation in developing, framing and disseminating information, there was some general concern expressed in a variety of ways of whether we are “drowning our intended audiences in complexity”. (It is “normal in our discovery of how things work to initially convey this learning through complexity.” IRC’s job then is to “reduce the complexity, show how things can be done, and not scare [target audiences] by making it into such a big deal.”) At the end of the day, we need to convey simple ways of coordination rather the daunting task of “systems change”. IRC has a tendency to portray all its work in this “newest, boldest” framing. “Creating debate is good – creating confusion is bad...” With regard to IRC’s credibility, this is increasingly coming from the organisation’s relationship with government in country – this needs to be used effectively to frame IRC’s engagement at the global level.

### **Intermediate outcome 3.2: IRC staff and associates have supported other key actors to adopt and implement a systems strengthening approach.**

**Scoring 3 (Meets expectations)** – There is a general appreciation for IRC’s forward-looking contribution. A number of recommendations were made as follows whereby IRC should:

With SWA, break down the Sector Strengthening agenda into bite-sized user-friendly pieces particularly to support those working at the more political edges of WASH advocacy and then specialise in a handful of these (particularly those that we understand less).

Bring more rigour (including by teaming up with academics) to the evidence base around what is working (moving away from the diagnostics of what the problems are). Helpful documentation on sector strengthening approaches in action is seemingly not very prevalent and thereby IRC should focus on communicating messages clearly (being mindful of not generating conflicting messages with other key organisations).

More effectively bridge the conversation between IWRM and WASH.

Make the case for longer term funding in conjunction with developing forecasting tools.

Analyse the education sector for guidance particularly through the Civil Society Education Fund / Global Campaign for Education, or CAADP for agriculture

In a practical sense,

- IRC may need to revisit its own tariff structures, which may be prohibitive.
- IRC should bring in other expertise beyond what we already have in the sector.
- IRC should focus on tools for facilitators to help implementers particularly around financial supply chain.