

Annual report 2017



**WASH
SDG** 
programme

Information

This report is commissioned by:

Inclusive Green Growth Department (Team Water), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Grant reference:

40000000454 Netherlands WASH SDG Programme

DGIS Contact:

Dr. B.P. Paardekooper (brecht.paardekooper@minbuza.nl)

Period covered:

July 1 to December 31, 2017

Consortium contact:

Eva Duarte Davidson

Consortium Programme Coordinator

Stichting Simavi

eva.duarte@simavi.nl

+31 (0)88 313 15 90 (direct)

Date sent:

June 27, 2018

Accuracy of data:

As Grant recipient, and in representation of the WASH SDG Consortium partners, Simavi vouches that the data provided are accurate and up to date at the time of writing.

Disclaimer:

This document is issued solely for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the indicated programme only. It should not be used for any other purpose. We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties. This document contains confidential information and proprietary intellectual property. It should not be shown to or otherwise shared with other parties without prior written consent from us and from the party which commissioned it.

Table of Contents

Acronyms & Abbreviations	6		
Introduction	8		
Section A: Global programme	10		
1. Internal programme coordination	10		
1.1 Consortium governance	10		
1.2 Establishment programme teams	11		
1.3 Coordination with DGIS	12		
2. Start-up activities Inception phase	13		
2.1 Workshops and meetings	13		
2.2 Desk studies	14		
2.3 Stakeholder analysis	14		
2.4 Baseline assesment	14		
2.5 GESI-CVR-Sustainability Compact Assesments	15		
2.6 Pilots/try-outs	15		
2.7 Learning and knowledge development & innovation fund	15		
2.8 External programme coordination	16		
3. Budget and financial analysis	18		
4. Conclusions and recommendations	20		
Section B: Annual report 2017 country summaries	23		
1. Bangladesh	24		
1.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights	25		
1.2 Country Coordination	25		
1.3 Start-up activities inception phase	26		
1.4 Budget and financial analysis Bangladesh country programme	29		
1.5 Conclusions and reccommendations Bangladesh country programme	29		
2. Ethiopia	30		
2.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights	31		
2.2 Country coordination	31		
2.3 Start-up activities inception phase	32		
2.4 Budget and financial analysis Enthiopia country programme	34		
2.5 Conclusions and recommendations Ethiopia country programme	35		
3. Indonesia	36		
3.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights	37		
3.2 Country coordination	37		
3.3 Start-up activities inception phase	38		
3.4 Budget and financial analysis Indonesia country programme	42		
3.5 Conclusions and recommendation Indonesia country programme	42		
4. Nepal	44		
4.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights	45		
4.2 Country coordination	45		
4.3 Start-up activities inception phase	46		
4.4 Budget and financial analysis Nepal country programme	49		
4.5 Conclusions and recommendation Nepal country programme	49		
5. Tanzania	51		
5.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights	52		
5.2 Country coordination	52		
5.3 Start-up activities inception phase	53		
5.4 Budget and financial analysis Tanzania country programme	55		
5.5 Conclusions and recommendations Tanzania country programme	55		
6. Uganda	56		
6.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights	57		
6.2 Start-up activities inception phase	58		
6.3 Budget and financial analysis Uganda country programme	61		
6.4 Conclusions and recommendations Uganda country programme	61		
7. Zambia	63		
7.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights	64		
7.2 Country coordination	64		
7.3 Start-up activities inception phase	65		
7.4 Budget and financial analysis Zambia country programme	67		
7.5 Conclusions and recommendations Zambia country programme	68		
Annex 1: Consortium Governance Structure	69		
Annex 2: WAI Governance Structure	71		
Annex 3: 2017 Annual Finnancial Report	72		

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (in English, French Development Cooperation Agency)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AKKOPSI	Alliance of Mayors and Regents concerned with Sanitation
Akvo	Akvo Foundation
Amref	Amref Flying Doctors
AP	Annual plan
AR	Annual report
CPC	Consortium programme coordinator
CVR	Climate vulnerability and resilience
CLTS	Community led total sanitation foundation
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (in English: Directorate General for International Cooperation of the Netherlands)
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FINISH	Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health
FSM	Faecal sludge management
FSTP	Faecal sludge treatment plant
GED	General Economics Division
GESI	Gender equality and social inclusion
GWMT	Gender and WASH monitoring tool
IGG	Inclusive Green Growth
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JMP	(WHO–Unicef) Joint monitoring programme
LIO	(WAI) Lead implementing organisation
LKD	Learning and knowledge development
MDG	Millennium development goals
MoU	Memorandum of understanding

MWDS&EP	Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (Zambia)
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NETWAS	Water and Sanitation NGO Network
NGO	Non-government organisation
Plan	Plan Netherlands
Practica	Stichting Practica
RAIN	RAIN, a brand of Aidenvironment
RUAF	Resource Centre for Urban Agriculture and Food Systems or RUAF Foundation
SC	Steering committee
SCCC	Sustainability clause, check and compact
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SEBAC	Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Centre
Simavi	Stichting Simavi
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
STBM	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat, (Indonesian equivalent to CLTS+ approach)
SuSanA	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
TAB	(WAI) Technical advisory board
TC	Technical committee
ToC	Theory of change
ToR	Terms of reference
Unicef	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WAI	WASH Alliance International
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASTE	WASTE
Wetlands	Wetlands International
WHO	World Health Organization
WSUP	Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor (Zambia)

Introduction

The Netherlands Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sustainable development goal (SDG) consortium is formed by the partners *WASH Alliance International (WAI¹)*, *SNV Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)* and *Plan Netherlands (Plan)*. In alliance with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS)/Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) department, the programme responds to the Dutch commitment to contribute to the SDGs, particularly SDG 6, with the aim to reach an improved WASH situation for all. It was approved in July 2017 and is currently in the inception phase (July 2017 to June 2018). Based on the approved programme proposal, the inception report and baseline data, programme implementation will run from July 2018 to September 2022. The programme will be implemented in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, with two or three sub-national level programmes (sub-programmes) developed per country.

The 2017 annual report provides a general overview of the inception period from July to December 2017. Most activities focused on the programme start-up, particularly endorsement of the governance structure and establishment of the different governing bodies within the consortium; identification and consolidation of teams at the different levels of programme; and internal and external coordination mechanisms. Additionally, the consortium partners also lay the groundwork for the core inception activities and assessments that are programmed to take place in 2018. Inception phase activities carried out in 2018 are out of scope of this report, as is the general analysis of baseline data and inception phase assessments and pilots, even when started in 2017. The report is structured as follows:

Section A gives an overview of progress made at the WASH SDG global programme level, particularly related to general programme coordination and initial inception phase activities.

Subsection 1 looks at advances in internal coordination. Progress was made in the clarification of roles within the consortium and set up of the governance structure, the establishment of global and country teams and strengthening of internal working relationships between the partners at the different levels, as well as consortium coordination with DGIS.

¹ Consisting of Simavi (lead), Amref, Akvo, RAIN, WASTE (via Nedworc-STIP), IRC, Wetlands, Practica and RUAF

Subsection 2 focuses on the key start-up activities of the inception phase. Agreements were reached on internal procedures and guiding documents such as the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. The terms of reference (ToR) for inception phase analyses required for the inception report (mainly for the baseline, different assessments and global learning and knowledge development component) were also completed. At the country level, most in-country sub-programme theory of change (ToC) workshops and stakeholder analyses were carried out in 2017. Finally, some external relationship-building also took place.

Subsection 3 provides a brief overview of expenditures during the 2017 period and identifies some key challenges found to date.

Subsection 4 delivers conclusions and general recommendations.

Section B provides highlights of the work carried out in each of the countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

1. Internal programme coordination



The WASH SDG consortium presented to DGIS the final version of the WASH SDG programme proposal in April 2017. The Beschikking was received in July 2017, and programme inception started that same month. During the first few months, the consortium focused on setting up the structures and internal coordination mechanisms to ensure a good start to the programme.

1.1 Consortium governance

The programme governance structure presented in the proposal was reviewed and fine-tuned. For the global programme coordination, the mandate of the different consortium-level committees was further defined and agreements reached on the terms of reference for the key roles and main decision-making structures, mainly:

- Consortium steering committee (SC)
- Consortium technical committee (TC)
- Consortium programme coordinator (CPC)
- Consortium in-country coordinator

A diagram of the final governance structure and summary of these roles can be found in annex 1. At the global programme coordination level, as soon as the programme was approved, each consortium partner named their representatives for the SC and TC, and both these coordination mechanisms started functioning in July. Kick-off meetings took

place to agree on decision-making procedures, collaborative ways of working and meeting frequency. The recruitment process for the CPC role also started in July and the selected candidate started on 1 November 2017.

In parallel to the consortium governance structure, it is worth noting that the internal WAI, governance structure changed from that of the 2010–16 DGIS-funded programme, based on the recommendations from the Berenschot Consultancy carried out during the Accelerating Sustainable WASH – WASH Alliance International Programme 2016. The new WAI structure includes a technical advisory board (TAB) with technical representatives of each of the alliance members, and the definition of a WAI lead implementing organisation (LIO) per country. Further information on this can be found [in annex 2](#).

Additionally, the lead roles of the consortium partners within the country programmes were also confirmed as follows:

- WAI: Ethiopia (LIO: Amref), Uganda (LIO: Simavi)
- SNV: Bangladesh, Nepal, Tanzania, Zambia
- Plan: Indonesia

The different partner country teams also reached out to each other to establish communication channels and coordination mechanisms between consortium partners at the country level.

It is worth noting that the collaboration within and between the different governing committees (technical and steering) has been very positive and professional, and has established a solid base to continue working together to guide the programme during the rest of the inception phase and beyond.

1.2 Establishment programme teams

In the first six months of programme inception, the consortium partners dedicated time to form the WASH SDG country teams, identifying and transferring existing programme staff, whenever possible, to fill in the different roles required for programme implementation. Building on existing teams allows the programme to capture experiences and knowledge from other programmes. When no suitable candidate was identified, recruitment procedures were undertaken to select best candidates. Some consortium partners found challenges in identifying qualified staff with the necessary experience in the sector, as a result some teams were still recruiting at the end of the reporting period.

1.3 Coordination with DGIS

Coordination with DGIS during the 2017 period was constructive, and oriented to build a collaborative partnership that goes beyond the traditional donor-grantee relationship. Several meetings and regular phone and email communication took place after formal approval of the proposal to communicate progress in start-up activities, to discuss specific administrative issues related to the *Beschikking*. In general, there has been openness between DGIS and the consortium to discuss any issues that arise during these first months of the programme and flexibility to try and find constructive solutions jointly. For example, the extension of the inception phase from 9 to 12 months to allow sufficient time to complete necessary assessments and analysis in preparation for the implementation phase, was agreed upon by DGIS without difficulty.

Although coordination was positive in general, it is worth noting that lack of clarity regarding specific administrative and grant-compliance issues affected the decision-making process of the consortium and slowed down programme implementation, particularly the start up of the inception phase at the country level. The consortium should have flagged this more clearly. It is understandable that DGIS itself needs time to develop their new requirements but these delays should not have held back progress in the countries.

Other key issues that arose in 2017 and were still under discussion at the end of the reporting period were:

- *Beschikking*: The consortium presented an objection to the sustainability clause, check and compact (SCCC) and associated annex 2 on 7 August and 19 December 2017. The objections highlighted the commitment of the consortium to ensure sustainability and equity of the WASH services beyond the programme duration, but requested further clarification on the operationalisation, liabilities, costs and risks involved.
- Request for further clarification on specific grant agreement compliance requirements. Some of these were addressed in the *Beschikking* addendum 1.

Agreements were reached to continue strengthening the collaborative partnership and to carry out four to five face-to-face meetings per year to share programme updates and address any strategic or technical issue that may arise.

Finally, the annual plan 2018 was approved by DGIS in December 2017, setting the stage for the completion of the inception phase during the first semester of 2018 and the start of the implementation phase from July 2018 onwards.

2. Start-up activities Inception phase

This section will focus on progress made at the WASH SDG global programme level to 31 December 2017, a period that captures the first half of the programme inception phase. Information will mainly focus on processes and activities carried out during this period, based on approved inception phase budget categories. Country-specific updates are detailed below in Section B. Please note that detailed information on the inception phase, baseline data and analysis and other inception deliverables will be developed in the inception report.

2.1 Workshops and meetings

Numerous workshops and meetings took place between the consortium partners to discuss, develop and reach agreements on global programme strategies, approaches and procedures. In 2017, the base was set to start inception phase activities and mainly focused exchanges on how to best develop the sub-programme level theories of change (ToC), global monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and consortium communication guidelines. Additionally, the consortium partners developed and agreed on the terms of reference (ToR) for the different inception phase assessments, mainly: baselines, gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), climate vulnerability and resilience (CVR), sustainability compact analyses, stakeholder analyses and WASH secondary data.

Most of the meetings and workshops on these topics took place at the TC level or in content-specific workgroups. Based on these initial agreements, further discussions took

place at the country level, with consortium partners leading in-country workshops and meetings on these same issues.

M&E guidelines

Based on the outcome indicators presented in the proposal, the TC, with support from M&E staff, worked with and developed an M&E framework. Care was taken to assure alignment with the new WHO–Unicef joint monitoring programme (JMP) service ladders, including households, schools and healthcare facilities. The impact and outcome indicators were reviewed by the country teams, and detailed feedback was received and incorporated into the internal guidelines.

Theory of change workshops

All sub-programme ToCs will be drafted and finalised based on the information that will come out of the baseline analysis and the different inception phase assessments. However, some initial ToC workshops were carried out to make a start with adapting the global ToC to the context of each country sub-programme. Consortium partners invited relevant key stakeholders to participate in these workshops and included representatives from NGOs (locally based and Dutch), national and local government institutions, private sector, etc.

2.2 Desk studies

WASH scoping studies and secondary data collection were done in each country, either directly by the consortium partner or through an external consultant. The information collected will feed into the inception report and into the upcoming assessments.

2.3 Stakeholder analysis

All consortium partner country teams carried out relevant stakeholder mapping directly. Initial analysis was carried out at the sub-programme level and, where relevant, used as input for the in-country preliminary ToC workshops where they were finalised based on the feedback given by the participants. In 2018 consortium in-country coordinators will facilitate a country-level joint stakeholder analysis based on these to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated strategy per relevant stakeholder.

2.4 Baseline assesment

During 2017 no data collection was carried out. However, preparation work was advanced after agreement on ToR and report outline.

First drafts of the data collection tools (e.g. questionnaires, score cards, etc.) were defined. Consortium partners also prepared and organised different activities needed to start gathering baseline data in early 2018, including training of enumerators, household questionnaire, etc. As it was the first time that Plan Netherlands (Plan) had conducted its own baseline, it hired FH Design to train the local Plan staff to conduct their own baselines with the local government.

In terms of data collection, all partners used Akvo Flow, and WAI and Plan convened the Akvo Foundation (Akvo) to conduct trainings in the implementing countries. SNV had already been using Akvo Flow for a number of years so training was not necessary.

2.5 GESI-CVR-Sustainability Compact Assessments

All these assessments are programmed for completion in 2018. However, preparatory work started after agreement on the ToRs and the report outline, and in some cases, the assessments got underway. In 2017, consortium partners also defined whether they would carry out these assessments directly, contract an external consultant to carry them out or, in the case of the WAI, define which alliance partner was best positioned to carry out specific assessments in certain countries (e.g. in Uganda and Ethiopia, IRC for the sustainability compact assessments and RAIN and Wetlands for the CVR assessments).

2.6 Pilots/try-outs

Pilots and try-outs were programmed for 2018. However, consortium partners carried out some preparatory work in 2017, mainly identifying potential pilots per country sub-programme.

2.7 Learning and knowledge development & innovation fund

Learning and knowledge development (LKD)

As established in the proposal, global LKD was defined as a separate component of the overall programme, under the responsibility of the consortium programme coordination with support of the TC and includes:

- cross-country learning
- consortium-level learning (thematic areas of common interest, processes, etc.)
- sharing and dissemination of lessons-learned in the Netherlands and internationally, to contribute to WASH research and influence global WASH policy.

In 2017, a ToR was developed for the inception phase. In 2018, IRC will support the consortium to develop a global LKD framework and workplan for the implementation phase of the WASH SDG programme.

It is also worth noting that consortium partners linked their WASH SDG teams to other learning initiatives taking place within their organisations. For example, SNV invited their WASH SDG programme teams to participate in the 4-week Dgroup discussion (running from 8 November till 8 December), on urban sanitation called: Catalysts of change in urban sanitation. The outcomes of the discussion were used as a basis for the learning event which was faecal sludge management (FSM) programme in Bangladesh, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Teams from Tanzania, Zambia, Indonesia and Nepal sent a small delegation of staff and local partners to participate in the event. In Bangladesh itself, SNV staff, WAI members such as WaterAid Bangladesh, Practical Action as well as national government partners, also participated in the learning event. The outcomes of the event have been published in publicly available proceedings and on the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) website.

Innovation fund

Selection criteria for the innovation fund will be developed in early 2018 and described in the inception report.

Consortium communications

A first draft of the consortium communication guidelines was developed in 2017. Based on this, the TC requested Rainbow Collection to develop a proposal to complete the guidelines and design the WASH SDG programme branding. The proposal was presented in December and will be developed in 2018. In addition to providing general guidance on how the consortium will communicate internally and externally, it will also include how to communicate findings from the programme.

2.8 External programme coordination

At the global level, initial focus was more on internal coordination and activity startup than on external programme coordination. Nevertheless, in the Netherlands the consortium conducted several meetings with the WaterWorX coordination team. Information on programme intervention areas were shared to identify regions with possible overlap and ensure adequate coordination in-country and to avoid duplication of effort. Although there is little overlap in areas of intervention (only in Arusha, Tanzania; and potentially in Uganda and Zambia), when possible, the consortium and WaterWorX country leads were

introduced to discuss potential collaboration in-country. The consortium, via Simavi, was also invited to participate in feedback sessions during the proposal development stage of the Blue Deal.



3. Budget and financial analysis

As the figures on the next page show, at the end of the reporting period the programme had spent 25% of the total inception budget, and therefore showed considerable under-expenditure in terms of the full inception phase budget. However, this does not raise concern as programme start-up was delayed due to the administrative issues outlined in previous sections. Additionally, the 2018 annual plan took this into account and expenditure for inception phase was adjusted accordingly, as the more resource intense activities are scheduled for the second half of the inception phase. Programme projections for the remainder of the inception phase budget suggest the budget will be 90-100% depleted by June 30, 2018.

Any budget that remains at the end of the inception phase will be integrated into the implementation phase budget.

In terms of the budget, it is worth noting that some complexities arose from the request from DGIS to separate direct and indirect costs after the proposal and associated budget was approved. On the one hand, prior bilateral agreements established between SNV and DGIS meant that SNV fees continue to include indirect costs. On the other hand, DGIS guidelines do not provide clear guidelines on what concepts to include as indirect so consortium partners resort to internally defined definitions to calculate the percentage, which may not always coincide. Additionally, in an alliance such as the WAI, there is an added level of complexity as the organisations are structured and function differently between themselves, and also use different concepts and calculations, which should

average out to the WAI percentage agreed with DGIS. At least two WAI partners (IRC and Akvo) also have bilateral agreements on indirect costs with DGIS. Altogether, it is questionable whether any meaningful analysis can be made in terms of the percentage of indirect costs with respect to direct costs.

A financial report detailing expenditures in the 2017 period is sent separately (annex 3). The following table provides a summary:

Budget categories		Total WASH SDG Consortium Inception Phase		
		Budget	Expenditure	%
A	Impact programmes in-country			
	Total Bangladesh	729,773	116,825	16%
	Total Ethiopia	666,868	192,218	29%
	Total Indonesia	564,653	146,694	26%
	Total Nepal	915,328	199,164	22%
	Total Tanzania	406,862	83,058	20%
	Total Uganda	718,187	228,915	32%
	Total Zambia	564,653	99,760	18%
	<i>Total countries</i>	<i>4,642,094</i>	<i>1,066,633</i>	<i>23%</i>
B	Innovation Fund	225,000	0	0%
C	Sustainability check years 2 and 4	0	0	0%
D	Sustainability checks after programme implementation	0	0	0%
E	Global learning	265,500	4,361	2%
F	Global consortium coordination	100,000	68,306	68%
	Total direct costs (i)	5,232,594	1,139,300	22%
	Total indirect costs (ii)		180,801	
	PROGRAMME TOTAL	5,232,594	1,320,101	25%
	Percentage indirect cost of total		13.7%	

i - For all budget categories, where there are staff costs, WAI and Plan tariffs exclude indirect costs, which are specified in the budget line "indirect costs". SNV tariffs include % of indirect costs as defined by Bilateral Agreement with DGIS-SNV
 ii - Total indirect costs include all WAI and SNV indirect costs, plus the % of SNV indirect costs not covered by their Bilateral Agreement between DGIS-SNV, up to the % approved by DGIS in the 2018 Annual Plan.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

The WASH SDG programme made adequate progress in 2017 and inception phase activities were well underway by the end of the reporting period. Programme start-up faced some delays, partially due to lack of clarity on a number of contractual and administrative issues, as well as the establishment of internal procedures at the consortium level and conformation of the country teams. However, this was identified early on and led to the request for an extension of the inception phase from 9 to 12 months. Additionally, the consortium made relevant adjustments to the inception phase work plan that were included in the 2018 annual plan. In general, the consortium expects to complete the programme inception phase in time and within the approved budget as programmed.

The consortium is working well together. The three partners have brought significant implementation capacity, geographical footprint and technical knowledge to the consortium and programme. At the same time, coming from different technical backgrounds and perspectives in the sector, was enriching and contributed to all of us learning and improving (without necessarily making it into one uniform implementation model).

Based on reflections from this first period, the consortium has the following recommendations:

Recommendations for DGIS:

1. As stated in section 1.3, although coordination between DGIS and the consortium was positive in general, lack of clarity regarding specific administrative and grant-compliance issues affected the decision-making process of the consortium and slowed down programme

implementation, particularly the start-up of the inception phase at the country level. It is therefore recommendable that clarity is ensured in these aspects before the start of the inception phase.

2. The consortium recognises the important role that DGIS, and particularly the Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) department, has taken to pioneer and prioritise ensuring sustainability within its programmes through the inclusion of a sustainability clause, check and compact (SCCC). Furthermore, this aligns with the commitment of the organisations that form part of the consortium to ensure sustainability and equity of the WASH services beyond the programme duration. However, taking into account that by signing this clause, organisations will legally be bound to comply for the duration of the programme and beyond, it is important that DGIS establishes clear guidelines on its operationalisation. This will allow agreement signatories to analyse all obligations and associated risks and set in place adequate risk mitigation measures if required.
3. Also in terms of the SCCC, it is advisable that DGIS takes into consideration the feedback and input that the consortium receives from local government partners (see point vi below) in order to improve the SCCC in the future, and also find mechanisms to ensure compliancy.

Consortium learning and internal recommendations for the next phases of the programme:

4. In terms of recommendation (i), the consortium should have flagged its concerns more clearly. Additionally, some in-country inception phase activities were delayed while awaiting response on contractual and administrative issues that the consortium could have been advancing. This is a lesson-learned that will be applied whenever possible during the rest of the programme.
5. As the SCCC is new to many of the local government partners of this consortium, it is recommendable that the consortium monitors how they respond to it and provide regular feedback to DGIS, which could be useful for the further development of the SCCC. For example in Indonesia, Plan already received feedback from the government that they will not sign a clause if it states they need to report back to Plan 15 years after the project has ended. As a response Plan has adjusted the wording in which it is now stated that monitoring data will be made publicly available for at least 15 years after the project has ended.
6. There is great potential to working as a consortium where each partner brings important experience and technical knowledge. However, it must also be recognised that it is naturally challenging to work with so many partners, particularly taking into account that one of the consortium partners is an alliance of nine different partners. Building a collaborative partnership takes time, organisational will and a willingness to share and

learn from each other. These initial months have strengthened the internal coordination mechanisms between consortium partners and have set the stage to continue working together. However, it is a reality within the programme that decision-making will inevitably take longer as consensus needs to be reached with all, yet each party must comply with different internal policies and procedures. As such, these circumstances need to be taken into account when developing consortium-wide internal timelines and procedures from the start to ensure a smooth implementation.

Section B: Annual report 2017 country summaries

The following table provides an overview of the WASH SDG programme per country, including what consortium partners, number of sub-programmes and the locations that were selected for the inception phase baseline exploration:

Country	Country lead	Other consortium partners	#sub programmes	Locations under consideration during inception
Bangladesh	SNV	WAI (LIO Simavi)	2	Jessore (City), Benapole (City), Barisal division
Ethiopia	WAI (LIO Amref)	Plan	2	West Arsi and Eastern Showa zone, West Gojjan zone, North Wollo zone
Indonesia	Plan	SNV	2	Nusa Tenggara Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Metro (City), Bandar Lampung (City), Tasikmalaya (City)
Nepal	SNV	Plan WAI (LIO Simavi)	3	Bheri zone, Sagarmatha zone, Koshi, Janakpur, Birendranagar (City), Lahan (City), Nepalgunj (City)
Tanzania	SNV	WAI (LIO Amref)	2	Arusha (City), Shinyanga (City)
Uganda	WAI (LIO Simavi)	Plan	2	Northern Uganda, Acholi sub-region and West Nile sub-region Eastern Uganda, Busoga sub-region
Zambia	SNV	Plan	2	Northern, Central, Muchinga and Lusaka provinces, Kasama (City), Kabwe (City), Mbala (City), Mpulungu (City), Nakonde (City)

1. Bangladesh



- WAI
- SNV
- 📍 Urban area
- 📍 Rural area

#	Area
1	Jessore
2	Benapole
3	Sadar Upazila, Barguna (urban)
4	Sadar Upazila, Satkhira
5	Satkhira Municipality
6	Kolaroa Municipality
7	Barguna Municipality
8	Betagi Municipality
9	Amtali Municipality
10	Patharghata Municipality



1.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights

Highlights

- Learning event on: Catalyst for change in urban sanitation, facilitated by SNV.
- Different stakeholders (consortium partners, local organisations, local government representatives, etc.) came together during the WAI sub-programme preliminary ToC workshop. Based on the pathways of change and the ultimate goals of the programme, indicators have been formulated to be included in the baseline assessment.
- The recent approval of faecal sludge management (FSM) institutional and regulatory framework (October 2017) has created a great momentum for urban sanitation and stakeholders are very enthusiastic about FSM. Positive responses from city authorities and potential development partners have been received, which will support smooth implementation of the project.

Lowlights

- It took time for the local government partners to understand that the focus of the programme is on capacity development, as there are many demands and expectations for infrastructure development.
- Administrative delays from Bangladesh NGO Bureau (a government agency responsible for approval of NGOs activities) led to delays in signing of some MOUs with local authorities, payments to local partners and implementation in general.
- There is no formal national monitoring system for the sanitation sector. Government is currently developing a system to track SDGs, however, it will take some effort and time for local authorities to comply with the sustainability clause.

1.2 Country Coordination

Internal

The Bangladesh WASH SDG consortium partners were already collaborating in the FSM working group and other sector working groups in the country. Regular contact and exchange has happened on the programme inception between SNV and WAI. Agreements also took place to coordinate the development and delivery of key inception phase outputs.

External

Both SNV and WAI sub-programme coordinators play an active role in different national level coordination meetings and fora, including the national level sanitation task force, FSM network and the SDG-6 task force, where they are also sharing information on the WASH SDG programme.

Consortium partners also met with the general economics division (GED) of Bangladesh planning commission, secretariat for SDG implementation and monitoring. There were a series of consultations and meetings to reach a consensus regarding the SDGs' targets. GED also analysed the data availability and status of data generation regarding the indicators to measure achievement of SDGs. For SDG-6 the lead institution is a local government division and will be relying on MICS for 6.2, but for 6.3 data is not available therefore DPHE and WASA are developing the datasets. Consortium partners are closely following these developments and coordinating as required.

Finally, regular meetings with the First Secretary Water of Royal Dutch Embassy in Dhaka were held to inform him about the status of the two sub-programmes.

1.3 Start-up activities inception phase

The SNV and WAI country teams highlighted the following joint activities:

- A learning event on Catalysts of change in urban sanitation was held by SNV on 4-7 December 2017. WAI partners also participated.
- SNV and WAI shared initial reflections on the country-specific learning agenda and agreed to further discuss in 2018 based on baseline findings.
- Secondary WASH information for Bangladesh was collected over time, and per sub-sector.
- Consortium partner stakeholder analyses were brought together. Full consolidation and joint analysis will take place in 2018.

SNV Bangladesh sub-programme

This sub-programme focused on the cities of Jessore and Benapole (Jessore district, Khulna division). In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team almost fully recruited
 - Job description for city coordinator published, project administrator recruited and potential role for existing sanitation team members discussed.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - Meetings took place with the Jessore and Benapole city councils, which agreed to partner with the programme to achieve the objective of providing safe sanitation access to all. The project will be implemented under the leadership of the municipality and relevant unit/department officials brought in if/when required.
 - Coordination meetings were held with Department of Public Health Engineering and the local government engineering department to support construction of FST

plant and procurement of vacutugs (emptying trucks) in Benapole and Jessore under Islamic Development Bank and Asian Development Bank sanitation initiatives.

- Stakeholder analysis
 - Sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed.
- Baseline assessment
 - Sub-programme impact and outcome indicators were discussed and performance monitoring system drafted.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - Relevant documentation was reviewed and ToR for GESI and CVR developed.



*Filed Testing BL survey through Flow
Bangladesh WAI subprogramme*

WAI Bangladesh sub-programme

This sub-programme focused on the municipalities of the Satkhira and Barguna districts (in Khulna and Barisal districts, respectively). In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team fully recruited. The coordinator of the previous WAI programme in Bangladesh will continue on this programme.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - ToC workshop was successfully organised from 9-11 October with all the WAI partners in Bangladesh and some of the Dutch WAI partners. SNV, the Max Foundation, Gender and Water Alliance, ADD International and HelpAge

International were also invited.

- Desk studies
 - An external consultant carried out a scoping assessment to inform the ToC for the WAI sub-programme. It aimed to:
 - (i) carry out a gap analysis of the intervention area to identify needs (and opportunities) of the intervention area; and
 - (ii) recommend interventions to achieve full WASH coverage and an initial stakeholder mapping and analysis.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - For the sub-programme level, this was done based on previous experiences, the desk study and extensive stakeholder analysis of the Watershed programme in Bangladesh.
- Baseline assessment
 - Based on the consortium ToR and the monitoring framework, questionnaires were adapted to context in preparation for 2018 data collection.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - The desk study for GESI and CVR assessments started in 2017. Simavi developed specific questions on GESI that were included in the baseline questionnaire. RAIN Foundation hired a consultant for conducting the CVR assessment.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - In 2017, the pilots and additional scoping missions were identified and budget allocated; the implementation will be done in 2018.



Facilitation of ToC workshop
Bangladesh WAI subprogramme



FGD with Mayor and Councilors at Satkhira
Bangladesh WAI subprogramme

1.4 Budget and financial analysis Bangladesh country programme

At the end of the reporting period, inception phase budget was 16% spent (116,825 EUR of a total inception budget of 729,773 EUR).

Some elements that contributed to low expenditure was the delay in approval from the NGO Bureau, which led to a delay in activity start-up in general, and delays in payment to local partners. Additionally, the first six months of the inception phase were mainly spent on internal coordination within the consortium and, in the case of the WAI, within the alliance. Sufficient time was needed to align and agree with the different partners on who had which role and added value in the Bangladesh inception phase. In general however, the low level of expenditure does not raise concerns as most inception-phase activities are scheduled to be undertaken in 2018.

1.5 Conclusions and recommendations Bangladesh country programme

The Bangladesh programme is on track. In 2017, the foundation was laid for the programme development within the inception phase. Important groundwork was covered in building the institutional relationships and commitment to the programme, as well as involving key stakeholders in the development of the sub-programme specific theories of change (ToC).

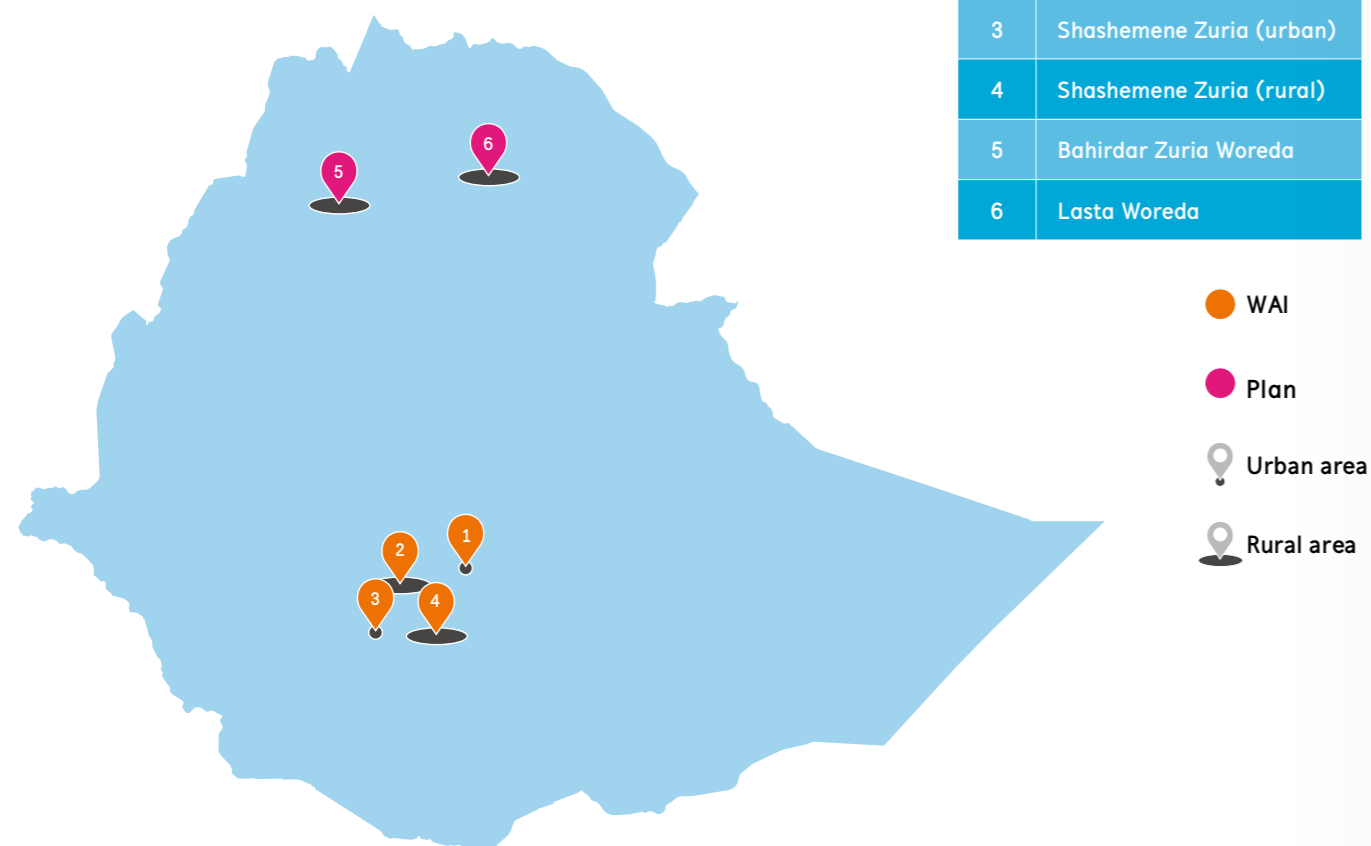
Taking into account the progress so far, recommendations for 2018 are the following:

- The baseline is expected to produce up-to-date information on access to water and sanitation situation in the intervention areas. Additional information will also be produced from different studies and pilots. Based on these, the intervention areas need to be narrowed down so that proposed approaches including full coverage, water security, climate resilience, government-led, gender and socially transformative WASH can be fully incorporated and maximum leverage can be generated.

2. Ethiopia



#	Area
1	Arsi Negele (urban)
2	Arsi Negele (rural)
3	Shashemene Zuria (urban)
4	Shashemene Zuria (rural)
5	Bahirdar Zuria Woreda
6	Lasta Woreda



2.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights

Highlights

- Lots of interest and commitment to work in the intervention area, including the Dutch partners and local stakeholders (such as local NGOs, but also local government and financial institutions). This will enable the programme to address all topics as defined in the proposal (i.e. gender, climate, leverage, etc.) during the implementation phase.
- Secondary data shows that WASH needs are high in the intervention areas, thus implying that a meaningful implementation programme is very possible.

Lowlights

- Increasing unrest that led to a state of emergency in the country in early 2018.
- Existing WASH data in-country was found to be generally outdated and not very reliable. For the WAI, this led to the decision to carry out a more extensive (and therefore more expensive and more time consuming) baseline analysis in order to collect sufficient data to enable a proper selection of the final intervention area.
- Lack of clarity on the operationalisation of the sustainability clause made discussions with the government difficult as many questions could not be answered.

2.2 Country coordination

Internal

In 2017, various meetings took place between the WAI and Plan sub-programme coordinators to discuss ideas, share experiences and jointly develop some of the inception phase key outputs. Partners also invited each other to their respective ToC workshops and attended fully or partially when possible.

External

Key external stakeholders like the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and the WASH coordination office (part of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity) were informed about the programme, interviewed for the stakeholder analysis and some were invited to and participated in the ToC workshops. Also SNV Ethiopia provided input to the WASH SDG Ethiopia programme by participating in the stakeholder analysis and the WAI ToC workshop, although SNV does not have a sub-programme in Ethiopia under the WASH SDG consortium.

Initial information was shared with local government about the programme and, in some cases, about the sustainability compacts and checks although no formal agreements were signed in 2017. Local governments turned out to be very enthusiastic about the programme

and willing to support it, which was reflected in their commitment to be included in data collection for the baseline.

2.3 Start-up activities inception phase

The WAI and Plan country teams highlighted the following joint activities:

- A joint national-level stakeholder analysis was done, building on the sub-programme stakeholder analyses.
- The WAI and Plan developed a joint ToR to contract a consultant to collect information on national and sub-programme WASH data and national WASH policies, strategies and programmes. Outcomes were discussed during the ToC workshop and stakeholders were invited to provide feedback. The report is due early 2018.
- WAI and Plan worked together on the country-level sustainability compact analysis, developed by IRC. It looks at the factors influencing compliance with the sustainability clause of the contract between the Netherlands WASH SDG consortium and DGIS, and provides inputs for the implementation of the sustainability compact in Ethiopia as well as a proposal for the sustainability checks. The report will be completed in 2018.

WAI Ethiopia sub-programme

The WAI sub-programme focuses on the sub-regions of Arsi Negele, Shashamene Zuria and Adami Tullu Jido Kombolcha (West Arsi and Eastern Shewa zone). In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team partially recruited. The WAI sub-programme coordinator and others who used to work for the WAI programme 2011-2016 continued to work on the inception phase activities of the WASH SDG programme. Amref Ethiopia will hire one new staff member for this programme. Selection of this person only took place at the beginning of 2018.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - The ToC workshop took place in Addis Ababa on 9-10 November 2017. A country-specific ToC was developed and the stakeholder analyses was discussed, completed, adapted and agreed upon. Participants included WAI local partners, local government staff, other local stakeholders active in WASH, representatives from the local SNV and Plan offices and a few representatives from the Dutch WAI partners.
 - In the Netherlands, three Ethiopia meetings took place in which the different WAI partners discussed the inception phase activities, budget and planning.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - The sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed.

- Baseline assessment
 - Akvo Flow was selected for data collection. First drafts of the questionnaires and score cards were defined.
 - Based on the findings during the first months of the inception phase, it was clear that the role of local government and their capacity to monitor on WASH will be crucial to the success of the programme. In 2017, local authorities expressed their commitment to participate, receive training as enumerators and join the baseline data collection.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - The climate assessment was assigned to Wetlands and will be conducted in Q1 2018.
 - The GESI assessment was assigned to Amref Ethiopia. It will be done in Q1 2018 by an external consultant.
 - IRC was assigned to conduct the sustainability compact analysis. The analysis was completed by the end of 2017. The report will be finalised in 2018.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - WAI partners defined the following pilots to be carried out in Ethiopia in 2018:
 - (i) a pilot on caddisfly by Akvo;
 - (ii) 3R/IWRM pilot/training by Wetlands and RAIN;
 - (iii) private sector engagement pilot by Wetlands, WASTE, RAIN, Practica and RUAF;
 - (iv) rain for sale feasibility study by RAIN.



*Field practice for water quality data collection
Ethiopia WAI subprogramme*

Plan Ethiopia sub-programme

This sub-programme is focused in two Woredas of the Amhara National Regional State, mainly: Bahir Dar Zuria (West Gojjam zone) and Lasta (North Wollo zone).

In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team partially recruited, due to slow staffing process.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - A theory of change (ToC) workshop was realised along with the relevant government sector experts and other local partners. The objectives of the workshop were to develop the schematic ToC and narrative. Other goals of the meeting were to gain clarity on goals and deliverables to be achieved during inception phase and to have a shared understanding of the terms and conditions of the contract with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first exchange on sustainability compacts and checks took place as well.
- Desk studies
 - Preparatory information was collected in the sub-programme areas to clearly identify the context on WASH, gender and nutrition.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - The sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed.
- Baseline assessment
 - In 2017, preliminary activities were conducted to prepare the start of the baseline data collection and analysis to be implemented from the beginning of 2018.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - The ToR for conducting both assessments on GESI and CVR were elaborated on during the reporting period in order to prepare the implementation in 2018.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - None identified.

2.4 Budget and financial analysis Ethiopia country programme

At the end of the reporting period, the Ethiopia country budget for the inception phase was 29% spent (192,218 EUR of a total of 666,868 EUR). In general, however, level of expenditure does not raise concerns as most inception phase activities are scheduled to be undertaken in 2018.

2.5 Conclusions and recommendations Ethiopia country programme

The Ethiopia programme is on track. The findings of the different inception phase activities that took place in 2017 (as described above) will be used as input for the upcoming inception phase activities. The activities were completed according to plan and no reason was found to change the next steps of the inception phase. The outcome of the 2018 assessments will help to adapt and further refine the sub-programme ToC and to develop safeguards in terms of environmental sustainability, equity and human rights.

Based on the progress so far, recommendations for 2018 are the following:

- The WASH M&E system, especially with respect to water supply, is one of the weakest elements of the WASH-enabling environment in Ethiopia. Therefore the outcomes of the baseline assessment are extremely important to get reliable and up-to-date data for the intervention areas.
- Water quality will be a major challenge in the intervention area. The poor quality has several reasons, and include the high prevalence of fluoride and high levels of contamination at the water source by the chemicals which the flower farms in the surrounding area use. Water quality will be extensively tested during the baseline and based on the findings, implementation plans and strategies will be defined.

3. Indonesia



3.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights

Highlights

- Overall, the programme was very welcomed both by national and international partners, as it is unique in its focus on the WASH SDGs that the country is striving to align itself with. A good basis is established to continue engagement with selected locations and strategic programme partners.
- Thorough data analysis and local level assessments ensured the programme's targeted locations meet relevance and impact criteria, including poverty levels, current sanitation and hygiene service provision, willingness of local government to invest and commit, and potential for scalability.

Lowlights

- Lack of clarity on the operationalisation of the sustainability clause made discussions with the government difficult as many questions could not be answered.
- Administrative requirements to expand operations in Indonesia are heavily bureaucratic and time consuming.
- National WASH indicators are not yet aligned with JMPs and understanding of the SDGs vs MDGs at local government level is very limited so the programme had to invest a considerable amount of time in raising their awareness on safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene services.

3.2 Country coordination

Internal

During the reporting period, meetings took place between the Plan and SNV sub-programme coordinators. Agreements were reached on the following issues:

- To conduct several joint assessments: the stakeholder analysis, sustainability compact analysis and secondary information on WASH.
- To conduct joint advocacy work at the national level as they have the same vision and mission on the local community-led total sanitation plus (CLTS+) approach (known as Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat - CTBM) particularly in the urban setting.
- Regular coordination meetings for WASH SDG programme implementation.

External

In December 2017, Plan Indonesia, SNV and the EKN conducted a meeting at the embassy. The meeting was to discuss the inception phase updates including the programme approach/strategy and the programme location of Plan Indonesia and SNV. During the

implementation phase, Plan and SNV will continue to conduct regular coordination meetings with the Dutch embassy to share programme updates.

SNV carried out close consultations with key national level ministries (Health, Public Works, Planning, and Foreign Affairs), to consult on the decision on the programme city locations. This created a high level awareness and political support for the programme in-country. Strategic consultations also took place with international development partner-funded programmes (USAID, DFAT, DGIS) to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of efforts.

At the local level, Plan Indonesia coordinated with the NTB-NTT government and with Mataram City government and Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu district government. Plan also found the opportunity to work with Pokja AMPL (WASH working group) both in provincial and district government. Pokja AMPL is an ad hoc government organisation to handle WASH issues in sub-national level. At the end of the reporting period, Plan and government were still discussing how they can best work together in a partnership.

3.3 Start-up activities inception phase

The Plan and SNV country teams highlighted the following joint activities:

- Initial meetings to explore how to collaborate in conducting the stakeholder analysis, secondary WASH data, and country level LKD. In addition, Plan and SNV exchanged information on the sustainability compact assessments. Apart from these programme activities, there is regular exchange between them during national WASH sector meetings.



Bandar Lampung treatment plant
Indonesia SNV subprogramme



Bandar Lampung treatment plant
Indonesia SNV subprogramme

Plan Indonesia sub-programme

The Plan sub-programme focused the sub-regions of Malaka, Belu and Lombok Tengah district (all in Nusa Tenggara Barat). In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Plan Indonesia had partially recruited staff for their sub-programme. The selection process for GESI advisor and M&E advisor were underway, although recruitment took place in 2018.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - Plan Indonesia and Plan Netherlands conducted an inception workshop in Jakarta on 19–22 September 2017. The aim of the inception workshop was to:
 - (i) discuss the overall WASH SDG programme objectives;
 - (ii) adapt them to the Indonesian context;
 - (iii) develop a preliminary ToC for the Indonesian sub-programme;
 - (iv) provide initial information on the programme to West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) provincial government and obtain their initial commitment for programme implementation. Workshop participants included members of the national Pokja AMPL (national WASH working group) and NTT provincial Pokja AMPL (NTT provincial WASH working group) and SNV. In 2017, the sub-programme ToC had been drafted.
 - Plan Indonesia and representatives from the Ministry of Health of Indonesia and Pokja AMPL NTB participated in a CLTS learning event during a national sanitation conference in Phnom Penh (Cambodia) on 15–17 November 2017. This event was initiated by CLTS foundation (led by Kamar Kar) and the Cambodian government, and was joined by representatives of WASH practitioners from Southeast Asian countries which consisted of NGOs and governments. During the event, Plan and the government of Indonesia (GOI) presented the online STBM monitoring system using the SMART STBM app that has been used by the GOI for the past five years. SMART STBM is an android based app used to gather real-time monitoring data from the field. The GOI indicated that they want to ensure that data collected within the WASH SDG programme also gets used in the national STBM monitoring system.
- Desk studies
 - No desk studies were carried out in 2017.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - Sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed.
- Baseline assessment
 - In 2017, preliminary activities were conducted to prepare the start of the

baseline data collection and analysis to be implemented as from the beginning of 2018.

- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - Assessments programmed for 2018.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots identified in 2017.

SNV Indonesia sub-programme

Locations changed following consultation and approval from national government, inputs from other WASH programmes and through secondary data analysis. From the two cities in East Java initially proposed (Singosari and Kediri), the programme is now to be implemented in three cities: Bandar Lampung and Metro (Lampung province) and Tasikmalaya (West Java).

In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team partially recruited. Some of the new recruitments took longer than planned as the programme struggled to find candidates with the right profile.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - Sub-programme specific meetings took place with: Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning (Bappenas), Ministry of Home Affairs, USAID funded programme (IUWASH), DGIS funded programme (USDP), DFAT funded programme (IndII/SAIG), World Bank, AKKOPSI (Alliance of Mayors and Regents concerned with Sanitation) and city authorities in the three locations (Bappeda, city health office, city public works and housing). These meetings were held for overall coordination and selection of the programme locations, and coordination with city authorities for programme inception phase and beyond.
 - For national level sector coordination, learning and sharing: one national sanitation partners group meeting (Ministries of Planning, Public Works, Health, Home Affairs, Environment, World Bank, USAID (IUWASH), AFD, EKN, DFAT, USDP, ISSDP (ADB).
 - The revision/drafting of the ToC will take place in 2018 to ensure alignment with the baseline and assessment results.
- Desk studies
 - No desk studies carried out in 2017.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - Sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed.

- The following strategic partners were identified as key, and will be involved throughout the programme: national level ministries (Public Works, Planning, Health and Foreign Affairs), Embassy of Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia (EKN), local governments of the selected locations (Bandar Lampung, Metro and Tasikmalaya) and AKKOPSI. Other local partners might be engaged at the cities level, including civil society organisations or private sector institutions, pending the results of the forthcoming assessments and the final ToC.
- Baseline assessment
 - Baseline data collection and analysis will take place in 2018. However, some preparatory activities has taken place, mainly: development of target population lists, general population, schools and health care centres, ToR and preliminary budget, request for permits for data collection from country institutions.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - ToR developed for GESI and CVR assessments which will be undertaken in 2018.
 - The sustainability compact analysis was conducted and drafted, and was used as a base for initiating conversations with local governments to ensure their commitment.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots identified in 2017.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - Sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed.
 - The following strategic partners were identified as key, and will be involved throughout the programme: national level ministries (Public Works, Planning, Health and Foreign Affairs), Embassy of Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia (EKN), local governments of the selected locations (Bandar Lampung, Metro and Tasikmalaya) and AKKOPSI. Other local partners might be engaged at the cities level, including civil society organisations or private sector institutions, pending the results of the forthcoming assessments and the final ToC.
- Baseline assessment
 - Baseline data collection and analysis will take place in 2018. However, some preparatory activities has taken place, mainly: development of target population lists, general population, schools and health care centres, ToR and preliminary budget, request for permits for data collection from country institutions.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - ToR developed for GESI and CVR assessments which will be undertaken in 2018.
 - The sustainability compact analysis was conducted and drafted, and was used

as a base for initiating conversations with local governments to ensure their commitment.

- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots identified in 2017.

3.4 Budget and financial analysis Indonesia country programme

At the end of the reporting period, the Indonesia country budget for the inception phase was 26% spent (146,694 EUR of a total of 564,653 EUR). In general, level of expenditure does not raise concerns as most inception-phase activities are scheduled to be undertaken in 2018.

3.5 Conclusions and recommendation Indonesia country programme

The Indonesia programme is on track. Overall, the programme was very welcomed both by national and international partners as it is unique in its focus on the WASH SDG that the country is striving to align itself with. A good basis is established to continue engagement with selected locations and strategic programme partners. No particular challenges are identified at this point.

Based on the progress so far, recommendations for 2018 are the following:

- The initial response from the government to the 10-15 years of sustainability clause was mixed. Although there is commitment to sustainability in general, some institutions stated the period was too long given the five year job rotation process in government systems. Concern was also expressed about how the sustainability check will be conducted technically and the list of consequences that they could face in case they could not meet the sustainability clause requirements. Given limited information about the sustainability clause at the time, consortium partners agreed to keep the local government informed on the ongoing conversations with DGIS and to find the best way to realise the sustainability clause with the local government.
- Coordination with national government is to be maintained on a regular basis, both to influence the national WASH SDG agenda through the programme's findings and progress and to ensure national government advocacy towards the targeted local governments.
- Regular communication with other development partners is to be maintained and reinforced beyond the sanitation partner group meetings for strategic and operational

exchanges, including validation of tools and approaches.

- Using the baseline findings, a structured capacity development itinerary is to be implemented with local government counterparts to clarify the ambition of the WASH SDGs, what these entail and the role city authorities play in it. Also monitoring wise, the national government should partake in this as well.
- Likewise, results from the GESI and CVR assessments are to be shared in a structured way to allow local governments to deepen their knowledge on these issues and to fully understand the specific situation of their cities.
- Continue regular communication with the Netherlands embassy in Indonesia for continuous feedback and strategic guidance.

4. Nepal



- WAI
- Plan
- SNV
- 📍 Urban area
- 📍 Rural area

#	Area
1	Birendranagar
2	Nepalgunj
3	Khadak municipality (Saptari)
4	Chandannath municipality (Jumla)
5	Sindhuli
6	Sunsari
7	Baijanath rural municipality
8	Barahatal rural municipality
9	Kohalpur municipality
10	Bheriganga municipality



4.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights

Highlights

- Participation of SNV in workshop with Birendranagar local government bodies on priorities and planning for WASH.
- There is a keen interest of national government to have such a programme as it supports the country's priorities. Local government bodies are also interested in and desire support for capacity building.
- Consortium partners had a start-up meeting for sharing overview of programme and sub-programmes and agree on coordination mechanisms and collaboration.
- Geographical working areas of all consortium partners finalised and agreed internally.

Lowlights

- Government transition into federalism. This will have ramifications that affect the implementation of programmes such as WASH SDG, including: sector structure in flux, new provincial governments elected and will take time to establish (office, people), lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities of different tiers of the government.
- Local elections have hampered the involvement of local authorities in the different activities in 2017.
- Lack of clarity on the operationalisation of the sustainability clause made discussions with the government difficult as not all questions could be answered, e.g. who they should report to post-programme.

4.2 Country coordination

Internal

Nepal is the only country where all three consortium partners are implementing the WASH SDG programme. The three sub-programme coordinators had a start-up meeting for sharing an overview of the programme, sharing information about the three sub-programmes and agreeing on coordination mechanisms and collaboration. Partners agreed on the geographical working areas of all consortium partners.

Follow-up meetings were also held and planned for to discuss progress. Partners also invited each other to their respective ToC workshops and attended when possible.

External

Representatives from the three partners are participating in national sanitation and hygiene coordination committee meetings for national sector coordination and alignment. The committee is keeping abreast of any changes that are happening now with the government's

transition into federalism. All this will have great impact on the sector structure, new people will take position in national and local office, and roles and responsibilities of different tiers of government need to be sorted out.

4.3 Start-up activities inception phase

The SNV, WAI and Plan country teams highlighted the following joint activities:

- Agreement was reached between the three consortium partners on national sector stakeholders as per government status in December 2017. However, since provincial elections took place in November and December, the exercise will need to be revised as stakeholders may change after the instating of provincial governments and new national government in early 2018.
- Secondary WASH analysis.
- Some partners met to share and align their baseline questionnaires.

SNV Nepal sub-programme

The following locations were confirmed for the SNV sub-programme: Birendranagar municipality (Surkhet district); Nepalgunj (Banke district); Chandannath municipality (Jumla district); Khadak municipality (Saptari district). In 2017, the country team reported the following main activities:

- Team fully recruited.
- Workshops and meetings in-country.
 - Regular participation in national sanitation and hygiene coordination committee; WASH development partners group, sanitation task force at national level where the WASH SDG programme was introduced.
 - Regular participation in the district WASH coordination committee (DWASHCC) of Jumla district, Surkhet district, Banke district and Saptari district to support enabling environment in sub-programme areas.
 - Meetings with Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation and Department of Water Supply and Sewerage and its section on sewerage on finalising cities for collaboration.
 - Half day orientation session with newly elected local municipality and ward representatives for orientation on city-wide sanitation plan in Birendranagar (November 2017), with a follow-up workshop with sanitation taskforce for planning (December 2017).
 - Initial dialogues for sustainability compact agreement held with mayor of Birendranagar.

- The revision/drafting of the ToC will take place in 2018 to ensure alignment with the baseline and assessment results.
- Desk studies
 - No desk studies carried out in 2017.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - The stakeholder assessment was completed in each municipality in consultation with municipality staff.
- Baseline assessment
 - Baseline data collection and analysis will take place in 2018. However, preparatory activities took place.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - ToR was developed for GESI and CVR assessments, which will be undertaken in 2018.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots carried out in 2017.

WAI Nepal sub-programme

This sub-programme focuses on Bheringanga municipality, rural Barahtaal Gaunpalika in Surkhet and rural Bajinath Gaunpalika, peri-urban Kohalpur in Banke. In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team fully recruited. For the inception phase, WAI extended the contract with the coordinator of the previous WAI programme in Nepal.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - The ToC workshop was organised on 13–16 November in Kathmandu with local WAI partners and some other NGOs, namely OXFAM and SEBAC. The aim of the workshop was to:
 - (i) develop a preliminary detailed sub-programme ToC;
 - (ii) stakeholder mapping at national and local level.
- Desk studies
 - A scoping assessment to inform the ToC for the WAI sub-programme was carried out by a consultant. It focused on two elements:
 - (i) gap analysis of the intervention area to identify the needs (and opportunities) of the intervention area and recommend interventions that will be needed to achieve full WASH coverage; and
 - (ii) a stakeholder mapping and analysis. The scoping assessment was used as input in the ToC workshop.
- Stakeholder analysis

- The sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed in 2017, pending the federal changes expected in 2018.
- Baseline assessment
 - Based on the consortium ToR and the M&E framework, questionnaires (quantitative and qualitative) were developed in 2017. Data collection will be done in January 2018 by Lumanti and Enpho. It was also agreed that Akvo will facilitate the baseline, train enumerators in Akvo Flow and analyse the baseline data.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - All assessments programmed for 2018. After the baseline, the CVR analysis will be done by RAIN and consultants will be hired to carry out the GESI analysis.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - In 2017, the pilots and additional scoping missions were identified and allocated budget. Implementation, however, will take place in 2018. Mainly:
 - (i) Practica Foundation, WASTE, RAIN and RUAF will conduct a pilot on financial modalities and business plans; and
 - (ii) RAIN and Helvetas will conduct a 3R/WUMP assessment.

Plan Nepal sub-programme

The Plan sub-programme focused the sub-regions of Sunsari and Sindhuli 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team partially recruited in 2017.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - A ToC workshop was held in Kathmandu on 12-15 September 2017. The main outcome of this workshop was the development of the draft sub-programme specific ToC and a clear work plan. SNV and WAI participated partially in the workshop and shared their progress and take on the programme.
 - In-country training on the Akvo Flow mobile application was carried out by Akvo. The baseline data collectors and supervisors, dashboard managers were trained on the software and tools devolvement process in Akvo Flow.
- Desk studies
 - Plan Nepal conducted a prior situation assessment of WASH access, practice, gender roles, economic empowerment, WASH entrepreneurship, existing WASH-related social taboos and discriminations, and health impact on vulnerable people, girls, women and people with disabilities in Nepal. Despite significant improvement in sanitation access and WASH services in the proposed programme districts, there were other issues that need to be addressed,

- particularly behavioural change, transformation of gender stereotypes and roles, sustainability and functionality of WASH facilities and services, and gender-friendly and inclusive services in communities and institutions.
- To validate the secondary information findings, the Plan team conducted field consultations with adolescent girls and boys, women and men as well as stakeholders in both the districts in September 2017. The main objectives of the consultation were to validate the secondary information and to find the real needs and demands of community people in their own voices.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - The sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed in 2017.
- Baseline assessment
 - Baseline questionnaires for households, schools and health facilities were developed. During the baseline training, a field baseline data collection schedule was agreed and the teams were mobilised to carry out baseline surveys immediately after the training in preparation for data collection in 2018.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - All assessments were initiated in 2017 and are programmed for completion in 2018. For the GESI and CVR, external consultants were contracted.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots carried out in 2017.

4.4 Budget and financial analysis Nepal country programme

At the end of the reporting period, the Nepal country budget for the inception phase was 22% spent (199,164 EUR of a total of 915,328 EUR). In general, level of expenditure does not raise concerns as most inception-phase activities are scheduled to be undertaken in 2018.

4.5 Conclusions and recommendation Nepal country programme

With the government's transition into federalism, changes are expected to have an impact on the sector set-up, government structures, and roles and responsibilities. However, the Nepal programme is relatively on track. In 2017, the foundation was laid to ensure a timely start in gathering the baseline data and carrying out inception phase analyses (baseline, sustainability compact, GESI, CVR) in early 2018. Important groundwork was covered in building the institutional relationships and commitment to the programme, as well as involving key stakeholders in the development of the sub-programme specific ToC. This should contribute to building a cohesive and appropriate WASH SDG programme in

Nepal, ready for implementation from July 2018 onwards.

Taking into account the progress so far, recommendations for 2018 are the following:

- For the WAI, the focus in 2018 should be on designing the sub-programme (based on all findings from the assessments and pilots) and defining clear roles of the various local and Dutch WAI partners. A challenging and complex process for which strict deadlines and clear processes will be developed.
- Keen interest was shown by national government bodies to have such a programme as it supports the country's priorities. This should be built upon.
- Follow up on the strong interest that local bodies expressed to SNV to receive capacity building in urban sanitation issues.
- With the government's transition into federalism, changes will come and will impact the sector set-up, government structures, and roles and responsibilities. This we need to monitor closely and act upon once all is clear.

5. Tanzania



5.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights

Highlights

- Stakeholder analysis mapping proved a useful exercise for the consortium and local partners as the urban sanitation sub-sector is relatively unexplored and underdeveloped in Tanzania.
- Development of strong relationships with city councils and the initial enthusiasm and momentum was demonstrated. The sustainability clause is a new concept for the local partners but has been relatively well received and the compact analysis has helped to zone in on potential gaps that can be supported throughout programme implementation.

Lowlights

- The National Bureau of Statistics in Tanzania is required to review all studies and assessments planned and provide certification for these to proceed. Consortium partners are engaged in the process but as it is relatively new, additional time needs to be factored into programme development planning.

5.2 Country coordination

Internal

As WAI doesn't have a permanent delegate in Tanzania yet, internal coordination is occurring at the technical committee level in the Netherlands. In 2017, various meetings took place between WAI and SNV to discuss ideas, share experiences and jointly look into the options to develop two sub-programmes in the most optimal way. In-country coordination between SNV and WAI will go via the SNV Tanzania office and the Amref Tanzania office (with Amref being the lead implementing organisation for the WAI in Tanzania).

External

In 2017, several meetings took place with key external stakeholders, like city councils and national and district WASH sector platforms.

An initial dialogue commenced with the WaterWorX programme about their activities in Arusha and the region.

In terms of national stakeholders, several meetings were conducted to present an overview of the WASH SDG programme to city council management teams and other potential future local partners.

Initial meetings were also held with local governments and city councils to explain the

sustainability clause, with the intention of including this in MoUs with each local partner at the end of the inception phase. The team also participated in the WASH symposium multi-stakeholder platform meeting that took place in December.

Also explorative discussions with Water.org took place to build on their experiences with alternative channels for water and sanitation financing.

5.3 Start-up activities inception phase

SNV and WAI highlighted the following joint activities:

- The stakeholder analysis, secondary data and sustainability compact analysis were initiated by SNV as consortium lead for Tanzania. These three analyses include country data that feeds into both the SNV and WAI sub-programmes.
- Discussions took place at the technical committee level in the Netherlands. Here WAI and SNV exchanged information on the focus of the different sub-programmes and the different analyses and assessments that need to be in place.

SNV Tanzania sub-programme

The SNV sub-programme focused on the sub-regions of Arusha City and Shinyanga municipality. In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team fully recruited by December 2017. Delays in recruitment were due to difficulties identifying best-fit candidates and led to some slight delays in implementation, which will be adjusted in early 2018.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - The SNV team met with representatives of the city council management team, as well as the Water and Sanitation Authority and regional government representative of both Arusha (November) and Shinyanga (December). In these meetings SNV presented the WASH SDG programme, its progress and future steps.
- Desk studies
 - Secondary WASH information for Tanzania was collected in 2017 to inform discussions and decisions based on what currently exists, the gaps and anticipated plans.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - A stakeholder analysis was conducted in participation with several key lead partners (city councils, utilities etc.), separately in both Arusha and Shinyanga.
- The stakeholder analysis captured information at both national and sub-programme

level to map the different stakeholders, their role, relations and influence at the start of the intervention. This information is helping to inform the entry points and strategies of the programme, and directly guide the ToC of the programme.

- The sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed in 2017.
- Baseline assessment
 - Programmed to take place in 2018.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - A sustainability compact analysis report was developed outlining the current government-led monitoring systems to assess the existing indicators and potential gaps for the programme to support. The final version is due in 2018. Furthermore, the sustainability clause was explained to city councils during the overview presentations with the intention of including this in MoUs with each city at the end of the inception phase.
 - GESI and CVR studies are scheduled for 2018.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots were identified in 2017.

WAI Tanzania sub-programme

The WAI programme will focus on the rural area of Serengeti district.

The starting point for this sub-programme is different from the other WAI sub-programmes as WAI has not been active in Tanzania as an alliance in previous years. However, various WAI partners have ongoing WASH programmes in Tanzania (e.g. Amref, Simavi, RAIN) upon which we will build.

The main opportunities to start from are the experiences of various WAI partners with WASH programmes in Tanzania, the experiences of WASTE and Amref in other east Africa countries with private sector involvement and the relationship with Water.org in Tanzania who has already started to include the financial sector.

Based on the above, the WAI carried out a contextual analysis of the situation in Tanzania, and studied viable ways for the development of a sub-programme. The result of this is that the WAI sub-programme will adopt a FINISH approach that can build on the lessons learned by WAI in Kenya (FINISH programme) and other east Africa countries (previous WAI programmes in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia, including private sector and financial institutions). Within this approach, the main focus will be on the key stakeholder government, communities, finance sector and business sector to ensure sustainable change with regard to the use of improved sanitation.

5.4 Budget and financial analysis Tanzania country programme

At the end of the reporting period, the Tanzania country budget for the inception phase was 20% spent (83,058 EUR of a total of 406,862 EUR). In general, level of expenditure does not raise concerns as most inception-phase activities are scheduled to be undertaken in 2018.

5.5 Conclusions and recommendations Tanzania country programme

The Tanzania programme is relatively on track. The WAI sub-programme was still in a nascent stage at the end of 2017, as the decision to build the sub-programme based on the FINISH approach was only taken at the end of the year. This does not raise concerns at this stage, however, as the full proposal for this sub-programme will be developed in the 2018 part of the inception phase.

In general, the programme was very welcomed by both national and international partners. The stakeholder analysis proved invaluable in better understanding the Tanzania landscape in relation to the sanitation sector and helped identify key partners that the consortium should continue to forge relationships with.

No particular challenges are identified at this point.

Following the progress so far, recommendations for 2018 are the following:

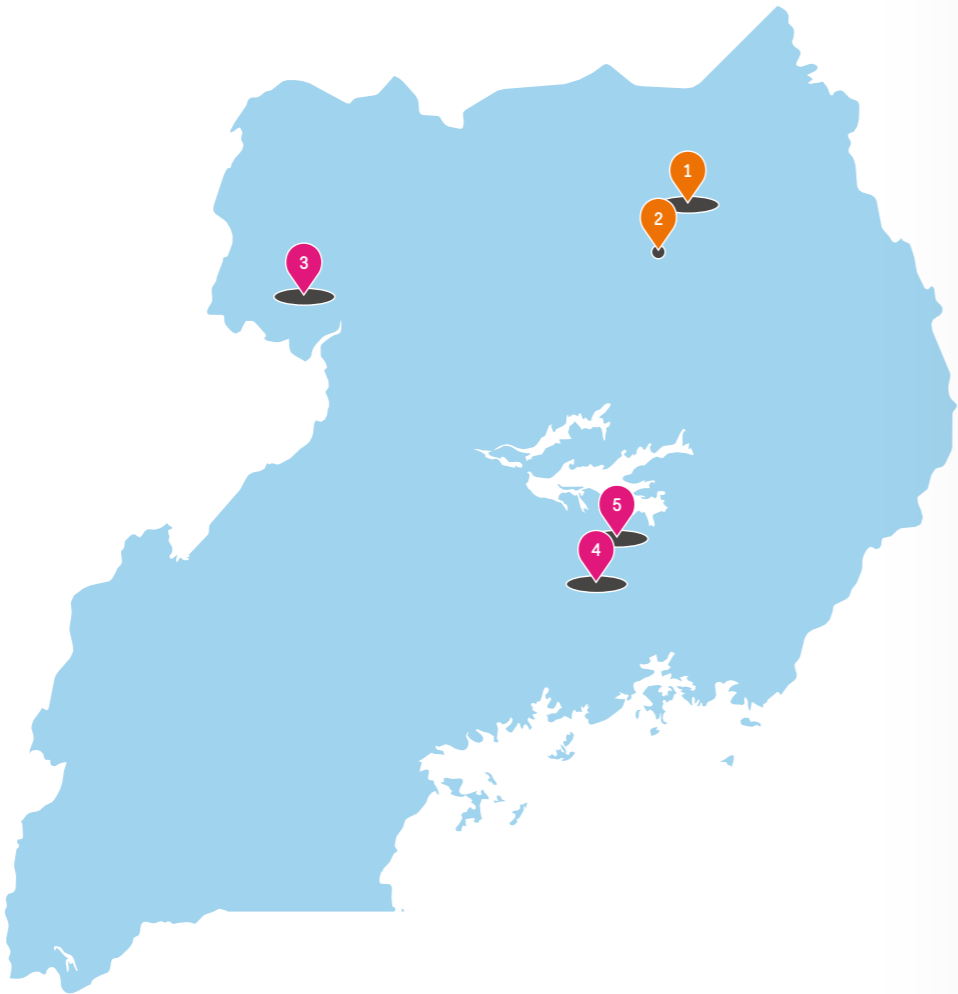
- The consortium will develop an implementation plan for a FINISH-like approach. It will be a compact, focused programme, building on the experiences with the FINISH programme in Kenya (and India).
- The National Bureau of Statistics in Tanzania is required to review all studies and assessments planned and provide certification for these to proceed. This is a process that the consortium is engaging with but as it is a relatively new process it takes additional time which needs to be factored in to planning.
- Further explore how the WASH SDG programme can link with WaterWorX to ensure reinforcement of the two programmes.

6. Uganda



#	Area
1	Agago
2	Agago – three town councils
3	Nebbi
4	Kamuli
5	Buyende

- WAI
- Plan
- Urban area
- Rural area



6.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights

Highlights

- Cooperation between Plan Uganda and WAI Uganda has been good from the start. A coordination group has been established and joint activities within the inception phase have been decided on (joint workshop for stakeholder analysis, joint GESI, etc).
- Different stakeholders (WAI partners, local organisations, local government representatives) have come together during the workshops to define the local ToC jointly.
- The national level and local level governments are enthusiastic towards the programme and would like to be informed and involved during the continuation of the inception phase.

Lowlights

- For the WAI, alignment between catchment-based approach and district-wide approach was a challenge towards selecting the intervention area for the sub-programme. In the end, a compromise was found to allow for elements of both approaches. Though there is a need for further information sharing on what a catchment approach entails in practice when working with different responsible authorities.
- Managing and coordinating a large group of WAI partners in Uganda was challenging, especially since the intervention area is new for most partners. The WAI is working to define clear roles and added value of each partner in line with the different ToC pathways.
- For Plan, recruitment of project staff was delayed as much attention was needed to determine the final project location.

Internal

Both WAI and Plan have a sub-programme coordinator managing their respective sub-programmes in Uganda. Regular coordination meetings between the WAI and Plan coordinators in Uganda are being organised. For the inception phase, the aim is to meet on a monthly basis to allow for sharing of inception phase outcomes.

In terms of the in-country learning agenda, Plan and WAI have exchanged information on their previous programmes (including learning themes from these programmes) and the ToC developed for this programme. This provided first insights in potential areas for learning between the programmes. Furthermore, during the stakeholder analysis, an identification of national working groups has been made which could be interesting to target for learning during the programme. The detailed country learning and knowledge development agenda will be developed during the second part of the inception phase in 2018.

External

WAI and Plan have organised meetings with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) to introduce the programme. The EKN does not have a separate WASH programme in Uganda but they would like to remain informed about the developments within the programme.

Introductory meetings have been organised with national line ministries: Ministry of Water and Environment and the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, local government institutions have been informed about the programme: district level government, technical support unit (TSU) and water management zones (WMZs).

When introducing the programme to key level government stakeholders, both on national and local level, the sustainability compact has been introduced. Concrete agreements have not been made in 2017, pending consortium agreement with DGIS on the operationalisation of the sustainability clause.

6.2 Start-up activities inception phase

WAI and Plan highlighted the following joint activities:

- Where possible, country specific deliverables are being developed and reviewed jointly, such as the national stakeholder analysis and the secondary data report. IRC conducted the sustainability compact analysis at the end of 2017. This report has given insight in the current WASH monitoring system of Uganda.

WAI Uganda sub-programme

The WAI sub-programme will focus on the Agago district of northern Uganda (Acholi sub-region). In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team is fully recruited, with the coordinator continuing from the previous WAI programme.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - ToC workshop was successfully organised in Kampala from 31 October to 2 November 2017 with all the WAI partners that have been active in the previous programme. Participants included Upper Nile Water Management Zone (water board, government), Plan and participants from the Dutch WAI partners who have local staff (Akvo, IRC, Wetlands International, RAIN and Amref) and local partners.
 - Introductory meetings were organised with the WAI partners, national

government and local governments, and are being regularly involved and updated during the inception phase.

- Desk studies
 - A scoping assessment was carried out by two consultants to inform the ToC for the WAI sub-programme. The scoping assessment focused on two elements: a gap assessment of the intervention area to identify the needs (and opportunities) of the intervention area and recommended interventions that will be needed to achieve full WASH coverage, and a stakeholder mapping and analysis.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - For the sub-programme level, this was partly done through the scoping assessment and validated during the ToC workshop for the intervention level.
- Baseline assessment
 - Based on the consortium ToR and the monitoring framework, questionnaires have been developed. The training of the enumerators and data collection was scheduled for January 2018.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - GESI and CVR assessments will be done in 2018 after the baseline data has been collected.
 - IRC has undertaken the sustainability compact analysis for Uganda. These findings will be used to inform the sub-programme MoU with the local government.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - In 2017, pilots and additional scoping missions were identified and budget allocated, although implementation will take place in 2018.
 - For the WAI sub-programme in Uganda, the following pilots and scoping missions were identified:
 - (i) RAIN and Amref will carry out the Acholi IWRM pilot project: Green infrastructure for water security;
 - (ii) Wetlands will undertake a bio-rights pilot to test appropriateness of approach from the previous WAI programme in the new intervention area;
 - (iii) WASTE, Practica and RUAF will be doing a fact-finding scoping mission to see if they can design an innovative programme for the new intervention area;
 - (iv) Simavi will be working with NETWAS on developing a learning agenda for the sub-programme.
 - Local partners HEWASA, JESE, NAWAD, WASEU, URWA and AFSRT received budget to participate in the inception phase and visit the intervention area to define their potential added value to the programme.



Sanitation challenges around the water points
Uganda WAI subprogramme



Bush burning is a prevalent practice in the sub-catchment
Uganda WAI subprogramme

Plan Uganda sub-programme

After careful consideration and taking into account WASH needs, Plan Uganda decided to change the project location from Tororo to Nebbi. As such, the project locations Plan selected for the inception phase are the districts of Kamuli, Buyende (eastern Uganda) and Nebbi (northern Uganda).

In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team partially recruited but had been delayed and only started in 2018.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - Inception workshop: A five day country-level programme inception meeting was conducted in Kampala on 9–13 October with 12 participants drawn from Plan Netherlands and Plan international Uganda. The objectives of the meeting were:
 - (i) to find clarity on goals and deliverables to be achieved during inception phase;
 - (ii) to develop an elaborated contextualised ToC for WASH SDG programme in Uganda;
 - (iii) to have a shared understanding of the terms and conditions of the contract with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - Plan Uganda held an informal meeting with the Dutch embassy in Uganda to have a shared understanding of the SDG WASH consortium and explore cooperation during the programme delivery. Key issues discussed included the EKN's and Plan international programme thematic areas and priorities.
 - Three district level consultative meetings (Kamuli, Buyende and Nebbi) were held with relevant departments. This was aimed at providing updated WASH data to accelerate updates of the contextual secondary information on WASH.

- Desk studies
 - A desk review (referring to national and district WASH status) was conducted to provide contextual WASH data for consolidation and input as secondary information. This was incorporated into the ToC and shared with the WAI (lead agency) for consolidation in the consortium report.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - A participatory methodology was adopted during the ToC development in Uganda to scope potential stakeholders for the plan sub-programme. These were analysed using the stakeholder matrix based on their interest and influence on the programme.
- Baseline assessment
 - Activities regarding the baseline started in January 2018.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - In 2017, no activities have yet been undertaken on the GESI/ CVR.
 - Joint term of reference to execute the GESI assessment. The assignment will take place in April 2018. In respect to the CVR, the process of soliciting for a consultant is ongoing.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots were identified in 2017.

6.3 Budget and financial analysis Uganda country programme

At the end of the reporting period, the Uganda country budget for the inception phase was 32% spent (228,915 EUR of a total of 718,187 EUR). In general, level of expenditure does not raise concerns as most inception-phase activities are scheduled to be undertaken in 2018.

6.4 Conclusions and recommendations Uganda country programme

The Uganda programme is on track. In 2017, the foundation was laid to ensure a timely start in gathering the baseline data and carrying out inception phase analyses (baseline, sustainability compact, GESI, CVR) in early 2018. Important groundwork was covered in building the institutional relationships and commitment to the programme, as well as involving key stakeholders to the development of the sub-programme specific ToC. This should contribute to building a cohesive and appropriate WASH SDG Uganda programme, ready for implementation from July 2018 onwards.

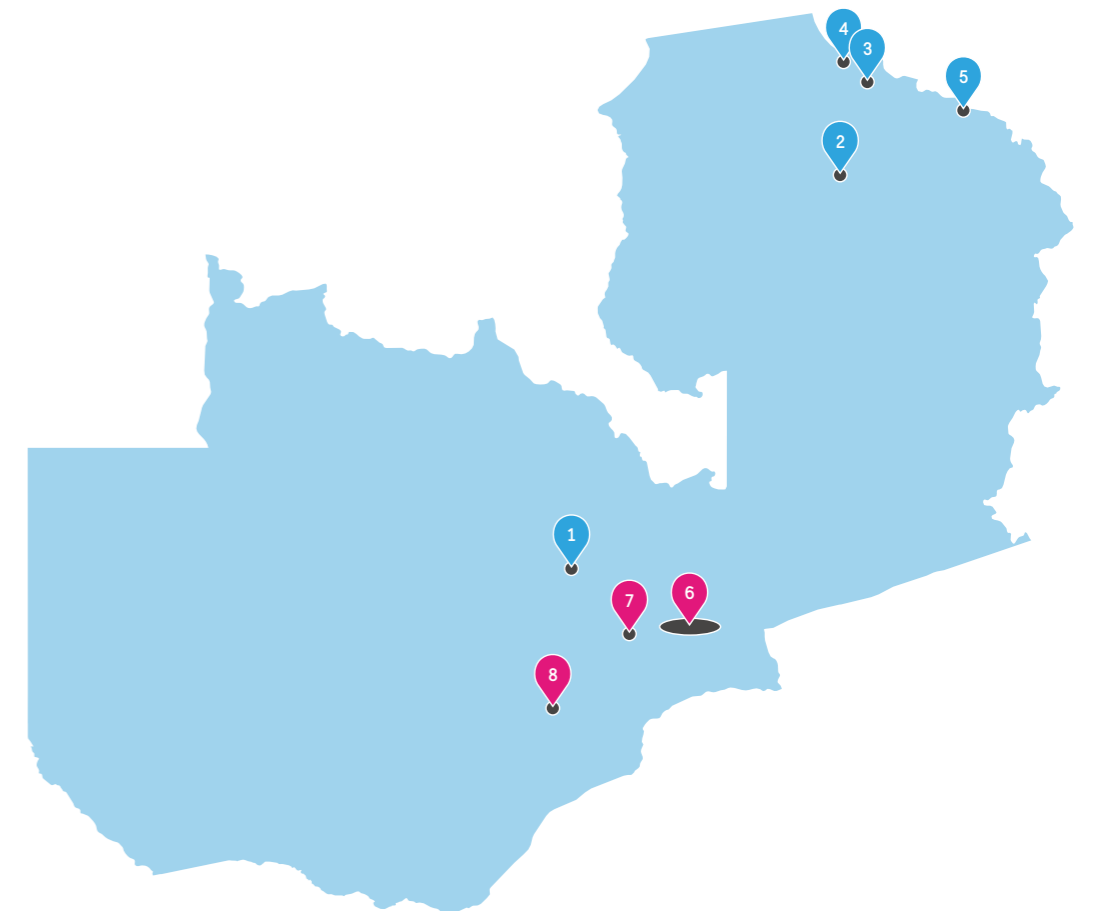
Taking into account the progress so far, recommendations for 2018 are the following:

- Discussion and exchange is happening in Uganda between Plan and WAI. Although the collaboration is new, there is a willingness to coordinate and learn together, which will be beneficiary to both sub-programmes. One example is alignment on how to position the programme at national level events such as Sanitation Week and Uganda Water and Environment Week (using an aligned WASH SDG programme information sheet).
- Considering the preliminary meeting with EKN, it is evident that EKN has an interest in having an effective update on the progress of the SDG WASH programme. It is therefore prudent for development and sharing of bi-annual communique to the embassy. In addition the EKN wants to form a coalition of agencies supported through DGIS in Uganda for policy influence and advocacy in the development sector. Although it must be noted that there is no water/WASH adviser in EKN Uganda.
- Further exploration to see how the WASH SDG programme can link with programmes like WaterWorX and Watershed. Be it that the programmes have a different geographical focus, we are looking for ways to coordinate in terms of learning and lobby and advocacy.

7. Zambia

#	Area
1	Kabwe
2	Kasama
3	Mbala
4	Mpulungu
5	Nakonde
6	Chongwe (rural)
7	Chongwe (urban)
8	Kafue

- Plan
- SNV
- Urban area
- Rural area



7.1 Country 2017 highlights and lowlights

Highlights

- Project buy-in from the government partners involved in the programme was high from the start. This was visible during the inception phase workshops where they actively participated.
- Progress made in signing of some MoUs with local authorities.

Lowlights

- Delay for SNV in signing of MoU due to requirement to submit to national level, Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection and Ministry of Justice for approval.
- Project partners initially more oriented towards off-site sanitation and expectations for high cost infrastructural interventions.
- Cholera outbreak in December 2017 in Lusaka led to delays in the baseline training programmed by Plan which was planned to take place in January 2018 but the government had prohibited all meetings with more than five people. As a response the M&E focal staff from Plan Zambia attended the baseline training of Plan Uganda.

7.2 Country coordination

Internal

In-country consortium partners Plan and SNV meet at least once a month to discuss programme-related issues.

External

An initial meeting was held with the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDS&EP) to introduce the programme and discuss intervention areas. Consortium partners also participated in a workshop for south-to-south sanitation learning forum organised by the MWDS&EP, and visited the Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor (WSUP) and Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) promoting bio-gas sanitation as an onsite sanitation option in Chazanga compound of Lusaka. Additionally, Plan and SNV had follow-up meetings with the LSWC partners German cooperation (GIZ) and WSUP.

In terms of Dutch partners, as there is no EKN in Zambia, a meeting was held with the Dutch Trade Centre to brief them on the project. A meeting also took place with VEI/WaterWorX to share programme scope and interventions and review areas of potential collaboration.

Several meetings also took place with the National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) on the monitoring framework in Zambia.

7.3 Start-up activities inception phase

The SNV and Plan country teams highlighted the following joint activities:

- National-level stakeholder analysis.
- Review of secondary data as well as focus group discussions, with a particular focus on sanitation and hygiene.
- Meetings with key stakeholders were often carried out jointly.
- Before finalising the project locations, SNV and Plan Zambia held consultation meetings with the MWDS&EP. The aim of the consultation meetings was to seek guidance and avoid duplication of efforts in locations proposed for instance Plan Zambia Chongwe and Lusaka district while SNV proposed districts in Northern and Central provinces. MoUs were developed with project partners and submitted to MWDS&EP for approval that have in turn forwarded them to the Ministry of Justice for final approval as per new national procedures. These were under review at the end of the current reporting period.

SNV Zambia sub-programme

Although in the original proposal SNV had pre-selected the cities of Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka and Kabwe, after consultation with MWDS&EP, the following cities were selected: Kasama, Mbala and Mpulungu (Northern province), Nakonde (Nakonde district) and Kabwe (Central province). These were on the basis of sanitation coverage as per the National Water Supply Council (NWASCO) 2016 sector report.

In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team fully recruited.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - Meetings took place with MWDS&EP, NWASCO, Dutch Trade Centre, Vitens/WaterWorX German cooperation (GIZ) and Water Sanitation for the Urban People (WSUP).
 - SNV held meeting with Vitens/WaterWorX to share programme scope and interventions.
 - SNV held several meetings with NWASCO on the monitoring framework in Zambia.

- The programme to engage with development partners such as AfDB who intend to support some of the project towns like Kasama and Mbala with the expansion of a sewer network. Engagement to seek to define complementarity in the project towns.
- Desk studies
 - No desk studies carried out in 2017.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - The sub-programme stakeholder analysis was completed in 2017.
- Baseline assessment
 - Baseline data collection and analysis will take place in 2018. But some preparatory activities took place.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - ToR developed for GESI and CVR assessments, all assessments to be carried out in 2018.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots identified in 2017.



Inclusion inception workshop
Zambia Plan subprogramme



Joint development of the theory at inception workshop
Zambia Plan subprogramme

Plan Zambia sub-programme

This sub-programme focused on Lusaka district in the city of Kafue and the peri-urban area of Chongwe. In 2017, the country team reported the following main advances:

- Team recruitment was delayed as the national WASH advisor of Plan Zambia was called away to coordinate WASH emergency aid in the border region by the end of 2017.
- Workshops and meetings in-country
 - An inception workshop was held in Lusaka on 7-10 November 2017 with 32

participants from government, local authorities (including Chongwe and Kafue district councils), line ministries, a utility company, SNV and Plan Zambia. The workshop was interactive with representatives of the different institutions present. It is worth highlighting that prior to the workshop, Plan held meetings with Chongwe and Kafue district councils and visited communities to get a good idea of the sanitation and hygiene challenges in the project districts.

- Akvo Flow training was also carried out in Zambia in Lusaka on 18-19 December with 21 participants from the MWDS&EP, Chongwe and Kafue districts including Plan Zambia staff. The training was facilitated by Akvo Foundation of Nairobi, Kenya.
- Plan Zambia held meetings with the MWDS&EP, GIZ and the Chongwe and Kafue District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (D-WASHE) committees, among others.

- Desk studies
 - No desk studies were carried out in 2017.
- Stakeholder analysis
 - Plan Zambia conducted, in collaboration with SNV, a systematic stakeholder analysis of qualitative information to determine whose interests should be taken into account when implementing the project. The stakeholder analysis mapped out the different stakeholders, their role, relations and influence in the project. This information was used as entry points to develop the programme.
- Baseline assessment
 - Baseline data collection and analysis programmed for 2018.
- GESI – climate – sustainability assessments
 - All assessments are programmed for 2018.
- Pilots / try-outs
 - No pilots were identified in 2017.

7.4 Budget and financial analysis Zambia country programme

At the end of the reporting period, the Zambia country budget for the inception phase was 18% spent (99,760 EUR of a total of 564,653 EUR). In general, level of expenditure does not raise concerns as most inception-phase activities are scheduled to be undertaken in 2018.

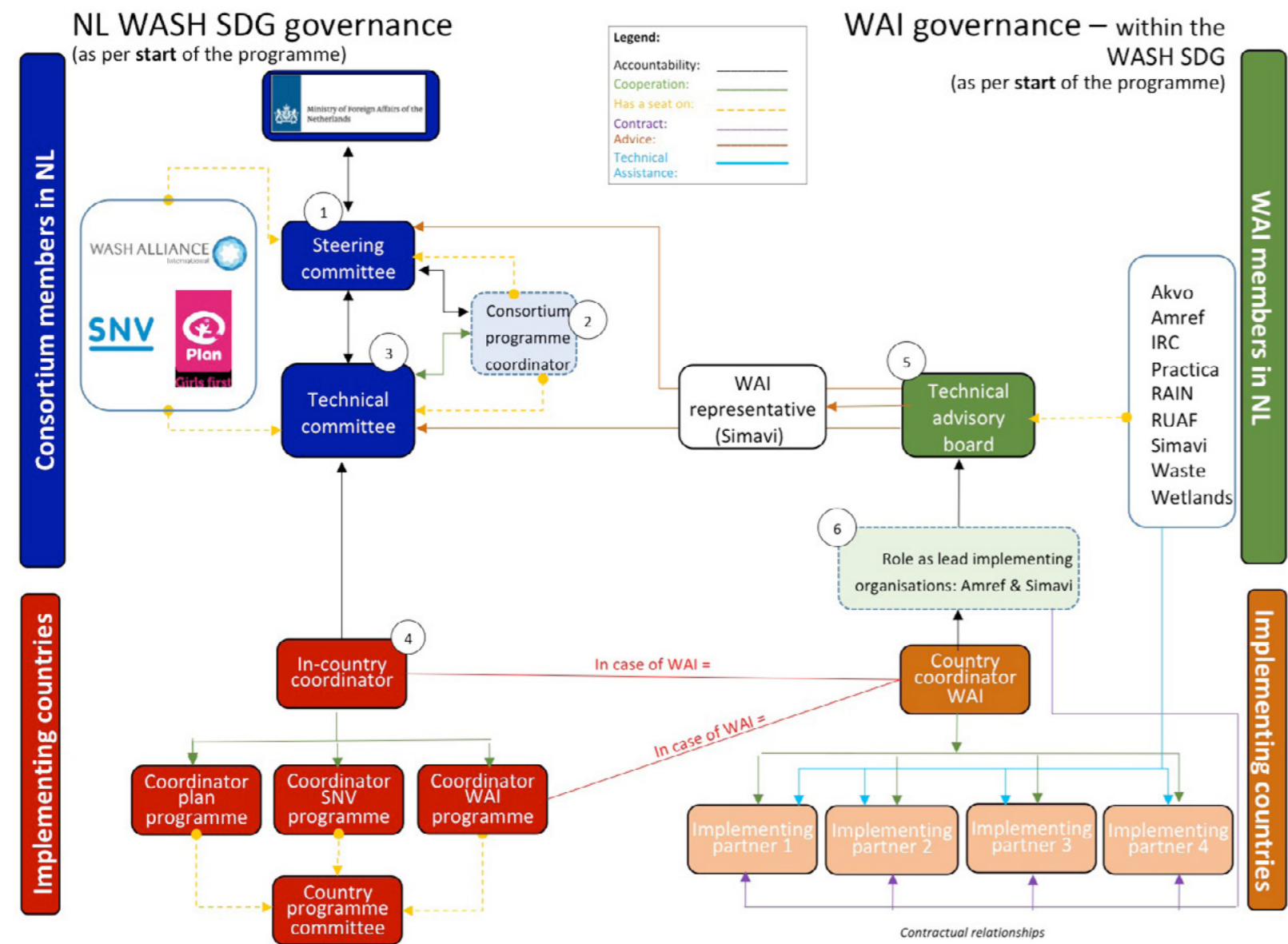
7.5 Conclusions and recommendations Zambia country programme

The Zambia programme is on track. In 2017, the foundation was laid to ensure a timely start in gathering the baseline data and carrying out inception phase analyses (baseline, sustainability compact, GESI, CVR) in early 2018. Important groundwork was covered in building the institutional relationships and commitment to the programme, as well as involving key stakeholders to the development of the sub-programme specific ToCs. This should contribute to building a cohesive and appropriate WASH SDG Zambia programme, ready for implementation from July 2018 onwards.

Following the progress so far, recommendations for 2018 are the following:

- Zambia has three government-led WASH monitoring systems the NIS, EMIS and DHIS2 designed for urban, schools and rural sanitation respectively. Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company input data for urban and peri-urban sanitation into the NIS which Plan Zambia can access. The expected new system to replace the NIS will be linked to the JMP/SDGs definitions and report on both sanitation and hygiene service levels accordingly. While DHIS2 is being piloted in an urban and peri-urban setting in Livingstone by Sight Savers. The system provides data for both sanitation and hygiene services and can be harmonised to the WASH SDG programme. Lusaka Water and Sewerage is not using DHIS2 which makes it difficult to access real-time data on urban and peri-urban sanitation data. With a revised NIS covering both urban and rural areas, the future of DHIS2 is uncertain and consortium partners in Zambia will continue to monitor the developments of these government-led WASH data systems.
- WASH SDG programme needs to strengthen coordination between Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company and local authorities in provision of sanitation services in urban and peri-urban areas.

Annex 1:
Consortium Governance Structure



Summary of roles

#	Role
1	The <i>consortium steering committee (SC)</i> is accountable for the implementation of the programme towards DGIS, and approval of the annual plans and reports before submission. The members of the SC are the consortium partners PLAN, SNV, WAI (represented by Simavi). These organisations will be represented in the SC by the CEO (or delegate). The SC will appoint a consortium programme coordinator (CPC). The CPC is the (non-voting) secretary of the SC.
2	The <i>consortium programme coordinator (CPC)</i> is responsible for coordinating programme activities of the consortium partners, making annual plans and reports and informing the steering committee. The CPC's main tasks and responsibilities are: ensure consortium cooperation, manage PME, manage learning and knowledge, manage the innovation fund, networking and relationship building, management (incl. finances).
3	The <i>consortium technical committee (TC)</i> has an expert advisory role to the SC and a supporting role to the CPC. The members of the TC are the consortium partners PLAN, SNV, WAI (represented by Simavi and Amref). Experts from other consortium members are invited to participate in TC meetings when relevant. The TC develops and prepares guidelines and structures to manage the joint learning agenda, the innovation fund and basic agreements for M&E, supports and advises the CPC, and advises the SC. The consortium programme coordinator (CPC) is a non-voting participant of the TC.
4	The <i>consortium in-country coordinator</i> will coordinate in-country learning and knowledge development, and coordinate effective participation in-country-level WASH networks. He/she will respond to the technical committee member from the organisation in the lead of his/her country (WAI represented by Simavi, SNV or Plan). Each sub-programme will be implemented under responsibility of one of the consortium members. Country programme committees will be established in the countries, in order to ensure coordination and an integrated approach.
5	The <i>WAI technical advisory board (TAB)</i> is the major (and only) vehicle at international level coordinating the WAI activities in the Netherlands WASH SDG programme. The TAB has an advisory role on programme content ensuring that all activities of the individual WAI partners within the framework of this grant are aligned and implemented according to WAI principles and values. All current WAI partners will have a seat in the TAB. Simavi (the WAI representative) will also be seated in the technical committee at consortium level to represent WAI. The TAB also advises the WAI representative (Simavi) on overarching topics (e.g. communication, M&E and learning).
6	The <i>WAI lead implementing organisation (LIO)</i> is responsible for guard working along the WAI principles in the country, development of the WAI country programme, programme coordination, execution and results, and setup and implementation of the country M&E system. In case an organisation is the LIO and consortium lead, this organisation appoints the in-country coordinator (of the consortium) in this country. Simavi takes up the role as LIO for Bangladesh, Nepal and Uganda. Amref takes up the role as LIO for Ethiopia and (in lighter version) Tanzania.

Annex 2: WAI Governance Structure

In terms of the WASH Alliance International (WAI), it is worth noting that the internal governance structure also changed with respect to the 2010–16 DGIS-funded programme, based on the recommendations from the Berenschot Consultancy carried out during the Accelerating Sustainable WASH – WASH Alliance International Programme 2016. The advice of Berenschot was to make a split in:

- WAI as a project organisation within the WASH SDG Programme
- WAI as a network organisation

The new WAI structure within the WASH SDG Programme includes a technical advisory board (TAB), a lead implementing organisation (LIO) per country and organisations to provide technical assistance and support within the programme. The current WAI partners within the WASH SDG Programme are: Akvo, Amref Health Africa, International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC), PRACTICA Foundation, Rain Foundation, Resource Centre for Urban Agriculture and Food Systems (RUAF), Simavi, Waste and Wetlands International.

The **WAI technical advisory board (TAB)** has a supervising and advisory role on programme content ensuring that all WAI activities are aligned and implemented according to WAI principles and values. Technical representatives from all current WAI partners have a seat in the TAB.

The **WAI lead implementing organisation (LIO)** is responsible for implementation according to the full proposal of the consortium and guard working along the WAI principles in the country, development of the WAI country programme, programme execution and results (incl. setup of and responsibility for the WAI M&E system), and ensuring the stipulations of the sustainability clause are and will be adhered to. Simavi is the LIO for Bangladesh, Nepal and Uganda. Amref is the LIO for Ethiopia and Tanzania.

All WAI partners will **provide technical assistance/support** in one or more of the WAI country programmes. The exact involvement depends on the need within the countries and the added value of each of the WAI partners. This will be clarified in the inception phase.

Annex 3: 2017 Annual Financial Report

	Inception Phase		
	Budget	Expenditure 2017	%
BANGLADESH			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	218.750	52.352	24%
local organisation / staff / local partners	308.955	53.697	17%
Workshops and meetings	21.000	1.584	8%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	10.500	0	0%
stakeholder analysis	8.600	0	0%
baseline assessment	43.500	1.141	3%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	23.600	0	0%
Pilot/try outs	62.700	5.606	9%
Travel costs international	32.168	2.444	8%
<u>Total Bangladesh</u>	<u>729.773</u>	<u>116.825</u>	<u>16%</u>
ETHIOPIA			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	174.088	77.193	44%
local organisation / staff / local partners	301.781	49.370	16%
Workshops and meetings	21.999	12.306	56%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	9.500	2.500	26%
stakeholder analysis	11.000	3.000	27%
baseline assessment	40.000	33.164	83%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	17.000	0	0%
Pilot/try outs	64.000	6.860	11%
Travel costs international	27.500	7.826	28%
<u>Total Ethiopia</u>	<u>666.868</u>	<u>192.218</u>	<u>29%</u>

	Inception Phase		
	Budget	Expenditure 2017	%
INDONESIA			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	211.919	70.920	33%
local organisation / staff / local partners	191.369	48.712	25%
Workshops and meetings	31.800	2.821	9%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	13.000	0	0%
stakeholder analysis	11.465	0	0%
baseline assessment	46.500	19.024	41%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	17.000	0	0%
Pilot/try outs	18.600	81	0%
Travel costs international	23.000	5.138	22%
<u>Total Indonesia</u>	<u>564.653</u>	<u>146.694</u>	<u>26%</u>
NEPAL			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	171.177	43.861	26%
local organisation / staff / local partners	136.539	33.226	24%
Workshops and meetings	12.000	870	7%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	6.600	0	0%
stakeholder analysis	4.400	0	0%
baseline assessment	27.428	1.697	6%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	12.018	0	0%
Pilot/try outs	19.600	0	0%
Travel costs international	17.100	3.403	20%
<u>Total Nepal</u>	<u>406.862</u>	<u>83.058</u>	<u>20%</u>

	Inception Phase		
	Budget	Expenditure 2017	%
TANZANIA			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	171.177	43.861	26%
local organisation / staff / local partners	136.539	33.226	24%
Workshops and meetings	12.000	870	7%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	6.600	0	0%
stakeholder analysis	4.400	0	0%
baseline assessment	27.428	1.697	6%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	12.018	0	0%
Pilot/try outs	19.600	0	0%
Travel costs international	17.100	3.403	20%
Total Tanzania	406.862	83.058	20%
UGANDA			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	200.431	82.768	41%
local organisation / staff / local partners	326.757	102.639	31%
Workshops and meetings	21.999	11.885	54%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	9.500	0	0%
stakeholder analysis	11.000	0	0%
baseline assessment	40.000	20.809	52%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	17.000	0	0%
Pilot/try outs	64.000	1.830	3%
Travel costs international	27.500	8.983	
Total Uganda	718.187	228.915	32%

	Inception Phase		
	Budget	Expenditure 2017	%
ZAMBIA			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	203.770	29.164	14%
local organisation / staff / local partners	201.950	18.135	9%
Workshops and meetings	28.800	11.984	42%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	12.050	0	0%
stakeholder analysis	10.000	0	0%
baseline assessment	45.480	26.602	58%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	18.753	0	0%
Pilot/try outs	22.200	0	0%
Travel costs international	21.650	13.874	64%
Total Zambia	564.653	99.760	18%
TOTAL COUNTRIES			
International staff and NL based staff (i)	1.471.044	454.184	31%
local organisation / staff / local partners	1.842.252	372.512	20%
Workshops and meetings	171.597	49.674	29%
deskstudies (WASH status, WASH gab, climate)	108.050	2.500	2%
stakeholder analysis	88.065	3.000	3%
baseline assessment	333.108	115.669	35%
GESI – climate – sustainability –assessments	145.339	207	0%
Pilot/try outs	295.220	16.207	5%
Travel costs international	187.418	52.679	28%
Total Countries	4.642.094	1.066.633	23%
Innovation Fund	225.000	0	
Global Learning	265.500	4.361	2%
Global consortium coordination	100.000	68.306	68%

	Inception Phase		
	Budget	Expenditure 2017	%
<i>Total direct costs (ii)</i>	<u>5.232.594</u>	<u>1.139.300</u>	<u>22%</u>
<i>Total indirect costs</i>		<u>180.801</u>	
PROGRAMME TOTAL	5.232.594	1.320.101	25%
Percentage indirect cost of total		13,7%	

i – WAI & Plan: Tariffs should exclude indirect costs.

SNV: Tariffs should include the % of indirect costs as defined by Bilateral Agreement with DGIS-SNV

ii – For SNV, value of direct costs will include % of indirect costs that the Bilateral Agreement with DGIS-SNV allows within tariffs



WASH SDG Programme
Eva.Duarte@simavi.nl
+31 (0)88 313 15 90

