

# Detailed Sub-national WASH Sector Sustainability Analysis Tool

Strengthening WASH Systems for Sustainable Service at Sub-national Level



Building Block	Weak	Medium	Strengthening	Desired – all actors using sub-national sector systems
<p>Sector Coordination and integration</p>	PTWG exists on paper but inactive.	PTWG meet irregularly but limited ongoing commitment and department representatives are not consistent.	PTWG meet regularly and is skilfully led by secretariat. Information sharing is good between actors within PTWG and District WASH committee but the two groups don't share.	Agencies aligned behind comprehensive government-led strategy and there is strong communication flows between governmental levels.
	District WASH committee do not exist.	District WASH committee exists on paper but limited activity and engagement by commune and district authorities.	District WASH committee meets regularly.	
	CCWC exists but does not prioritize WASH.	CCWC understand their role in WASH service provision but are not actively coordinating WASH work	CCWC includes updates about WASH in their regular meetings and actively coordinates local WASH actors	
	Lack of coordination with women's groups lack of knowledge of service providers and government structures capacity for gender (equality, inclusion, empowerment, transformation)	Limited coordination of agencies, women's rights organisations or knowledge of agencies and their capacity for gender (equality, inclusion, empowerment, transformation)	Geographical coordination with Women's Rights groups and services within the district. Knowledge and understanding of partnering service providers' capacity for gender (equality, inclusion, empowerment, transformation)	Full coordination with women's rights groups and / or services. Knowledge and understanding of partnering service providers' capacity for gender (equality, inclusion, empowerment, transformation) and plans are in place to support partnering service providers' in maintaining and / or achieving desired gender transformation
<p>Strategic planning</p>	PAP exists but is not well-known or understood.	PAP is known by sector actors. PAP focuses on extending services but not clear plan to sustain services.	Government-led PAP and district plans are in place and all relevant departments, NGOs and private sector know about it.	Province and district have a realistic plan to deliver sustained universal access, which is supported by non-government actors and by stated actors and integrated from province to district and commune planning
	Districts do not have a WASH plan or targets	Districts have a plan for WASH but it is not well-integrated into district and community planning processes.	The WASH plans are partly integrated with district and commune investment and development planning.	
	Long-term development plans do not include gender inclusion targets.	No gender analysis plan.	National WASH policies are gender sensitive.	National WASH policies are gender sensitive & plans to sustain gender equality and inclusion.
	No consultations involving women representatives prior to implementation	General planning is inclusive of women & girls physically, but not from the perspective of donors, rather than through consultations with women and girls	Gender analysis plan is in place. Consultations with women & girls are occurring at planning stages.	Gender analysis in place, with appropriate and supportive follow up
	No gender analysis plan			
<p>Financing</p>	Finance for WASH is mostly from MRD/ PDRD and NGOs.	Decentralized funding is available through relevant national government and some communes and districts allocate funding to WASH.	Most communes and districts budget and expend funding for WASH. Private sector and community are contributing to costs of WASH	Full fiscal decentralization, external support agencies channel funds through district accounts ("On Treasury").
	Some funding is available through MoI but budget and acquittal process is unclear.	Financing only for new infrastructure (not for operations and maintenance). Lifecycle costs are not known	Lifecycle costs are known and documented but only budgeted by private service providers.	Lifecycle costs matched to sources of finance.
	Funding does not follow any government strategic plan.	WASH plans are costed. Some budget is allocated towards the activities in the plans but not always spent.	PDRD, Districts, Communes and other actors allocate spending aligned with district WASH plan.	WASH plans are fully funded
	No funding is provided to support targeted women's activities or inclusion activities	Funding is supporting gender activities (equality, inclusion, empowerment, transformation), but no specific allocation of funds and no tracking of how funds are spent	Funding is allocated to specific gender activities.	Funding is allocated to gender activities. Including supporting training activities for staff
<p>Institutional</p>	Roles and responsibilities for WASH exist at provincial level but are unclear or well-known.	Roles and responsibilities for WASH are understood by relevant government staff but not often followed, usually due to inadequate capacity. There are no performance plans or reviews.	Roles and responsibilities are clearly understood and regularly updated. There is some form of performance monitoring and identification of capacity needs but no plan to build capacity.	All necessary institutions and capacities are in place with clear roles and responsibilities eg regulator, health, education, HR, IT systems, core competency and qualifications. All staff have performance plans, regular reviews and support to build relevant capacity
	Decentralization, where it has happened, has confused roles at the district and commune levels.	Decentralisation, where it has happened, has clarified roles and led to greater WASH involvement at district and commune levels.	Decentralisation, where it has happened, is seen by national and subnational authorities as an effective way to bring service delivery and decision making closer to service users	WASH roles and responsibilities are decentralised in all locations
	Lack of collaboration with gender and protection cluster to identify WASH needs for women and girls	Women are represented physically in Institutional Arrangements.	Women have 50% or above representation at policy level and within government structures. Involvement in decision-making is encouraged, but not equal. Considerations for specific needs of women to become more involved in Institutional Arrangements are factored. (E.g. no support structure from government structures or policies for assisting women in becoming more involved in Institutional Arrangements – childcare support, access etc.)	Women have equal representation in Institutional Arrangements and equal participation in decision-making. Support is provided to women their roles in Institutional Arrangements
<p>Accountability and regulation</p>	There are not accountability feedback mechanisms (ISAF) for WASH	There are no accountability feedback mechanisms (ISAF) for WASH.	Accountability feedback mechanisms such as ISAF mention WASH in institutions but don't include community WASH.	Full accountability to citizens through ISAF.
	No accountability mechanisms exist between service authorities/providers and women's groups.	No specific targets, therefore not necessarily represented 50/50.		
	There is no mutual accountability between government and women's groups.	However, no consideration for specific needs of women to become more involved in Institutional Arrangements have factored. (E.g. no support structure from government structures or policies for assisting women in becoming more involved in Institutional Arrangements – childcare support, access etc.)	Women and their representative groups participate in feedback and accountability mechanisms.	Women and their representative groups have equal participation to men in feedback and accountability mechanisms.
		Women and their representative groups have limited participation in feedback and accountability mechanisms.	They give specific feedback, have a strong voice, but it is not systemically used to improve service delivery.	Their feedback is systemically used by duty-bearers to improve service delivery.
		They are present but are not supported give specific feedback to improve service delivery Accountability mechanisms have limited considerations for women's participation.	Accountability mechanisms include considerations for women's greater participation.	Accountability mechanisms support women's greater participation.
<p>Service delivery and behaviour change</p>	Fragmented project interventions, multiple missions, and reporting systems.	District authorities and agencies mainly focused on extending coverage. Some NGOs and private sector coordinate with government but not yet aligned with PAP. Standards/guidelines for service delivery exist but are not always followed.	All actors in the province are working towards achieving the PAP targets. New actors consult with PTWG and districts to avoid duplicating programs and clashing approaches. Service delivery considers the most marginalised.	Provincial and district authorities are leading government, private sector and NGOs to expand quality services to all people in line with their strategic plans.
	No post implementation support.	Some areas do not have any active service providers. Weak post implementation support (e.g. water supply maintenance or latrine emptying).	There is some post implementation support (e.g. water supply maintenance or latrine emptying). Service delivery considers the most marginalised.	Service providers from government and private sector are providing timely post-implementation service support.
	Service providers and policies reinforce harmful gender norms such as focusing hygiene programs on women as the mother	Project interventions are physically considering the needs of women and girls, but without coordination with women and girls prior to interventions and without providing post implementation support specific to women and girls	Specific needs of women are addressed through interventions, but lack post implementation support that focuses on asking whether these interventions have achieved their desired outcome of addressing the needs of women	Specific needs of women are addressed in implementation and post implementation support
<p>Monitoring</p>	Duplicative monitoring processes, usually based on donor requirements.	Some harmonisation of monitoring indicators and systems. Government plan includes targets but many indicators still lack clear monitoring processes.	Many actors align with government indicators but some WASH programs are still not reported through district or PDRD.	All actors align with government indicators and WASH program are reported through district or PDRD
	Fragmented monitoring with no sharing of data	Not all actors share data	All actors share data with government but it is not easily accessible	All actors share data with government and it is easily accessible
	No MIS and no plan for MIS.	No plan for regular monitoring from village through to province, but MIS process is being developed	Government-owned MIS aligning with PAP exists but is not regularly updated.	Government-owned MIS aligning with PAP exists and is regularly updated.
	Limited to no SAAD	Sex & age disaggregated data (SAAD) in targets, but not followed with supporting and appropriate monitoring tools or SAAD analysis	SAAD, appropriate monitoring tools along with support to staff in how to appropriately use them. Gender analysis is completed to a limiting degree	SAAD, appropriate monitoring tools along with support to staff in how to appropriately use them. Gender analysis along with appropriate follow up and clear, workable objectives
<p>Environment and Water Resources</p>	No water resource protection or management policies exist.	Water resource protection and management policies exist but are not implemented.	Water resource protection and management policies exist but are poorly implemented.	Water resource protection and management policies are implemented and there is coordinated management across sectors.
	No understanding of threats to water resources.	Threats to water resources are poorly understood. No monitoring of water resources.	Threats to water resources are well understood but not responded to in plans. Monitoring is weak.	Threats to water resources are monitored and inform resilience planning.
	Water resource protection or management policies do not address gender.	Water resource protection and management policies do not consider the needs of women and girls.	Water resource protection and management policies include gender considerations.	Water resource protection and management policies address gender considerations.
	Women have no understanding of threats to water resources and are excluded from planning and monitoring.	Women are represented in coordinated management, monitoring and resilience planning but are not active/listened to.	Women and their representative groups are supported to participate in monitoring and responding to plans.	Women and their representative groups are decision-makers and leaders in monitoring and responding to plans.