Watershed
empowering citizens

Annual Report 2018

IRC — Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life

Simavi

Wetlands INTERNATIONAL

akvo.org

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Civil society organisations play a pivotal role in achieving SDG 6 by holding governments accountable.

Strengthening the capacity of civil society

"Watershed empowering citizens" is a strategic partnership of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IRC, Simavi, Wetlands International and Akvo. The programme aims to strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations to influence policy and achieve SDG 6 in Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mali, Uganda, International and The Netherlands.

Reaching the most marginalised

The long-term objective of Watershed is improved governance for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and integrated water resource management (IWRM) so that all citizens can benefit from sustainable services.

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Executive Summary

Watershed is achieving the expected results as planned. In 2018, collaboration within the partnership and with external stakeholders increased in terms of complementarity, focus and added value. There is evidence of strengthened capacities for lobby and advocacy (L&A) and WASH service delivery impact in the six countries. The number and quality of outcomes achieved this year is a clear indicator of partners being able to influence policies and practices across all teams using credible evidence.

The five year programme is in its third year of implementation and all the teams are able to describe concrete outcomes. Both governments and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) recognise the importance of citizen participation in WASH and IWRM, accountability and social inclusion. CSOs have been able to engage in effective evidence-based L&A and hold governments accountable. To some extent governments have been responsive to CSO demands.

During 2018, several capacity strengthening sessions took place with more than 1,400 people from more than 800 CSOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) across 6 countries, regionally and internationally.

Highlights of Watershed in 2018 include the following.

- The number and **quality of outcomes** achieved are clear indicators of the CSOs' and CBOs' ability to influence policies, government budgets and practices using credible evidence.
- The **inclusion of marginalised groups** in mainstream planning has been given more attention and, to varying degrees, the partners in the different teams are advocating for greater social inclusion.
- In Kenya, Uganda, Ghana and Mali in particular, more emphasis is given to **connect evidence-based advocacy at the local level with national level platforms.** In 2018, the International team has put great effort into the representation and coordination of civil society at key international sector events, and supporting civil society to have their voice heard.
- In general, engagement with governments has increased across all teams. In Bangladesh, Kenya and India in particular, this has largely been in the **area of budget tracking for WASH services and transparency of budget decision making.**

Watershed has achieved the expected results mostly because of good coordination and collaboration among partners both within each country and at international level. Adaptive management in Watershed has allowed all the teams to respond to context changes and to make it clear for all the organisations involved that there is a real value in working closely with CSOs and CBOs on L&A to deliver change in the sector.

While the capacity strengthening may not have worked as expected in all the country teams, it has delivered the expected results in most of them. The next section highlights one outcome per country.

Key challenges for Watershed in 2018 included the following.

- Watershed's main challenge was that, after two years of capacity building and raising awareness among CSOs and governments, its partners were being asked to provide **support by implementing solutions.** In some cases the Watershed teams were so successful in evidence-based advocacy and influencing that expectations were raised not only beyond what the programme can support and deliver, but also beyond the responsibilities, capacities and roles of Watershed civil society partners. Watershed teams will need to discuss and decide the direction in the countries in which this is happening.
- **Delays in implementation** due to late disbursements, late contracting and less time spent than expected by some of the consortium partners (mainly Wetlands partners in some Work Packages). As a result, capacity development by local partners was sometimes not done on time, was not done as expected or was postponed to 2019.
- There is no full understanding yet, in some teams, of **what IWRM and WASH integration means in practice** and a lack of clarity on advocacy strategies in this area in some Work Packages (WPs). Depending on the WP, this is a consequence of staffing and capacity challenges; not enough engagement with advocacy allies on WASH and IWRM; or a continued weak translation of data into knowledge for L&A.

Watershed partners need to use the remaining implementation period to invest in ensuring that CSOs will be able to do effective evidence-based L&A after Watershed, thereby making the programme results sustainable. Empowering and strengthening the advocacy capacity of CSOs should go hand-in-hand with more diplomatic efforts to keep the civic space open. They should also bring about an enabling environment for civic participation through the creation of formal platforms where they do not exist or enacting platforms that exist on paper but are not operational.

Fort Portal, Uganda. Picture taken by Jeroen van Loon

1. Watershed Highlights

Uganda: Water Resource Management and the River Mpanga

HEWASA is an NGO[1] in Fort Portal district of Uganda. Jointly with other civil society partners, it has conducted meetings with the local government in Karangura Sub County in which the leaders were informed of, one, the importance of the River Mpanga and how it was being degraded and thus shrinking, and, two, about river bank regulations. The leaders were also informed about the natural resource protection policy for wetlands and rivers and how the buffer areas were to be enforced and implemented in their jurisdiction. Local community members were informed of the river banks and wetlands protection policy regulations and the importance of avoiding further environmental degradation and risks. These sessions not only created the institutional space and the voice for community members to feel empowered to constructively discuss these issues with local authorities, but they also increased environmental awareness among all parties.

In March 2018, the Local Council LC III of Karangura embarked on delineating the banks of the River Mpanga and mobilised farmers owning land bordering the river banks to observe a 100 metre area and plant environmentally friendly trees in these buffer zones.

Later in the year, staff from another local CSO, Joint Effort To Save the Environment[2] (JESE), integrated drinking water and water resources management in its Annual Programme Milestone Plan. Drinking water and water resources management are usually discussed and planned for separately both at government level and by different NGOs while CSOs to tend to focus on one or the other. The organisational process was facilitated by Watershed as part of a policy influencing capacity building exercise that resulted in an Advocacy Action Plan for JESE that included integration of drinking water and water security elements.

The most outstanding outcome for the consortium was the successful engagement of political and technical leaders mainly at district level, resulting in commitments to act on improving water quality and safety for domestic consumption. This was particularly the case in Kabarole District where, following a water quality survey, district leaders acknowledged that the rampant contamination of water sources was due to poor household sanitation practice. As such, the district leaders agreed to promote water safety planning as the approach to improve water quality. Additionally, the political leaders accepted to promote the construction of household sanitation facilities to reduce the level of E-coli contamination.

Women at the banks of River Mpanga, Fort Portal, during the October 2018 Watershed Partnership meeting. Picture taken by Evita Rozenberg, IRC.

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1   Health through Water and Sanitation is the WASH department of Caritas Fort Portal.
2   An indigenous non-government, service-providing organisation.

Kenya: Social inclusion and citizens' involvement in water resources management

Between 6 and 12 February 2018, KWAHO[3], a Kenyan NGO, facilitated people living with disabilities (PWDs) and Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAS) to attend budget hearings across Laikipia County's three sub counties. During a budget hearing in Laikipia East sub-county, the County Finance Economic and Planning Department appointed Valentine Mombafi, a person living with a disability, to membership of the Laikipia East Budget Committee. Her appointment was a significant step in inclusion in county planning processes. She has since participated in the development of the county fiscal strategy paper and in the development of county budget estimates for the 2018/2019 financial year in Laikipia East sub-county.

PWDs had previously not been actively involved in the budget process. Up till then, the county did not hold the views of PWDs in high regard. Valentine Mombafi's appointment greatly contributes to efforts made in social inclusion in public participation processes.

On 5 April 2018, through its partners IMPACT and GROOTS, KWAHO and Wetlands International facilitated a meeting of over 50 representatives of WRUAs, Community Forest Associations (CFAs), and rural women's groups in Nanyuki to prepare key resolutions for presentation at the Laikipia Water Conference and to the Governor for consideration.

At the Laikipia Water Conference in Nanyuki on 17 and 18 April 2018, the Laikipia County Government recognised the role of WRUAs in water resources management in the county. It also pledged to support their work through processes such as involving them in the Inaugural Laikipia Water Conference as panellists and in financial resource allocation. The County Executive Committee Member of Water, Environment and Natural Resources presented the Water Bill and the Water Master Plan to the citizens through the WRUAS for their input.

This public declaration of the Governor's support for WRUAs will facilitate the effective delivery of WRUA functions such as water use monitoring. The conference strategically incorporated the views of Citizen Groups. The voice of the citizens was at the forefront for the first time. The conference provided a platform to showcase WRM/WASH integration in practice.

Watershed partners in Kenya hosting an event to discuss 'Universal and equitable access to sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for all by 2030: Can CSOs ensure that no-one is left behind?' on Wednesday 11 July 2018 during the WEDC International Conference. Picture taken by Patrick Mwanzia, Simavi.

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3 Kenya Water for Health Organization.

Mali: Waste management & monitoring water quality

In 2018, Watershed partners trained local CSOs in data and evidence gathering, using the media and influencing politics. This resulted in the active involvement of the CSOs in fighting waste pollution.

In June 2018, CN-CIEPA (a coalition of water NGOs and CSOs)[4] mobilised other local CSOs to organise a Citizen Urgency Day (Journée d'urgence citoyenne) against solid waste pollution in the city of Bamako. After the Citizen Urgency Day, the OZONE waste management company replaced a waste disposal site in a residential area in one of the Bamako municipalities. The new waste disposal site improves the sanitary conditions of the people in this particular neighbourhood. It also demonstrates the potential of civil influence on public services, as well as the synergy of cooperation between the different CSOs that contributed.

In November 2018, 36 CSOs signed a charter to cooperate on monitoring water quality and advocating for improved water quality and controlled waste disposal in six municipalities in Bamako, three municipalities in Mopti and three municipalities in Ségou. Two training sessions were given to 36 participating CSOs on water quality and on lobbying.

The cooperation between the 36 CSOs is paving the way for citizens to develop a sense of ownership of their physical environment, more specifically of their household waste disposal and the quality of their water sources. To this end, the negative impacts of human activities were made more visible, and the data was openly shared by and with the first users and those affected by pollution. The cooperation also strengthens the work of CN-CIEPA in getting the voices of people with inadequate services and resources heard.

Watershed partners in Mali in discussion during accountability workshop, May 2018. Photo taken by Lamine Sanogo (Network of Journalists for WASH, partner of Watershed Mali)

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4   La Coalition Nationale de la Campagne Internationale pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement.

Ghana: Strengthening the voice of community WASH Advocates and engagement with local government

The Watershed partners visited the chiefs and people of the Mile 10.5 community in the Tarkwa Nsuem Municipal area in early 2018. The purpose of the visit was to familiarise themselves with and to interact on: (1) the area's WASH and WRM situation; (2) management and protection issues; and (3) challenges at the community level. The Chief Executive, Hon. Gilbert Asmah, and the Municipal Engineer for Water and Sanitation attended the community level meeting to address the concerns raised by the community.

In August 2018, WASH advocates in the pilot community engaged the Chief Executive and Municipal WASH Officer to advocate for WASH & WRM issues in their community. During this second meeting with the community, two of the trained community advocates gave updates and changes observed in the communities. They also used the platform to engage with the officers on other community concerns as part of their community advocacy work. Community WASH advocates have been trained to understand and know their roles in WASH service delivery. They are also beginning to speak for themselves and present their issues to the local authorities while taking up their own responsibilities as a community.

Chief executive, Hon. Gilbert Asmah giving account of WASH issues in the community. Picture taken by Mercy Amonkwandoh, Hope for Future Generations (HFFG).

Bangladesh: CSOs influencing local government public WASH budget

The public WASH budget in Bangladesh is rarely sufficient to meet the needs of the community. According to the Union Parishad[5] Manual 2013, prioritising WASH needs should be done in consultation with the community and during official public 'pre-budget' meetings. However, in practice, the consultation had not been done in line with the manual.

Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP), Watershed's Bangladeshi partner, coached Union based local CSOs to help facilitate the pre-budget dialogue at Veduria and Dania Union Parishads where the Bhola

Sadar Upazila (subs-district) Chairman and a Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)[6] representative were present. Seventy-five community members, including representatives of marginalised groups and women got the space for the first time to voice their demands during these budgeting platforms. The Bhola Sadar Upazila Chairman committed to increase the WASH budget at the meeting. Union Parishad public WASH budget was consequently increased by 14% in Veduria Union and 40% in Dania Union and incorporated community demands.

The Budget of Union Parishad being written on the wall of the Union Parishad for sharing and ensuring transparency and accountability. Picture taken by Partha Sarathi Kuntal, Program Coordinator, DORP.

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5 Union Parishad (UP) is the lowest local government administration tier in Bangladesh.
6 DPHE jointly with local governments are responsible for public WASH service delivery in Bangladesh.

India: Holding WASH service providers to account

In February 2018, the Implementation and Management Committee of Jhakra Gram Panchayat, Samastipur, Bihar, started collecting monthly water supply tariffs from individual households. An Implementation and Management Committee was constituted in each ward in Bihar state to oversee the implementation and management of the new household piped water supply scheme. The Committees are often not aware of their roles and responsibilities, including things such as tariff collection. In the Jhakra Gram Panchayat ward, the electricity connection to run the water supply pump was disconnected by the Electricity Department soon after the water supply scheme was initiated as bills were not being paid.

Under Watershed India's initiatives to build capacities of CBOs and with its support, Nidan informed the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the ward committees on their roles and responsibilities and the purpose and method of tariff collection. It was suggested to a member of the Jhakra Gram Panchayat ward level committee that, in the absence of a government specified tariff system, a monthly nominal tariff of Rs 30 per household could be collected in order to ensure that the newly installed schemes continue their services without interruption.

Nidan also highlighted the issue of the disruption of water services with the district officials (District Coordinator of the District Water and Sanitation Committee and the District Programme Manager, Bihar Rural Livelihood Programme) who agreed to take up the matter with the relevant department. After one month the electricity supply was restored which meant that the water supply service could be resumed in the respective ward.

This is a case of how a failure to invest in community capacities and ill-defined processes can lead to poor implementation of WASH schemes. It is also an example of how a CBO can hold relevant line departments accountable for services, potentially leading to a more responsive local government. The Village Committee is now aware of its role and is taking responsibility.

Capacity building of CSOs on budgets in Gopalpur, Odisha, 4-6 June 2018. The parties involved include: IRC, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), local CSOs, village Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Village Water And Sanitation Committee and Village Development Committees.

International: Public finance for the poorest and national accountability in the global WASH agenda

The recommendations made in the Finance position paper by IRC and Water.org in 2017 launched at the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Ministerial meeting at the World Bank in March 2017, were included in the UN SDG6 Status Report recommendations to the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2018. Specifically, the Status Report requests, one, supporting the enabling environment as a prerequisite for increasing finance to the sector and, two, recognising public financing as a means to reach the poorest.

Prior to the position paper, most of the recommendations regarding SDG financing focused on private finance and blended finance for large urban centres. The position paper suggested ideas for and gave case studies on three areas: one, the lack of finance for strengthening the enabling environment; two, the untapped use of micro and blended finance to reach the poor; and three, the inequities in the allocation of finances in the sector. It was monumentally significant that the paper's recommendations were taken up by those providing sector specific recommendations at the HLPF.

GLOBAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS FOR SDG6

Commissioned by
End Water Poverty & Partners

The SWA High Level Sector Ministers Meeting (SMM) is an important platform that brings together more than 150 Ministers from over 70 countries. CSO participation and contributions create an excellent foundation on which to advocate for CSO participation in SDG6 and for social inclusion and national accountability in particular.

Through IRC, which is a member of the core group of the SWA High Level Political Dialogue Working Group, Watershed, in collaboration with other organisations such as Wateraid, actively influenced the group and made concrete contributions to the development of the draft note and the programme outline for the SMM. Watershed's contribution included participating in virtual meetings, reviewing documents, providing inputs, using evidence and lobbying.

In its meeting on 6 December 2018 in Lisbon, the SWA Steering Committee approved the draft note on the SWA High Level Sector Ministers Meeting (SMM), scheduled for April 2019. In contrast to previous SMMs, the draft note and SMM programme now includes adequate space and opportunities for CSOs to participate and contribute.

Global review of national accountability mechanisms for SDG6

This study took place between October 2017 and March 2018 and was led by civil society organisations (CSOs) in 25 countries under the umbrella of End Water Poverty, Watershed Consortium, Coalition Eau and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). Organisations agreed to conduct an in-depth inclusive analysis on country-level accountability mechanisms towards Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) on clean water and sanitation implementation and produce a comprehensive report, assessing their strengths, limitations and effectiveness.

The outcomes of this study include enhanced insights on the existing in-country mechanisms and their functioning for SDG 6, resulting in tools for CSOs to find more or better ways to hold their government accountable for reaching SDG6 targets and meaningful reporting on progress. It identifies positive experiences of participating in existing accountability mechanisms, as well as the greatest gaps and challenges currently observed in the functioning of accountability mechanisms, from the perspective of governments, civil society and other stakeholders. The process and the results of the study therefore aim to strengthen CSOs' capacities to advocate for improved accountability mechanisms and their involvement in decision-making and follow-up actions.
https://www.ircwash.org/resources/global-review-nationalaccountability-mechanisms-sdg6

The Netherlands: Realistic budgets for ambitious sanitation goals

One of Watershed's ToC priorities is to obtain sufficient budget from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to finance its 2030 WASH goals of 50 million people having improved sanitation and 30 million people having access to clean water. Up to now, the results on sanitation show that they are lagging behind and extra plans (and potentially budgets) are needed to achieve the ambitious goals for 2020-2030. A plan is needed to outline what needs to be done and the budgetary implications.

The 'Manifesto on Sanitation' written by Simavi and signed by 12 other NGOs was presented to Parliament on 21 November, one day after World Toilet Day. It served to create goodwill for a Resolution. Between 21 and 29 November, Simavi, IRC and Wetlands International drafted a Resolution text on sanitation together with Member of Parliament, Chris Stoffer. Simavi had informal contacts with other MPs and political parties, asking them to vote for the resolution. Simavi and IRC had good contacts with MP Corrie van Brenk who ensured the adoption of SDG 6 in Parliament and who also asked other political parties to vote for the resolution.

On 4 December 2018, the Dutch Parliament adopted a Resolution with a two thirds majority (agreed by 10 political parties) calling on Minister Kaag of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation to publish a credible and ambitious plan for achieving the sanitation goals for the period 2020 to 2030 and its associated budget estimation, and inform Parliament accordingly. Minister Kaag promised to deliver the plan in the autumn of 2019 with the Budget 2020 proposal. Information on the Resolution in Dutch: https://www.sgp.nl/actueel/iedereen-de-pot-op/9947.

Dutch members of Parliament and the Managing Director of Simavi holding their toilets after the 'Manifesto on Sanitation' written by Simavi and signed by 12 other NGOs was presented on 21 November in The Hague, the Netherlands. Picture taken by Jeroom Remmers, Simavi.

2. Reflection on the Watershed Theory of Change

For the first time, harvested outcomes from the different teams were used to reflect on the Watershed Theory of Change[7] (ToC). This resulted in a more meaningful process, with more details in the changes and in understanding about how change happens.

The following observations were made in relating the harvested outcomes to the ToC.

Cooperation and collaboration. Through cooperation and collaboration with other civil society actors, CSOs will have a stronger voice in policy influencing. Equally, cooperation and collaboration with government is an important way to influence government policies. Changes in policies are seen within one year of engagement.

Platforms are being developed, partnerships formed, and meetings held. These are necessary for and a clear sign of increasing cooperation and collaboration. This is happening both between CSOs and other non-governmental actors, as well as between civil society and government. Government is increasingly actively engaging with CSOs and grassroots organisations. Some of the outcomes harvested about cooperation and collaboration are small, such as relevant persons starting to reach out to each other to engage in dialogue, but they are there.

Use of evidence. Reliable evidence of problems and solutions help make policy influencing more convincing. For policy makers to consider evidence reliable, they need to participate in the generation of that evidence.

The level of use of evidence for policy influencing differs between countries. In Bangladesh and Mali, all WASH budgeting outcomes are based on financial evidence. In Kenya in particular, evidence is used in diverse ways. The type of evidence used include: field data (quantitative and qualitative); public participation level data; plans and policy evaluations; and a tracking system for government election promises. Water quality is a concrete emerging issue that is closely linked to evidence generation.

Where household level data has been collected and the findings shared with the interviewed communities (for example in India), an unplanned result has been the increased awareness of women's groups about the level of functionality of WASH structures in the area and the opportunities for them to voice their concerns.

Budget. When CSOs know how budgets are planned, who takes decisions and when, they are better placed to influence budget decision making. When CSOs know the allocated amounts, they can advocate for the proper spending of these amounts.

Financial literacy in the Watershed teams has improved and is closely related to the generation of evidence. The first step towards effective advocacy on WASH budgeting is accessing the space at key meetings and being heard by decision makers, preferably at national level. CSOs are increasingly participating in budget planning meetings. From successful engagement with decision makers, it takes about six months to the actual budget changes (across the different CSOs and country teams of Watershed). Evidence of unserved households or broken down facilities are contributing to increases in budget for specific areas. Where Watershed has contributed to increased WASH budgets, the amounts are still low, and no reflection is taking place yet on the amounts (scale) of the budget increases.

Accountability. Civil society's role in holding government accountable is key to sustained and inclusive WASH service delivery. The outcomes on accountability are closely related to budgeting processes. Accountability is mostly brought up in WASH sector working meetings, rather than outside. Actual political engagement seems to be taking place only in Kenya and Bangladesh.

Social inclusion. Marginalised or excluded groups need to be included in all phases of a process to ensure that their perspectives are included in decision making and their specific needs and interests are safeguarded. The socially excluded groups differ across countries. In general, women and marginalised groups are increasingly being invited by governments. They voice their opinions and the governments listen. However, no concrete results have been observed as yet. This is an example where there are outcomes, but they are still minimal. That said, some

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7 This was previously done using the scores and descriptions of the QIS ladders.

countries do show an increase in social inclusion and related outcomes.

- In Uganda, women and youth took action to demand WASH services. Subsequently, the government took action to include the unserved villages and women-led CSOs in their planning processes.
- In Kenya, greater participation and inclusion of CSOs is taking place in decision making processes. One person with disabilities was invited and included on a WASH committee.
- In Bangladesh, local level government is inviting CSOs (local, national) to join WASH/IWRM decision making processes; women and marginalised people are speaking up and their opinions are being listened to.
- In India, women and scheduled castes are participating in budgetary and inclusive planning processes. Watershed in India engaged with women through local self-help groups and their village level organisations in order to facilitate improvements in WASH and water resource management in their villages.

WASH and IWRM integration. For sustainable WASH services to be realised, proper water resource management needs to be done. It is about zooming out to see the bigger picture. Outcomes related to water security are of varying scales.

- In Uganda, Mali and Ghana concrete results have been achieved. There has been policy reform through dialogue and community action, but at local level so the scale is limited.
- In Kenya, the Watershed geographical outreach is larger, and the scale of harvested outcomes are bigger than in Uganda. In both countries, dialogue seems to yield concrete results, but it is not clear whether these are mostly ad-hoc informal dialogues or strategised formal ones.

Lack of scale. Most of the outcomes focus on concrete, local level changes with local level governments. The linkage between local and national level is, as yet, not always made. The teams are aware of this lack of scale and are taking measures to put greater focus on the bigger context.

Watershed partners sharing experiences during the annual partnership meeting of October 2018 in Uganda. Picture taken by Evita Rozenberg, IRC.

3. Progress with Capacity Building of CSOs

The annual Capacity Self Assessments (CSAs) were done in August 2018. This involves each CSO partner scoring and describing the actual situation of the 12 capacity elements below which are considered key for Watershed every year.

1. Internal organisation.
2. Lobby and advocacy strategy.
3. Understanding of the stakeholder context.
4. Legitimacy through representation of constituency.

5. Inclusion of marginalised groups.
6. Level of understanding of sustainability of WASH services.
7. Integration of WASH/IWRM.
8. Transparency on own activities and results.
9. Collaboration with other CSOs for effective L&A.
10. Collaboration with other non-governmental actors for effective L&A.
11. Level of use of reliable evidence for L&A.
12. Level of holding service providers to account.

Figure 1 Capacity Self-Assessment scores for the 20 CSO partners per capacity element, August 2018 compared with August 2017
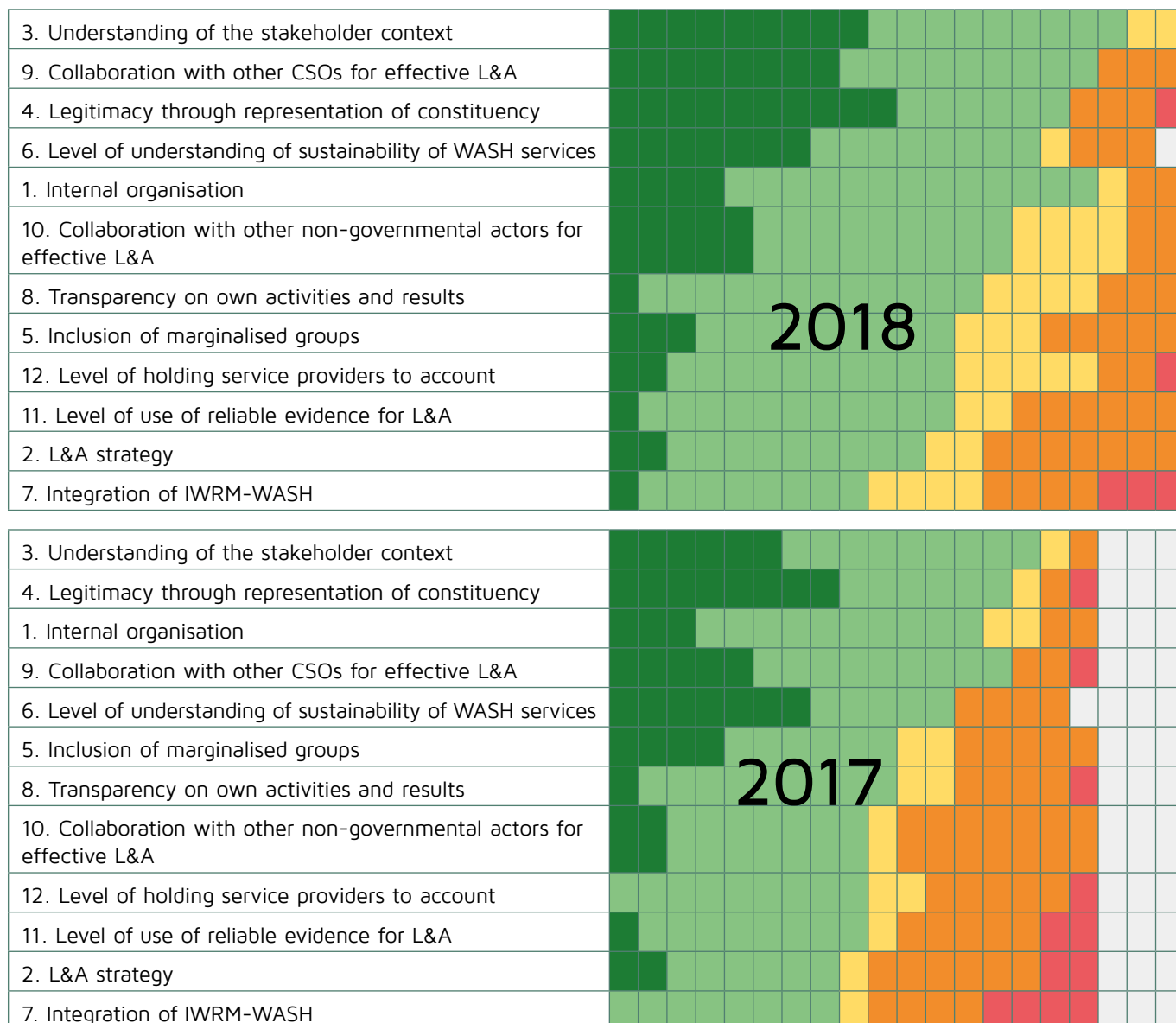
Overall, capacities have improved since 2017 with more CSOs scoring dark green and fewer scoring red (see figure 1). Understanding the stakeholder context remains the highest scored capacity element. The capacities which have improved compared to last year are the:

- collaboration with other CSOs;
- level of understanding on sustainability of WASH services; and
- collaboration with other non-governmental actors.

The capacity element the CSO partners consider themselves best at is understanding the stakeholder context, followed by collaboration with other CSOs for effective L&A. It is noteworthy that the five capacity elements at the bottom end of the graph, are also the five Watershed Learning Trajectory themes where more effort is being allocated (see details in Annex 1).

1. Social Inclusion.
2. Policy Influencing.
3. Data for Evidence, WASH Financing.
4. Policy Influencing.
5. WASH & Water Security.

Of note is that partners score their capacities on social inclusion lower than last year. This shows that they have a higher awareness of the topic. Low scores on data for evidence, policy influencing, and WASH/IWRM integration are related: there is limited data to influence policies on WASH/IWRM integration.

Figure 1 shows the 2018 and 2017 scoring of each of the 20 CSO partners on the 12 Watershed capacity elements, where dark green means higher capacity, red lower capacity, and grey is incomplete data.

The priority topics of the programme's capacity development activities parallel those which the partners indicate they are weakest at. This confirms that we are focussing on the right themes and areas in which the CSO partners wish to become effective for evidence-based policy influencing purposes. It is unlikely that all the CSOs become experts on all Watershed topics. In Bangladesh, for example, DORP will not become an expert on IWRM and in Kenya, many of the local CSOs will not become budget experts. This means that CSOs will need to collaborate more with other CSOs who do have the relevant knowledge on water security issues. In Ghana, the CSOs could draw on the expertise of the Conservation Foundation and in India, CSOs could seek support in budget tracking from the Center for Budget and Governance Accountability.

By using the shortcut terminology 'WASH/IWRM integration', there is now a disconnect between the language and the practice. WASH/IWRM is about WASH and water security, about the impact of water resources on WASH, about waste management and water quality. Watershed's conservation partners are strong on water security, but not on WASH or the interface with water resources management. Similarly, the WASH partners do not have conservation expertise. All Watershed teams have examples of how the 'WASH/IWRM integration' is being done, but given the misleading terminology, it's not being reflected in the Capacity Self Assessments and there is still confusion about this across the consortium.

These findings generated insights, which were used for steering the programme in 2019: the consortium partners decided to spend surplus budget of 2018 on developing a specific capacity development component on water resources, with evidence, for policy influencing.

The harvested outcomes show a positive direction taken by CSOs (not the Watershed implementing partners, but the next layer of CSOs and CBOs) who are engaging more constructively with each other and with government. Dialogue with governments actually starts much earlier in the process than was envisioned in the Watershed ToC. By entering into dialogue from the very start and continuously, the CSOs have a better chance at ensuring co-ownership or buy-in from government actors.

There is concern about some interrelated aspects.

- The outcomes are still small, low level, and not sufficiently systemic for sustainable change to happen. Some of the intended outcomes in the ToC did not happen. It is too early to say whether some mid-term outcomes are really necessary for the achievement of the TOC, or whether taking shortcuts will lead to issues of unsustainability and a lack of local ownership later on.
- While the ToC sees increased representativeness of CSOs as an intended outcome and the result of Watershed strategies, in reality constituency representation of marginalised groups should be part of the selection criteria of partner CSOs. Although partner CSOs consider themselves representative of marginalised groups, most of them are technical WASH implementation CSOs rather than organisations which represent specific groups such as women, youth or disabled persons.
- While CSOs are successfully influencing government, the intended outcomes are not happening in situations where governments do not have sufficient budgets for implementation, as is often the case. From a ToC point of view this means that another strategy, or partnership, to generate more funding might be required.

4. Reflection on dialogue with government partners and space for CSO engagement

In 2018, as in 2017, the priority of the teams continued to focus on capacity development of CSOs and engagement with local and national government. However, in 2018 some teams placed greater emphasis on linking evidence and advocacy activities at local level with national level platforms and stakeholders. In addition to Kenya, the Mali, Ghana and Uganda teams in particular strengthened their efforts in this direction.

All the WP teams had planned to designate roughly 25% of their activities on dialogue between NGOs and CSOs with local and central government bodies in 2018. Most of the teams are engaging more with government, reflecting ongoing efforts to formalise spaces for engagement between citizens and governments, and the constructive dialogues that started in 2017. In particular, there was more direct engagement with governments in budget transparency and financing of WASH services in Bangladesh, Kenya and India.

However, much engagement in Bangladesh and India is still at a very local level (community or just above). This raises the question of how CSOs are going to attain sustainability and scale without engaging with higher levels of government.

Another constraint is that the engagement of CSOs with the politically elected is strongest in Kenya and the Netherlands. The Netherlands team was successful in strengthening the participation of CSOs on the NWP NGO platform and Partos to lobby actively in Parliament for commitment to the SDG 6 targets.

The experiences with government engagement demonstrate that there is space for formal and informal engagement, depending on the country context. It makes a big difference if a country has legislation that create the conditions for public participation or budget transparency (Kenya, Bangladesh, Netherlands) or has no such legislation (Uganda).

The following issues are of concern.
- Outcomes were harvested which correspond to the ToC's longer-term intended outcomes. On the face of it this may seem positive. However, these were in situations where many of the changes that need to be in place at the beginning of the pathway of change are not yet in place. For example, governments have not actually become better at coordinating with civil society, instead they hire consultants to write their plans for them.
- In Kenya, although joint natural resources management planning is done, the focus is on water and IWRM, and sanitation and hygiene are kept outside the scope.
- Plenty of outcomes show engagement between government and civil society and influenced plans and policies. However, there are no signs of implementation of these plans as yet. There are still no outcomes that show sustainable government WASH/IWRM practices in Uganda or India for instance. The lack of implementation reflects the earlier noted lack of scale of outcomes.
- Although governments are open to using evidence, they are not yet generating more reliable evidence themselves.

In general, the time frame for Watershed's targeted changes to happen with government actors is much longer than that with CSOs. Outcomes at government level are one step further away from Watershed activities, and this shows in the harvested outcomes. The ToC's intended outcomes which were defined in 2016 show separate pathways for government and CSOs, but in reality these are actually connected from the start of the ToC.

A relevant question at this stage is whether Watershed is too focussed on the WASH/IWRM sector, and whether zooming out to work with CSOs outside this sector would contribute to generating more systemic change.

Watershed partners welcomed by the district chairperson of the Kabarole District, during the partnership meeting in Uganda, October 2018. Picture taken by Evita Rozenberg, IRC.

5. Progress with policy influencing and advocacy initiatives

The local partner, JESE, initiated the process of developing a by-law for wetland restoration and protection in Bweramure Sub county. The bylaw will be taken to the Sub County Council for approval and ratification. CBOs partnering with JESE continue to engage with encroachers through creating awareness about the importance of wetlands within the floodplains.

In Kenya, efforts are focused at county level. A great example is the water policy influencing in Kajiado county that, one, strengthens the working relationship between water resources management and service delivery actors, and, two, facilitates discussion between the water resources and the sanitation duty bearers. So far, these efforts are paying off. For instance, they are leading to verbal commitments to finding ways of institutionalising the Kajiado water summit that ensures grassroots representation of WASH community groups; and to institutionalising WASH monitoring which is starting by gathering primary and secondary water quality data. These examples of policy influencing outcomes are just a few of many.

In many of the countries, in addition to field evidence on WASH and IWRM related issues, financial evidence is gathered. In Ghana for instance, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water increased its budget allocation on Capital Expenditure for Rural Water by 50% in 2019, after advocacy by local partner CONIWAS based on a WASH finance tracking exercise.

In Bangladesh, Veduria Union Parishad revised its annual budget and allocated an extra BDT 1,700,000 to install 17 additional tube wells for marginalised groups such as rickshaw pullers, porters, landless farmers, fishermen, and nomads. This explicit improvement of WASH services for marginalised groups is considerable, and an example for other parishads.

In India, the 2017 field data collection in 20 villages that surveyed 770 households (364 in Odisha and 406 in Bihar) and 1,545 waterpoints (510 in Odisha and 1035 in Bihar) generated evidence on water point functionality and water quality. The evidence presented led to several newly constructed or repaired WASH infrastructure such as water pipes and a pond.

Similarly, in Mali evidence on water, sanitation and waste disposal was gathered by local partners CAEB and CN-CIEPA. They strengthening the capacities of local CSOs in holding governments accountable, in this case for waste management, which resulted in a waste dump being removed from a residential area.

The outcomes achieved indicate that local governments recognise the importance of WASH services and are taking steps towards protection and improvement of water sources. Moreover, it shows that evidence in the form of local field data indeed supports advocacy efforts and enables CSOs to hold governments accountable.

The development of the overarching policy influencing strategies by country in 2018 ensured that continued policy influencing efforts are more focused. Advocacy priorities are defined at different levels: policy development and enforcement on water resources management and their effects on water quality; WASH services delivery to marginalised groups; and, additional budget for neglected service delivery such as solid waste management and faecal sludge management. Other priorities, such as in Uganda and Ghana, focus more on involving CSOs in the decision making and policy making processes. At international level, finance is also a focal point. It looks at increasing awareness at national and sub-national levels that adequate multi-year financial plans are essential for achieving SDG 6 and creating an evidence base for alternatives to address the financing gaps.

6. Specific attention to social inclusion: gender and marginalised groups

In 2018, different Watershed WPs carried out different activities to deepen their understanding of social inclusion and how it is included in the policy, regulation and approaches in their respective countries and organisations.

In Uganda, a study was conducted to: identify the marginalised people, groups and communities deprived of access to WASH services; analyse the main barriers to access; examine the effectiveness and efficacy of WASH policies and regulations; and make policy recommendations for access to inclusive WASH services. The study revealed that Uganda's legal and policy framework largely recognises the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation and that there is visible progress and commitment to address marginalisation. However, different political, institutional, environmental, technological, economic and social barriers limit the translation of these legal and policy commitments to implementation and matching the resources required to meet the needs.

The lack of reliable demographic data of excluded groups was mentioned as one of the obstacles to proper planning and resource allocation for access to WASH services for all.

In Kenya, another study was conducted into the knowledge of and position on inclusion of policy-makers, regulators and other institutions in the water sector, and their practices on inclusion. The study showed that the Water Sector Regulation Board (WASREB) demonstrated good practices in engaging with Water Action Groups (WAGs) which were created to close the gap between government decisions, companies' services and citizens' needs. Initially, WAGs were voluntary organisations and are now considered CBOs that partner WASREB to ensure information and dissemination, participation and feedback from citizens.

The Netherlands WP commissioned a mapping study of the social inclusion approach to WASH programming of nine international funding and implementing organisations. The mapping found that most of these organisations prioritise reaching 'excluded' target groups in their inclusive WASH programming but generalise who precisely the 'excluded' groups are. This leads to a lack of specific target setting for policy goals to reach those who are 'left behind'. The results of the mapping study were shared during the IRC WASH debate on 18 April 2018, during Stockholm

World Water Week in August 2018, and during a webinar organised by the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) in October 2018 with wider sector stakeholders.

We have also observed greater participation of excluded groups in WASH decision making processes. In Kenya for instance, the County Finance Economic and Planning Department of Laikipia East sub-county appointed a person living with a disability to membership of the Laikipia East Budget Committee. Since then she has participated in the development of the county fiscal strategy paper and in the development of county budget estimates. In Uganda, Watershed team collaboration with youth and women led CSOs resulted in the prioritisation of WASH in their L&A strategy. In Bangladesh, the local government installed one deep tube well for the Bede community. The Bede is a nomadic ethnic group that traditionally lives and earns their living on the river. They lack access to safe water and sanitation services and usually depend on the mercy of private owners of water supplies for drinking water. The Watershed team had ensured representation in the CSO by Ms. Kohinoor Begum, a woman from the Bede community. She was able to voice the demands of her community to the local government through the CSO. After a year of lobbying, the sub-district approved the provision of a deep tube well for the Bede community. The Bede community is very proud of having been heard.

The studies carried out on social inclusion have given the Watershed team deeper insights on the excluded groups and enabled us to support them in engaging in the decision making platforms. We are now learning about how we can implement the next step, namely creating an enabling environment for them to speak up and be heard.

Case Study 1: Excluded voice heard by Duty Bearers at Bhola, Bangladesh

Kohinoor Begum is now a popular figure in her community. She created the conditions for a tube well to be installed for the Bede community who live on boats in Dhania Union, Bhola Sadar Upazila. Kohinoor is a mother of two children. Without any formal education, she and her husband earn an income by fishing on the big Meghna River. More than 20 other families work day and night to earn their living this way. They drink river water and defecate in the river and in open fields when anchored in the canal. Sometimes they are permitted to take fresh

water from the tube wells of other people, but as they only take one pitcher per person, this is inadequate. They often also feel shame for having to ask and are often humiliated by tube well owners who sometimes even refuse them permission to take water. Water borne diseases in their community are so common that they do not recognise them as diseases. They do not know their rights to water and sanitation and lack knowledge and education. As a group they are left behind and excluded from society. They are not welcome at social gatherings and their children do not have access to education in local schools. They accept this situation as their fate.

One day Kohinoor was approached by one of DORP's staff members who was collecting information. With the support of her family, she overcame her shyness and answered all the questions and completed the interview. Thus, DORP's staff members came to know about the Bede's livelihood and social status. Later, Kohinoor was asked to join the Water Management Citizen Committee (WMCC), a local CSO which was being formed at Bhola. At first she was unsure about joining but her community stood behind her

and supported her to become a member of WMCC and share their demands with relevant authorities. She agreed and attended various L&A meetings. She underwent coaching on L&A, WASH budget tracking, gender and inclusion, WASH service monitoring, and WASH/IWRM. Her knowledge gradually increased to the point that she was able to speak in forums and meetings. She has shared her community's demands on WASH with various stakeholders and has submitted a petition on behalf of her community and with other CSO members to Upazila Parishad regarding water and sanitation problems.

After one year of advocacy, in June 2018 Upazila Parishad approved a tube well and latrine for the Bede community. Finally, in August 2018, under the supervision of the Department of Public Health Engineering, the tube well was installed. The Bede community is very happy now and is proud of Kohinoor as she has brought about an improved water source and sanitation for better healthy lives. They are also thankful to the local CSOs for giving them the opportunity to share their demands and be heard by government authorities.

Bangladesh 'Bede' Community using the tube well near river bank at Dhania Union that was installed in August 2018.

Case Study 2 Transforming women's lives through inclusive planning in India

By: Jitendra Kumar Ravi, Tirath Nishad, Manish Kumar, Kalpana Ambastha

Gulnaaz Khatun is happy. She will soon get piped water in her house in Lakhnipur Maheshpatti village in Samastipur District, Bihar. Gulnaaz has always walked to a public handpump that serves around 70 people 700 metres away three times a day to fetch water. She has to fetch water whether she is sick or it is raining and the handpump is often out of service. In recent years the water level has fallen and it takes a lot of effort to pump water.

Gulnaaz's house stands alone amidst agricultural fields. She lives on her own, working and taking care of her four children. Her husband works in Kolkata, but earns little and hardly sends any money home. Gulnaaz is socially and economically marginalised as she also belongs to a religious minority and a backward caste.

When the Watershed India programme[8] began in 10 villages in Samastipur district in 2017, it faced significant challenges in ensuring a gender balanced approach to implementation. Traditionally, India's patriarchal society has restricted women from raising their problems and taking part in decision making processes even at grassroots level. Government has taken affirmative action by reserving seats for women in Panchayat bodies, but social and cultural inequalities still exist in practice. Further, the purdah system prevents women from speaking at public platforms in front of men, particularly village elders. Realising the need to address deep rooted socio-cultural issues that hinder equitable access to water and sanitation services and water resources, the programme partners[9] needed to create an enabling environment for women and marginalised communities to participate.

Watershed engaged with women in local Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Level Organisations to push for improvements in WASH and water resource management. Gulnaaz is a member of Kamla Jeevika SHG. Jeevika works for social and economic empowerment and is an autonomous body under Bihar's Department of Rural Development. To equip the Jeevika SHG to demand improved WASH services, Watershed partners needed to develop its capacity on WASH issues; implementation mechanisms; rights; the roles and responsibilities of women, Panchayati Raj institutions and ward committees; and village development planning processes. Gulnaaz also benefited from these learnings.

In 2016, the Bihar State government started the 'Har Ghar Nal ka Jal' household piped water supply scheme. The surveys for laying pipes in Lakhnipur Maheshpatti village started in early 2018. However, Gulnaaz's isolated house was left out on the grounds of cost. Gulnaaz raised this issue at a ward level meeting in March 2018 and, with the vociferous backing of the women SHG members, the ward members gave in to her demands, albeit reluctantly.

In India, constitutional decentralised planning and management processes in states such as Bihar are limited by multiple social, economic, technical and institutional constraints. Even where there is strong political will, there are significant gaps in the capacities of village level institutions and a lack of accountability amongst duty bearers. Further, largely arbitrary, non-inclusive and non-participatory decision making processes among village institutions mean that schemes are susceptible to faulty execution. CSOs play an important role as providers of the necessary linkages and information and the know-how to use them effectively to demand accountability so that the most marginalised also benefit from development schemes.

A new tap shines brightly in front of her house. Once the overhead tanks are installed later this year, Gulnaaz will have water at her doorstep. It has taken five years for this to happen. Gulnaaz is happy.

Gulnaaz and her children eagerly await the water supply to become operational as this will reduce their daily toil.

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8 Watershed India is a strategic partnership programme of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IRC, Wetlands International and Akvo. The programme is being implemented in Samastipur District in Bihar and Ganjam District in Odisha. Nidan in Bihar and Gram Utthan in Odisha lead the landscape level implementation. The programme strives to deliver improvements in the governance and management of water, sanitation and hygiene services and the water resources on which they draw.

9 In Bihar, the Watershed programme is implemented by Nidan

7. The outputs

The objectives of collecting and tracking the WP outputs are to be able to:
(1) monitor how realistic the planning has been;
(2) track the level of effort needed in terms of the thematic focus of the WPs and across the programme; and,
(3) get an indication of the scale of the programme's outreach.

The meaningful monitoring of outputs in quantifiable units appears less straightforward as Watershed initially thought it would be. In particular, it has been a challenge to have the WPs use the same definitions of indicators and methods of counting. In addition, the disadvantage of quantifying the outputs is that small and larger outputs are valued equally, while both the level of effort and the significance or impact may differ considerably. Table 1 summarises the output data for 2018.

Difference planned and realised
Overall, the outputs match the expected targets except for Uganda and Ghana which scored below their targets. Both the Uganda (during 2018) and Ghana (before 2018) WPs

have struggled with delays in contracts and disbursement to partner organisations, which have possibly contributed to their underperformance. Both WPs also underspent in 2018. Kenya and Bangladesh have scored above their targets.

Level of effort compared to 2017
Compared to 2017, the number of organisations involved across the programme has somewhat decreased but the number of people whose capacities have been built has increased. This could indicate that the Watershed Consortium partners are now working steadily with the same number of CSOs and are able to train and support an increasing number of people. As expected, there is a significant increase in the number of reported L&A communication products and in reported 'evidence' documents.

Programme outreach
In relation to the programme outreach, both the increase in L&A products and the slight increase in the number of people reached, suggest an increase in outreach or scale of the programme.

Table 1 Watershed outputs for 2018 against targets

	OUTPUT DELIVERED 2018	Uganda	Kenya	Mali	Ghana	Bangladesh	India	International	Netherlands	Total	Variation
Capacity Development	Total No. of Watershed partner* organisations whose capacity is built	Target: 7 Achieved: 6	Target: 8 Achieved: 8	Target: 6 Achieved: 6	Target: 5 Achieved: 4	Target: 3 Achieved: 3	Target: 4 Achieved: 4	Target: 3 Achieved: 3	n.a.	Target: 36 Achieved: 34	-6%
Capacity Development	Total no. of times that CSO/CBO organisations** capacity is built	Target: 74 Achieved: 35	Target: 85 Achieved: 79	Target: 32 Achieved: 43	Target: 60 Achieved: 32	Target: 6 Achieved: 6	Target: 20 Achieved: 3	Target: 40 Achieved: 40	n.a.	Target: 317 Achieved: 238	-33%
Capacity Development	No. of CSO/CBO people*** whose capacity is built	Target: 162 Achieved: 150	Target: 186 Achieved: 438	Target: 76 Achieved: 176	Target: 150 Achieved: 98	Target: 170 Achieved: 530	Target: 100 Achieved: 91	n.a.	n.a.	Target: 844 Achieved: 1483	76%
Lobby & Advocacy	Total No. of L&A communication products (news item, articles, RSR update, video, blog, etc...) developed ****	Target: 50 Achieved: 19	Target: 20 Achieved: 41	Target: 15 Achieved: 17	Target: 38 Achieved: 19	Target: 38 Achieved: 73	Target: 10 Achieved: 12	Target: 15 Achieved: 7	Target: 7 Achieved: 21	Target: 193 Achieved: 209	8%
Knowledge & Research	Total No. of Evidence documents (data report, case studies, research papers) produced	Target: 6 Achieved: 9	Target: 14 Achieved: 22	Target: 7 Achieved: 6	Target: 6 Achieved: 2	Target: 5 Achieved: 7	Target: 3 Achieved: 12	Target: 3 Achieved: 2	Target: 2 Achieved: 4	Target: 46 Achieved: 64	40%

* Watershed partner organisations are the Watershed consortium partners and the contracted partners

** CSOs/CBOs are the organisations that benefit from Watershed activities but do not have a contract with Watershed. These are often CSOs supported by our Watershed in-country partners.

*** No. of people whose capacity is built includes all persons that attended training, participated in a workshop or seminar with the result of increased understanding of/skills in the subject.

**** We count our L&A outputs on the basis of the number of publications that we produce that are related to the L&A events (meetings, campaigns, etc.) organised by Watershed. A publication can be a blog, an article, a video, the RSR update (only those that are related to a L&A activity)

8. Reflection on the countries' context

Bangladesh had elections at the end of 2018. Unlike the previous elections, there were no major strikes. The government's new ruling that at least 15% of each NGO's programme budget must be invested in hardware makes it difficult for programmes such as Watershed which focuses on capacity strengthening for L&A. Further, the country is now categorised as 'low middle income' which can affect the development funds it receives.

In Ghana, there is an increasing number of 'civic/political groups' which are explicitly involved in party politics. This development makes it difficult for CSOs who do advocacy to be viewed as 'neutral' organisations. The operation of these groups makes it difficult for CSOs to engage and navigate without being branded or seen as affiliated to certain political interests.

The Netherlands' new development policy of 'Investing in Perspective' clearly acknowledges the shrinking space for CSOs and the role CSOs play in development.

Community discussions at Veduria Union, Bangladesh.

9. Lessons learnt and best practices

The capacities of all partners, both the Consortium partners as well as the WP implementing partners, have been developing steadily. A shift from hardware (focus on infrastructure) to software (service delivery with an emphasis on social inclusion, policy influencing and social accountability) has been observed in several teams. The inclusion of marginalised groups in mainstream planning has been given more attention and, to varying degrees, the partners are advocating for greater social inclusion.

While overall we are achieving the expected results so far, we also realise that we are trying to change both our own mind-set and that of other CSOs and NGOs working in the sector which have traditionally been on water and sanitation hardware.

Developing effective CSO skills is two-fold. Capacity building needs to be done on the technical components of WASH (i.e. financing; IWRM) as well as on advocacy to enable CSOs to: hold governments accountable; develop strong advocacy strategies; understand government decision making processes; and, collect the right data and evidence to collaborate with others.

Evidence plays a key role in influencing. Advocacy needs to be based on reliable evidence. In Watershed, evidence is needed, for example, to successfully influence policies and WASH financing (budget allocation and spending). Similarly, CSOs need to analyse policy to gain an understanding of policies and regulations before they engage in actual influencing. In all policy influencing efforts, the local situation needs to be appreciated because the individual contexts differ and will largely determine the specific strategies. Good advocacy practices, for example on how to bring accountability to national dialogues, need to be documented so that others can learn from and build on them.

School children of Asutifi North, Ghana. Picture taken by Sara Bori, IRC

Creating space for CSOs is as important as giving them a voice. This means engaging with different levels of government and strengthening their capacities. Civic space for CSOs needs to be strengthened if they are to raise their voices in constructive dialogue safely. Civic space is shrinking in most countries, including those in which Watershed is operating. That said, CSOs' engagement in local government decision making on WASH and IWRM related issues has already clearly been included in local policy many times. Both CSOs and governments need support to ensure that these meetings take place and are run effectively. The support may include components such as chairing meetings; identifying relevant topics for discussion; and, deciding who should take part. These components are directly related to the sustainability of Watershed activities as they will remain in place after Watershed has ended.

CSOs need resources for ongoing advocacy activities. If we want to sustain Watershed capacity strengthening efforts on L&A, CSOs should define an organisational L&A strategy and include it in their strategic plans and activities. However, in practice, the financial sustainability of local CSOs is needed if they are to continue engaging in effective L&A. We will need to increase our support to CSOs in fundraising in the coming two years.

The importance of building partnerships with other groups for a stronger voice. To create a stronger voice and to target audiences beyond the government, partnerships need to be initiated with groups other than with CSOs. These could be religious groups, the media, the private sector and so on. Collaborators, allies and target groups need to be reviewed regularly, and existing mechanisms, networks and platforms capitalised on. Instead of one-off contacts, working groups consisting of government representatives and CSOs need to be established to ensure continued contact and sustainable inclusive WASH beyond Watershed.

Learning and documenting between and within WPs. Some teams have succeeded in areas where other teams have struggled. For instance, WASH/IWRM receives less attention in some teams because of the lack of clarity on what it exactly means in the local context. More specifically, we also need to improve the collaboration between partners with different backgrounds and perspectives, to further operationalise and improve the link between WASH and IWRM.

It is important to generate and use more cross-team learning. The mapping of successes and failures (or what did not work) at the yearly team meeting has been considered a very useful exercise, especially to share and discuss across the teams. However, cross-team learning is still a challenge because the teams still find it difficult to define and articulate their outcomes briefly and clearly.

Sustainability of results. We need to use the remaining Watershed period to invest in ensuring that CSOs will be able to do effective L&A after Watershed, thereby making the results sustainable. Empowering and strengthening the advocacy capacity of CSOs should go hand-in-hand with more diplomatic efforts to keep the civic space open. They should also bring about an enabling environment for civic participation through the creation of formal platforms where they do not exist or enacting platforms that exist on paper but are not operational.

Annex 1 Progress with the Learning Trajectories

In Watershed, five Learning Trajectories (LTs) support each of the country teams with specific expertise (Figure 2). The trend set in 2017 continued: in-country training and workshops with the WP teams, followed up by support through email and Skype, instead of webinars.

Data for Evidence

During 2018, two training sessions, 'Data for Evidence' and 'Evidence for Advocacy', were run for all six country representatives of Akvo. The training adopted a ToT ('Training of Trainers') approach, enabling the trained colleagues to strengthen the capacities of their country teams.

- Watershed Mali partners and the consortium representatives were trained on the data collection steps for waste disposal and sanitation management.
- In Ghana, Watershed partners worked on identifying their data needs for evidence, mainly secondary data for water quality, and data gaps and sources.
- In Kenya training on 'Tools for data collection' was provided for the county representatives in Kajiado, where field water quality data will be collected in 2019 after data gaps in secondary data were identified in 2018.
- In Bangladesh, training on 'Evidence for Advocacy' was conducted for the partners and CSOs. The training outlined the steps for translating water point and water quality data into credible evidence for advocacy and ways of disseminating the evidence to various stakeholders during advocacy.
- In India, continuous support was provided to landscape partners for analysis and visualisation of the collected water point field data in different forums for L&A.

WASH and Water Security (IWRM)

In the Netherlands, a joint session was organised by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WaterWorX, the Blue Deal Consortia, Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance at UN-Habitat and Watershed Consortium Partners at the Stockholm World Water Week. Under the title 'Resilient water services in an increasingly water insecure world'[10], good practices on WASH and water security integration were discussed based on the experiences in Watershed. The report 'WASH and Water Security, Integration and the role of civil society' which was developed and published in 2017, served as a key ingredient for the session.

One lesson learned in the past year is that discussions with local partners and the outcomes harvested suggest that the programme is delivering on L&A for WASH and IWRM integration, but that local partners struggle with the 'how to'. This was also highlighted in the mid-term review, which also noted staffing and capacity challenges in some WPs (mainly Wetlands International partners). Developing a concrete hands-on roadmap on how to integrate WASH and water security at catchment-level will therefore be the priority for this Learning Trajectory (LT) in 2019. This includes facilitating the processes at country level to document examples of integration in practice.

Social Inclusion

During the Watershed partnership meeting in Uganda, special attention was given to the level of inclusion and gender equity in the plans of the different teams. From the discussions, we learnt that although the WPs now feel confident about understanding power dynamics and

Figure 2. Watershed Learning Trajectories
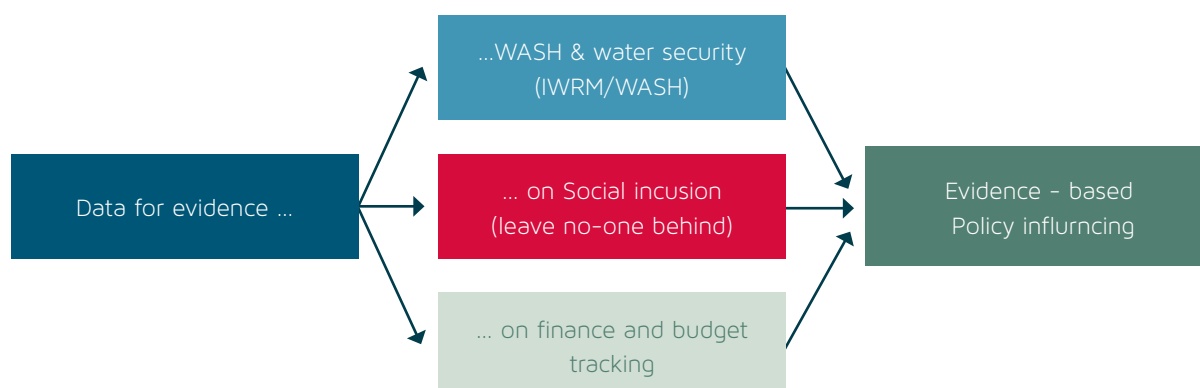
identifying excluded groups and barriers to inclusion, capacities to facilitate meaningful conversation and true representation of excluded groups can still be improved.

- Support was given to the Watershed partner in Bangladesh, Development Organisation for the Rural Poor (DORP) to modify their WASH budget monitoring tool to make it gender responsive and socially inclusive. DORP used the tool during budget monitoring in two Union Parishad (lowest government administrative tier). A workshop was also conducted in Bangladesh for national level NGOs where different gender and inclusion tools in the WASH programme were used.
- The Netherlands WP was supported to conduct the mapping study of socially inclusive WASH programming and to disseminate the report through different channels.
- The Kenya WP was supported to conduct a social inclusion assignment aimed at strengthening the capacity of the partners.
- The collaboration with Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) intensified in accordance with the plan. Two of the Watershed reports (accountability mechanism and socially inclusive programming) were presented in two RWSN webinars. A side event was also organised together with RWSN during the Water and Health – University of North Carolina conference on 'Pipe dream or possible: Reaching the furthest behind first in the WASH sector?'.

Finance

The focus of the Finance Learning Trajectory has continued to be on training partners to talk about WASH finance, to understand budget tracking and to use budget tracking for advocacy. Besides Bangladesh and Kenya, the support in 2018 was extended to Ghana and India. The budget tracking with the involvement of CSOs has been rolled out in the states of Odisha and Bihar and the methodology has been used by WaterAid India in their own districts (in addition to the districts where Watershed focuses on).

The international advocacy efforts continued in 2018 and progress was made with bilateral agencies on the importance of funding the 'enabling environment' as a means to increase public finance to the sector, specifically to the poorest. The recommendations were included in the UN SDG 6 Status Report. Several sessions were organised with CSOs in preparation of the UN High Level Political Forum where Watershed partners coordinated their messages on the need for their voices to be part of the formal review processes on the SDG 6.

Evidence based policy influencing

In 2018, one important think piece was delivered. The Global Review of National Accountability Mechanisms for SDG 6 looked at national accountability mechanisms for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6. The review was conducted in 25 countries and was led by Coalition Eau, End Water Poverty, Watershed Empowering Citizens Consortium, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) with the support of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA).

The study's results indicate that while some positive examples of good accountability mechanisms exist at the national level, there is a substantial need for improvement. Much of the global reporting on SDG 6 progress is described as ineffective or limited and the processes that feed them uncoordinated or inappropriate. However, by securing strong and inclusive accountability mechanisms, trust in the system can be improved and we can ensure governments stay on track with their commitments.

The report's findings were based on responses from more than 1,000 participants, alongside interviews and validation meetings with a diverse group of stakeholders. Among the voices included were those from the water resources, drinking water and sanitation (WASH) sector, national and decentralised government, development organisations, educational institutions and think tanks. The private sector and trades unions had a limited presence in the study.

At country level, the policy influencing learning trajectory provided workshops and other support to build the capacity of each of the WPs on advocacy strategy planning and execution. Draft advocacy strategies were created by seven of the eight WPs (all except Mali).

Specifically, representatives of Neighbours Initiative Alliance (NIA) and Social Planning and Administrative Development (CESPAD) in Kenya presented their experiences to members of the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) and to a broader audience at World Water Week in Stockholm. Based on the experiences of the workshops and other technical support, several of the WPs (among which Bangladesh and Kenya) are now training and building the capacity of their local counterparts specifically related to advocacy strategies and implementation. Several Watershed implementing partners are using the knowledge gained to create organisational advocacy strategies which go beyond their work with Watershed but include their entire organisational portfolio.

Advocacy takes time to plan and execute before results are seen. A workshop is a great place to start the process of understanding policy influencing and advocacy strategies but it is not enough time to produce an advocacy strategy. Also, trying to narrow down the focus to one or two priorities can be difficult and time consuming.

Annex 2: Progress with Theory of Change (QIS outcome scores)

Since the start of the programme, CSO partners have monitored outcomes annually using selected QIS ladders, which are harmonised quantitative Watershed indicators to track outcomes. Two thousand and eighteen was the last year in which the QIS ladders were used, as explained below.

Interpretation of the QIS ladder scores

Table 2 and table 3 below show the QIS ladder scores for CSO and government ladders. Whereas in 2017 the majority of the CSOs scored 25% and 50% on most of the selected QIS ladders, in 2018 the weight shifted convincingly to 50% and 75%. This indicates higher levels of performance of the Watershed CSO implementing partners.

The QIS ladder, which is monitored by the largest number of CSO partners, remains the most reliable evidence for L&A. Followed by Integration of IWRM/WASH in L&A and then Inclusion of marginalised groups.

The WPs used government QIS ladders less than CSO QIS ladders. Four of the government QIS ladders which were defined in 2016 were not chosen by any of the WPs, because they were not considered relevant as yet. The QIS ladders on local government were monitored more than those on national level, which mirrors the level at which Watershed partners are most active. In 2018 a considerably lower number of government institutions were monitored with QIS ladders than the year before, 21 compared to 47 in 2017.

Decision to discontinue the use of the QIS ladders

Given the positive results of the pilot in Kenya, Uganda and Bangladesh, Watershed decided to roll out the Outcome Harvesting methodology to all WPs in 2018. This has had considerable consequences for the status of the QIS ladders.

After the roll out of the initial monitoring framework and baseline for the Watershed programme, two main changes were to the monitoring of programme achievements. First, the six harmonised Social Development Department (DSO) indicators (developed by DSO in the course of the Dialogue and Dissent Strategic Partnership programme) were introduced, and second, Watershed took the decision to adopt Outcome Harvesting for monitoring in all WPs. These changes have led to questions being raised about the added value of QIS ladders for outcome monitoring.

The programme monitoring team critically assessed the pros and cons of using the QIS ladders in Watershed and came to the conclusion that it would be best to stop using QIS ladders. Potential negative consequences have been carefully weighed and recommendations to overcome these concerns are outlined below.

QIS ladders were originally developed to:
1. quantify qualitative information to report to Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS);
2. translate the programme ToC into an organised set of basic outcome categories where we expect change to happen;
3. set quantifiable programme targets on outcome level.

Whilst taking these key characteristics into consideration, the main reasons for moving away from QIS ladders are listed below.

Other tools that fulfil the same purpose as QIS ladders are considered better alternatives.
- Outcome Harvesting collects more sensitive data on more outcomes than the QIS ladders. This is magnified by the WPs having only selected a few QIS ladders to report against.
- Outcomes harvested will be categorised on three variables: actor types (4), outcome categories (6) and Watershed contribution types (3). This is a simplified way to categorise outcomes that still cover all the categories captured in QIS ladders, but that still allow for more opportunities to group and analyse outcomes depending on what is harvested.
- The six DSO indicators will be the main source of information for DGIS to aggregate and quantify the results of dialogue and dissent programmes. The quantification of results in QIS ladders is no longer needed

Reducing the amount of work, overlap and use of different tools.
- Generating accurate data on required DSO indicators and preferred Outcome Harvesting is additional work for the WPs. In order to still produce quality information, it is critical to reduce the number of different formats and tools used.
- QIS ladders overlap with the findings of Outcome Harvesting. Although harvested outcomes could be used

to support QIS ladder scoring, other ways of interpreting and categorising harvested outcomes are considered more relevant and valuable.

Problems with QIS ladders.
- Steps in the QIS ladders suggest an upward movement following a fixed sequence of steps. However, in reality it has become evident that outcomes do not always follow this pattern. There can be outcomes harvested that are examples of a higher step before the lower steps have been achieved (e.g. full awareness). This indicates that in the case of the Watershed programme, how the QIS ladders are formulated is an inaccurate simplification of reality.
- Overall progress on Watershed programme level is not made visible through QIS ladders because partners select different QIS ladders.
- QIS ladder scores and narratives were not easy to analyse meaningfully.

There are a number of concerns that need to be taken into consideration when QIS ladders are no longer used. The key concerns are the following.

1. How do we ensure that we can link outcomes to the baseline? (The baseline is in QIS ladders and CSAs)
2. How do we set meaningful targets?
3. How do we analyse the data, interpret it, and extract the main insights in such a way that it is concise and communicable?

Proposed ways to address these concerns.

1. Harvested outcomes can still be linked to QIS baselines by categorising them by outcome and actor type (as is already done in the database). A short narrative progress report on specific QIS ladders that have been scored at baseline can then be generated. It is, however, advisable to emphasise the narrative description rather than the specific score given. Moreover, since this is a time consuming exercise it should only be done once as part of the evaluation of the programme.
2. Targets are set in order to define a common tangible objective to work towards. For one of the actor types, the CSOs, targets are already set in their Capacity Self-Assessment Plans. Furthermore, each team annual plans define quantitative targets by output level and give narrative descriptions of what is expected to be achieved in relation to the ToC. The Programme Monitoring team (PMEL) considers these to be usable alternatives for setting tangible objectives for meaningful joint programme implementation.

The Programme Monitoring team and Outcome Harvesting coordinators will jointly support high quality outcomes interpretation by facilitating regular interpretation workshops with each of the teams. These workshops will go beyond analysing data to include interpretation and reflection that leads to new insights. The Programme Monitoring team also revised the format for the Annual Reports to incorporate outcome harvesting insights that reflect on progress related to the ToC. Reporting on the six DGIS indicators will generate quantitative data. Improving the quality and consistency of reporting on these indicators and interpreting the quantitative data will make these numbers meaningful to a wider audience.

The consortium management approved the proposal to discontinue using the QIS ladders. Consequently, August 2018 was the last time the QIS ladders were scored and described in Watershed.

The number of CSO implementing partners monitoring the CSO QIS ladders:

QIS ladders	0% baseline	0% aug 2017	0% aug 2018	25% baseline	25% aug 2017	25% aug 2018	50% baseline	50% aug 2017	50% aug 2018	75% baseline	75% aug 2017	75% aug 2018	100% baseline	100% aug 2017	100% aug 2018	Number of CSO implementing partners monitoring this QIS ladder in August 2018
CSO-1 Use of reliable evidence for L&A				8	5	1	8	6	8	1	6	8				17
CSO-2 Legitimacy through representation of constituency									2			3				5
CSO-3 Collaboration with other CSOs for effective L&A				5	2		1	4	2			2			1	4
CSO-4 Collaboration with other non-governmental actors for effective L&A				1				1	2			2				4
CSO-5 Inclusion of marginalised groups				3	7	4	3	2	4	1	1	6				14
CSO-6 Integration of WASH-IWRM in L&A				12	9	2	4	10	8		1	5				15
CSO-7 Transparency on own activities and results				1	1	3	1		2		1	3				8
CSO-8 Holding service providers to account				1	4	2	2		3	1		3	1			8
total number of CSO implementing partners monitoring with QIS ladders:				**31**	**28**	**12**	**19**	**23**	**31**	**2**	**9**	**32**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**75**

Table 3: Government Qualitative Information System (QIS) scores

The number of government institutions monitored with QIS ladders in 2018:

QIS ladders	0%			25%			50%			75%			100%			Number of government institutions monitored with this QIS ladder in August 2018
	baseline	aug 2017	aug 2018	baseline	aug 2017	aug 2018	baseline	aug 2017	aug 2018	baseline	aug 2017	aug 2018	baseline	aug 2017	aug 2018	
GOV-1 Government responsiveness to stakeholder demands on WASH and IWRM				8	5		8	6	5	1	6					5
GOV-2 Coordination between relevant Government offices on IWRM/WASH integration																
GOV-3 Inclusion of marginalised groups (in policies and plans)	9	4			1											
GOV-4 Transparency in budget allocation by National Government				4	5		1									
GOV-5 Transparency in budget allocation by Local Government	2			1	4				2	1	1					2
GOV-6 Transparency in expenditure by National Government				9	1			9	5							5
GOV-7 Transparency in expenditure by Local Government	3	4		1	1				2							2
GOV-8 Integration of WASH/IWRM in implementation and monitoring by National Government																
GOV-9 Integration of WASH/IWRM in implementation and monitoring by Local Government	3	4				2										2
GOV-10 Government monitoring of WASH and IWRM services	2			1	2	2	1	1		1	1	3				5
GOV-11 Monitoring sector investments connected to WASH and IWRM SDG status																
GOV-12 Existence of an enabling environment for CSOs (civic space)																
total number of government institutions monitored with QIS ladders:	19	12	0	28	19	4	2	14	14	2	2	3	0	0	0	21

Annex 3: Planned and achieved outputs 2018 (and comparison with 2017)

Disclaimers

Meaningful monitoring of outputs in quantifiable units is less straightforward as Watershed initially thought. One challenge in particular was asking all the WPs to use the same definitions of indicators and methods of counting. A few examples.

- For one indicator we asked for a separation between national and local CBOs/CSOs. In practice, CSO organisations quite often operate at both local and national levels.
- WPs were struggling with reporting the number of CSOs/people whose capacity was built in each quarter. Do you count the same organisation/person twice when trained in Q1 and Q3?
- The same question arose when the capacity was built of the same organisation/person on more than one theme.
- It was difficult to report on individual outputs in relation to Watershed's thematic focus areas as many outputs cover more than one thematic area.
- After it proved confusing to report on outputs in Q1, the quarterly reporting format was adapted.

In addition to the above, quantifying outputs also has the disadvantage that both minor and major outputs are given equal value. For example, a Real Smart Report update on the website may take about half an hour, while a video production may take weeks or months. Yet both still count for '1' in the table above.

Level of Effort: 2018 compared to 2017

Because of the different reporting methods – and particularly the reporting on the thematic focus mentioned above – not all the 2017 and 2018 data are directly comparable.

Compared to 2017, with the exception of people trained in Bangladesh, across the programme the level of reported outputs in terms of capacity building of organisations/people has not changed significantly. However, there is a significant increase in reported L&A communication products and in reported 'evidence' documents.

In terms of programme outreach, both the increase in L&A products and the increase in the number of people reached suggest an increase in outreach or scale of the programme.

	OUTPUT DELIVERED 2017/2018	Uganda	Kenya	Mali	Ghana	Bangladesh	India	International	Netherlands	Total	Variation
Capacity Development	Total No. of Watershed partner* organisations whose capacity is built	2017: 6 2018: 6	2017: 7 2018: 8	2017: 4 2018: 6	2017: 2 2018: 4	2017: 1 2018: 3	2017: 0 2018: 4	2017: 0 2018: 3	n.a.	2017: 20 2018: 34	74%
	Total no. of times that CSO/CBO organisations** capacity is built	2017: 56 2018: 35	2017: 44 2018: 79	2017: 26 2018: 43	2017: 98 2018: 32	2017: 4 2018: 6	2017: 11 2018: 3	2017: n.a. 2018: 40	n.a.	2017: 239 2018: 238	-
	No. of CSO/CBO people*** whose capacity is built	2017: 52 2018: 150	2017: 558 2018: 438	2017: 158 2018: 176	2017: 202 2018: 98	2017: 185 2018: 530	2017: 53 2018: 91	n.a.	n.a.	2017: 1208 2018: 1483	23%
Lobby & Advocacy	Total No. of L&A communication products (news item, articles, RSR update, video, blog, etc..) developed****	2017: 26 2018: 19	2017: 2 2018: 41	2017: 7 2018: 17	2017: 5 2018: 19	2017: 12 2018: 73	2017: 5 2018: 12	2017: 4 2018: 7	2017: 2 2018: 21	2017: 63 2018: 209	330%
Knowledge & Research	Total No. of Evidence documents (data report, case studies, research papers) produced	2017: 5 2018: 9	2017: 2 2018: 22	2017: 1 2018: 6	2017: 7 2018: 2	2017: 4 2018: 7	2017: 7 2018: 12	2017: 2 2018: 2	2017: 1 2018: 4	2017: 29 2018: 64	220%

* Watershed partner organisations are the Watershed consortium partners and the contracted partners.

** CSO/CBOs are the organisations that benefit from Watershed activities but do not have a contract with Watershed. These are often CSOs supported by our Watershed in-country partners.

*** No. of people whose capacity is built. It includes all persons who attended training, participated in workshops or seminars with the objective of increasing understanding of or skills in the subject.

**** We count our L&A outputs on the basis of the number of publications that we produce that are related to L&A events (meetings, campaigns etc.) organised by Watershed. A publication can be a blog, an article, a video, the RSR update (only those that are related to a L&A activity)

Annex 4: MFA Dialogue & Dissent quantitative outcome indicators

This Annex specifically reports, in aggregated scores and in a reflective narrative, on the six Dialogue and Dissent harmonised outcome indicators. The table below shows the Watershed scores of these six indicators for the period January - December 2018.

DD1 - No. of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development

For this indicator, DD1, Watershed has seen at least one concrete change in the practices of all but one of the targeted governments as a result of L&A initiatives led by CSO partners. Whilst a change has not yet been seen in Mali to date, this is a key priority for 2019. The CSOs and CBOs in Mali will concentrate on L&A initiatives to improve policy at the district level.

Kenya has seen the most changes for this indicator. Examples include: the commencement of the recovery and protection of all occupied wetlands and riparian areas across the nation; and the institutionalisation of WASH/WRM dialogue forums in Kajiado.

In India, new piped water schemes were sanctioned in two villages in Odisha upon recognition of evidence generated by Watershed partners and engagement with the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN). Regular water quality testing is being conducted in four Panchayats in Odisha in response to water quality concerns raised by the CSOs. In one district, the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) escalated iron contamination concerns to the state level in order to seek mitigation action. Other initiatives included increased information sharing between local governments, and the joint development of a water security plan in a village by local government and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

With Watershed support, CSOs in Bangladesh were able to influence the Policy Support Branch of the Local Government Division to initiate a review of the National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation (NSWSS) 2014 in alignment with SDG 6. In Ghana, the Municipal Chief Executive and local WASH team in Tarkwa District mobilised resources to repair 23 of 63 dysfunctional boreholes. Finally, Watershed partners in Uganda have been advocating for environmentally friendly approaches in restoring degraded banks of the river Mpanga. This resulted in the enforcement of the District by-law which prohibits sand or stone mining from the river.

DD2 - No. of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development

Similar to DD1, Watershed has seen a rise in countries adopting public policies or norms that contribute to sustainable WASH. However, neither Mali nor Ghana have seen any adoptions in 2018. Nevertheless, as with DD1, WP3 will prioritise working towards achieving better results on this indicator during 2019 in Mali and WP4 in Ghana.

Uganda saw the passing of the by-law mentioned above in August 2018, prohibiting sand and stone mining from River Mpanga. In addition, the Kijura Town Council Executive passed a resolution to improve household sanitation to reduce water source contamination. Previously in Kenya, the support of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) support was viewed as the responsibility of the national government, but in 2018, Governor H.E. Nderitu Muriithi pledged to support WRUAs in water resource management at the County level. In addition, Watershed – through KEWASNET, KWAHO and Simavi – provided input into the Public Health and Environmental Sanitation bill which is supportive of WASH and WRM Integration.

In Bangladesh, the publication of two pivotal documents was observed in 2018: the Bangladesh Water Rules 2018 by WARPO and the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 by the Ministry of Planning.

PRIs in India have become more responsive to and more active in WASH and IWRM issues. Decision making processes in PRIs have become more participatory, with local governments arranging more regular meetings and ensuring the participation of women and marginalised groups. Moreover, women's representation has been ensured in Village Water and Sanitation Committees, representing a change in attitudes towards involving women in WASH-related issues.

Finally, in the Netherlands Watershed has seen the adoption of Minister Kaag's Policy Note, 'Investeren in Perspectief' (investing in perspective) that includes a budget/policy for WASH. This has resulted in continued prioritising of WASH within the Dutch foreign affairs policy up to 2030. Furthermore, Watershed saw, one, the acceptance of the 2019 WASH policy budget by Parliament and, two, the adoption of new norms and guidelines related to social inclusion and IWRM/WASH integration by the MFA for implementing partners and Embassies.

Table 5: MFA Dialogue and Dissent indicator – February 2018

MFA Dialogue and Dissent indicator – February 2018		Total	Uganda	Kenya	Mali	Ghana	Bangla-desh	India	International	NL
DD1	No. of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development	11	3	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
DD2	No. of laws, policies and norms/ attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	17	2	5	0	0	3	4	0	3
DD3	No. of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.	188	113	33	8	6	5	7	5	11
DD4	No. of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/ constituency	41	3	7	4	3	5	3	16	0
DD5	No. of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	11	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
DD6	No. of CSOs included in SPs programmes	21 implementing partners / 252 other CSO/CBO (networks)	Impl: 3 / others:4	Impl: 5 / others: 39	Impl: 3 / others: 39	Impl: 5 / others: 50	Impl: 3 / others: 6	Impl: 2 / others: 90	Partner CSO networks: 8	Partner CSO networks: 16

DD3 - No. of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.

With the assumption that policies are developed and implemented under the leadership of governments and their agencies, this indicator is a measure of the relative success that CSOs are having in engaging governments in their advocacy issues. These engagement processes are transpiring to be long-term. The dialogue often starts with building trust and exploring the complementarity and potential for a win-win situation. Engagement will start maturing when partners are clear about what government and civil society can mean for each other in practice. It makes a big difference if a country has legislation that defines the conditions for public participation or budget transparency (Kenya, Bangladesh) or where such legislation doesn't exist (Uganda).

In 2018, the WP teams planned to have roughly 25% of their activities directed at engaging with government to create space for influencing policies and practices. The overall picture is mixed, but in general most WP teams are engaging more with government. In particular there was greater engagement with governments in the area of budget transparency and financing of WASH services (Bangladesh, Kenya, India).

In Bihar, India, village representatives sought information/clarity from the Block Development Office about WASH schemes for their respective wards in the 2018-2019 financial year. The Netherlands team was successful in strengthening the participation of CSOs in the NWP NGO platform and Partos to lobby actively in Parliament for commitment to the SDG 6 targets.

The experiences engaging with government teach us that there is space for both formal and informal engagement, depending on the country context. This engagement can also go as far as the local authorities looking for alliances to find solutions for WASH and IWRM issues and the development of a joint strategy for engaging the national government (Mpanga catchment, Uganda).

DD4 - No. of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs for, by or with their membership/constituency.

Many advocacy initiatives were undertaken throughout 2018. One of these was an advocacy initiative with communities to tackle four major issues in Bweramure Sub County, Ntoroko District, Uganda. These issues were: limited access to safe and clean water; poor sanitation levels (open defecation at about 70% of homes, few

homesteads with sanitation structures); encroachment on wetlands through fencing; and turning wetlands into farmlands. Another advocacy initiative was WP2 which lobbied for vulnerable groups to have a greater voice in decision making processes at two targeted County Governments in Kenya. Good progress was also made in the formulation of the key county policies and strategic documents which embrace WASH/WRM integration principles.

Watershed took part in a national level influencing process to accelerate the approval of the Bangladesh Water Rule 2018. At local level, DORP, involving the representatives of two local CSOs, organised an advocacy meeting with the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) at Bhola on operationalising the Bangladesh Water Rule 2018. WaterAid Bangladesh involved key WASH Networking Organisations and CSOs to jointly initiate an advocacy cross-media campaign (print, television and social media) to influence leading political parties to include WASH in their national election manifestos.

Engagement with ministers has also been a part of advocacy initiatives. CONIWAS in Ghana discussed key focus areas in WASH with the Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources that CSOs want the sector to focus on. CONIWAS has since established a working relationship with the Parliamentary Select Committee and will follow up with quarterly meetings.

CSOs in Mali developed a manifesto for the presidential election with the purpose of changing the institutional framework of the WASH/IWRM sector. In addition, they organised an emergency day to denounce the status of solid waste management in Bamako district. In April 2018, during the write shop organized by IRC, Watershed Mali team developed a policy brief on WASH/IWRM integration. The content of this policy brief was used by the Network of Journalist for WASH (a partner of Watershed Mali) to write an article that has been published in 5 local newspapers. And finally, a CSO platform was created in Mopti to denounce human rights violations regarding WASH which acted as a lobbying tool for CSOs.

A draft village water security plan was prepared to identify village water security interventions in India. Handholding support to landscape partners on gender inclusion in WASH has resulted in women members again being selected to Village Water Supply Committees in five villages.

The most fruitful WP for DD4 falls under the International WP under which Watershed CSOs were involved in a variety of advocacy initiatives. Among these were

leading and/or participating in: sessions at international conferences such as the 8th World Water Forum in Brasilia, Africa Water Week in the Ivory Coast and the Stockholm World Water Week; advocacy events at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF); and Voluntary National Reviews of Bhutan, Mali, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Togo during the HLPF in New York.

DD5: No. of CSOs with increased L&A capacities.

This indicator is monitored strictly, meaning that only partner CSOs that increased one step on one or more of the QIS ladders were counted.

While there are 21 implementing partners across the six working countries, Watershed does not assess either WaterAid Bangladesh or GWA on the QIS ladders as these are not considered implementing partners whose capacities are strengthened. WaterAid manages the WP, and GWA provides capacity development on social inclusion. In total, 11 Watershed CSO partners increased their capacity in 2018. The two most common areas of improvement were CSO 1 and 6, while no CSOs have yet improved on CSO 2.

In Watershed, all the eight capacities are considered important for CSOs to become effective at evidence-based L&A for sustainable WASH for all. Through the annually updated Capacity Self Assessments, all the partner CSOs reflect on these eight capacities plus four additional capacities. They then prioritise the three capacities they will strengthen in the coming year. They describe these three their Capacity Action Plans. So which CSO works on which capacity element and how are tailored to their needs. The WP choice of which QIS ladders to monitor is directly related to the Capacity Action Plans of the CSOs. Thus, not all QIS ladders are monitored in all WPs. During the programme, capacities on the other elements are also developed and these are tracked qualitatively through the Capacity Self Assessments, but are not quantitatively measured.

Annex 5 Consortium functioning

Consortium level

Collaboration, coordination, joint planning and cooperation within the partnership, ownership of the programme by partners and the synergy of activities went well during 2018. There was increased ownership in constructing joint agendas, leading to more and improved cooperation at country level between the partners.

This is mainly due to a rise in trust and a number of shared activities such as the joint sessions held for Outcome Harvesting in most countries and the annual team meeting with many CSO representatives from all the WPs held in Fort Portal, Uganda, October 2018. In addition, the joint drafting of very focused 2019 L&A strategies by the country teams increased collaboration and synergy.

Collaboration, coordination and joint planning within the partnership, ownership of the programme by partners, and the synergy of activities have been going well. However, aligning and reaching consensus among all partners' activities and strategies harmonised with the ToC and L&A remains challenging.

One good overall spin off of partners' collaboration is the fact that, to varying degrees, they are advocating more for social inclusion at all levels of implementation.

Between Consortium and CSO partners

The main partners and CSOs involved in each country have not changed in the past three years. The programme has grown because of the successes of strong and efficient partnerships. The different teams would benefit however, from critically analysing the advantages and disadvantages of involving different stakeholders in the programme in the final two years and getting them on board.

Leveraging knowledge, experience and best practices gives Watershed network partners the strong potential to scale up the Watershed approach and results beyond the programme. This is being done by UWASNET, KEWASNET, CONIWAS, and the International NGO networks.

However, International WP is not benefiting from Akvo's data for evidence added value as there has been no Akvo member in the team since mid-2018. Overall, complementarity does not always mean alignment to a focused L&A strategy. It has usually taken two years for each partner to achieve a coherent L&A strategy.

How do the CSOs view the partnership

If we take citizens as the ultimate target group for Watershed – even if there are water and sanitation officers who are champions promoting water and water security – the distance between delivering services to citizens and the changes that Watershed is aiming to implement at policy level, is still quite wide. Many of the issues related to poor or non-existent WASH services are structural and are not only related to policy changes and implementation. In this scenario, water and sanitation focused CSOs should ask what civil society can realistically do and what its role could be in changing the situation.

After two years of capacity building and raising awareness among CSOs and governments, a question is starting to emerge. That question, from governments to CSOs is: 'Watershed has created much awareness, and CSOs and governments are now discussing the issues. Can you, as CSOs, support us with implementation?' In some cases the Watershed teams have been so successful in advocacy and influencing that expectations have been raised beyond what the programme can support and deliver. We need to discuss and decide the direction to take in some of the countries.

Cooperation with MFA and Embassies

Cooperation with the Dutch Embassy in the Watershed implementation countries remains somewhat challenging and varies from country to country, depending on the Embassy's local capacity and teams. In Mali for example, Watershed partners keeps the Embassy updated about progress, through media updates (Akvo RSR, national TV, online portals). This is also the case in Uganda, where an active relationship with the embassy, beyond information sharing, was still not established.

In Kenya the collaboration is more active. The Watershed Kenya team was invited by the Dutch Embassy in Nairobi to join meetings for learning, experience sharing and networking around innovation in the water sector. In India, the partners met with the Embassy's Water Focal Point for an update on Watershed implementation. Further, there is a dialogue on using Dutch water management expertise to address water security issues at two pilot basins as well as at national scale.

In Ghana, there was a joint annual strategic partners meeting convened by the Embassy in which the Watershed team participated. In Bangladesh, the Watershed team is engaged with the Embassy and provides implementation updates. In turn, the Embassy representatives have attended key meetings organised by Watershed and have provided strategic advice.

In the Netherlands, direct collaboration with the MFA is smooth. The NL team participates actively in the monthly informal keukentafel (kitchen table) meetings which are instrumental in keeping the partners and MFA abreast on relevant developments and synergies, both internationally and in the Netherlands. The MFA, Watershed NL and International Work Packages collaborated on greater engagement of the Netherlands delegation in the UN HLPF meeting where SDG 6 goals for water and sanitation were to be evaluated globally. The lobbying activities, carried out jointly with the NWP NGO platform, targeted Sigrid Kaag's policy note (Investeren met perspectief, investing with perspective) and the MFA's 2019 Budget Resolution proposed by Chris Stoffer of the SGP party.

The report on social inclusion in WASH programmes was presented at the Stockholm World Water Week together with Simavi, IRC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (https://simavi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Social-inclusion-report-final-spreads.pdf) and the IRC-WASH debate on blended finance was held in December 2018. Wetlands International actively lobbied the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) to strengthen WASH/IWRM integration in running Sustainable Water Fund projects. RVO requested Wetlands International to come up with a discussion paper on how to do this.

Other cooperation (such as with other strategic partnerships)

During 2018, Watershed partners collaborated more with other organisations and programmes at various forms and at various levels of depth than in previous years. In Uganda for example, the Rwenzori Watershed team targeted NGOs whose core strategic areas of focus are WASH and IWRM. The team's objective was to build coalitions for advocacy, sharing experience, joint learning and leveraging extra resources, both human and financial from other organisations like Protos, GIZs partners, WASH Alliance International and the ENR-CSO network.

In Kenya the Watershed partners cooperated with the TRESH programme which is funded by Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF). The collaboration with TRESH in Laikipia enabled local partners CESPAD, KWAHO, NIA and KEWASNET to reach more people and stakeholders. In addition, in Kenya, Wetlands International received funding from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund to implement a project called 'Creating shared value on water resources' and is seeking support from the Strategic Partnership 'Partners for Resilience' to Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF). This support will contribute to interventions on improving water governance in Laikipia County in 2019 and 2020. In Bangladesh, the national Federation Bangladesh NGOs (FNB), WSSCC, FANSA, SWA, and BAWIN are engaged in supporting the advocacy activities for WASH and IWRM at various levels.

Annex 6: Outcome Harvesting data

Work Package	Outcome	Contribution Watershed
Uganda	In January 2018, 12 JESE staff working outside the Watershed programme, integrated WASH and IWRM in their Annual Programme Milestone Plan for the first time. More specifically they planned to lobby in 2018 the Catchment Management Organisations of Mpanga and Semuliki catchments to include indicators on WASH/IWRM integration in their plans.	To persuade JESE to include WASH and IWRM integration in their institutional programmes, Wetlands International facilitated a series of workshops for 24 JESE staff to help them understand the significance of WASH and IWRM. These workshops started in November 2017.
Uganda	In June 2018, the Kijura Town Council Executive resolved to undertake a household sanitation promotion campaign starting with political leaders, who would then provide a good example to communities. The situation has since improved greatly. A follow-up study indicated an improvement in water quality and less contamination.	Prior to engaging with the Kijura Town Council executive, IRC Uganda and HEWASA conducted a survey on the WASH status in Kabarole district. This was done in conjunction with Albert Water Management Zone and Kabarole District extension workers. The data indicated that Kijura Town Council had some of the most contaminated water sources. The Community Development Officer and IRC developed a sanitation promotion campaign. IRC also provided Kijura Town Council with funds to undertake the campaign.
Uganda	In July-Sept 2018, 13 of the 37 Uganda UNHCR partners reported their financial and programmatic contribution through the NGO Performance Report 2017/2018 that UWASNET publishes annually. This was the first time that UNHCR WASH partners reported through the UWASNET report.	To encourage UNHCR partners to report through the UWASNET NGO Sector Performance Report, UWASNET conducted several meetings with UNHCR members, sensitising them on the need to report their interventions to the sector as it is an indicator of transparency.
Kenya	On 8 February 2018, during a budget hearing in Laikipia East sub-county, the County Finance Economic and planning department appointed Valentine Mombafi, a Person living With Disability (PWD), to membership of the Laikipia East Sub-County Budget Committee. She has since represented the interests of PWDs and women during the development of the county fiscal strategy paper and county budget estimates for the 2018/2019 financial year in the sub county.	Between 6 and 12 February, KWAHO facilitated people living with disabilities and Water Resources Users Associations to attend budget hearings across the three sub counties in Laikipia County.

Work Package	Outcome	Contribution Watershed
Kenya	On 4 June 2018, Laikipia County Executive Committee Member ('Minister') for Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources, Florence Waiganjo, endorsed devolving WASH/IWRM dialogue forums to the lowest administrative levels to enhance inclusivity and support the forums with budget and personnel. The forum is a key dialogue space for all stakeholders to discuss, align and integrate WASH services and WRM.	On January 31 2018, NIA held a meeting with the Director and Deputy Director of Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources in which amendments to the existing forums were proposed. On 12 March 2018, NIA facilitated a meeting with the Chief Executive Committee Member, Director, Deputy Director of Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources and Watershed Implementing partners. The meeting further discussed the forums and amended the forums to include the summit (A forum that will include community groups in decision making at the highest level). In Watershed Annual Planning meetings of 2016 and 2017, the promotion of county learning forums was identified as a way of ensuring integration of WASH and IWRM.
Kenya	Laikipia County Directorate of Public participation developed a final 'popular version' of the Laikipia County public participation Act 2014. The County endorsed the knowledge product, and printed and commenced public dissemination processes working closely with the Watershed team among other CSOs.	Laikipia County participated in the documentation workshop facilitated by Watershed in Naivasha between 13 and 18 August.
Mali	In June 2018, the operator OZONE, upon instruction of the district governor, evacuated the waste from the transit deposit in Medina-Coura in commune II of Bamako district.	CN-CIEPA/WASH facilitated the organisation of the Citizen Emergency Day on Unhealthy Bamako early in 2018. Prior to that, they had mobilised and inspired other CSOs to join them in this Emergency Day. Amongst action taken, in 2017 CN-CIEPA informed civil society and media on existing sanitation policies and discussed how to produce evidence of the lack of adherence to these policies.
Mali	In June 2018, on the premises of the World Bank and during the validation of the diagnostic report that is a basic element for the revision of the National Water Policy, the WASH/IWRM challenges identified by civil society were fully taken into account by the World Bank consultants.	The challenges were identified in 2017 during the Watershed appropriation workshop with CSOs, local government representatives and the network of parliamentarians for WASH. Furthermore, Watershed had a meeting with the WB consultants in May 2018, where they shared these challenges. The Watershed manager provided detailed comments on the draft report that the consultants had shared with Watershed.
Mali	In December 2018, the Chief Executive Officer for Sanitation and Water for All in New York nominated two focal points to support the implementation of Sanitation and Water for All in the country. One person came from government, the other from Watershed implementing partner CN-CIEPA/WASH.	Watershed partners supported CN-CIEPA/WASH in its participation of the voluntary reporting on SDGs by Mali. In addition, CN-CIEPA participated in the high-level meeting at the UN in New York in July 2018. Finally, CN-CIEPA participated in the preparatory meeting of focal points of the Sanitation and Water for All pioneer countries in November 2018 in Lisbon.

Work Package	Outcome	Contribution Watershed
Ghana	In March 2018, five communities (Nyame Bekyere, Mile 10.5, Domeabra, New Techiman and Tebrebe) in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly, Ghana, properly managed and relocated their refuse dumps to a place far from town and from water bodies.	Watershed partner Conservation Foundation has carried out knowledge sharing exercises in the districts and selected communities along the Ankobra Basin - Tarkwa Nsuaem and Presta – the Huni Valley and Amenfi East, Amenfi Central and Amenfi East districts.
Ghana	In August 2018, Ghana's Water Resources Commission shared their water quality data with Watershed and indicated that since their data was old (five years), they were willing to work with Conservation Foundation to update the water quality monitoring data and thus build evidence on the level of water pollution of the Ankobra river.	Conservation Foundation started networking with the Water Resource Commission in June 2017 to increase collaboration for monitoring water quality of the Ankobra river. The regular interaction with the leadership of Water Resource Commission by Wetlands International and Conservation Foundation as well as their participation in the training of District level officers on IWRM/WASH integration as resource persons, built trust for partnership.
Ghana	In September 2018, community members affected by illegal mining in their river bodies in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality started to speak out boldly against these practices on a radio programme on Pure FM to discuss WASH and IWRM, which brought the effect of mining in the rivers to the fore.	In September 2018, Watershed started temporarily paying for a radio programme on WASH and IWRM on Pure FM. This sensitised the radio broadcaster on the issues of illegal mining. Discussions on the radio programme initiated through Ghana Water Journalist Network, with evidence of the effects of mining on water bodies, triggered the bold decision of affected community members to take advantage of the radio platform to speak against the practice.
Bangladesh	On 18 August 2018, the Government of Bangladesh approved the 'Bangladesh Water Rules 2018' to operationalise the 'Bangladesh Water Act 2013'.	WaterAid Bangladesh took a lead role in the lobby and advocacy process. All CSOs in Watershed and other prominent WASH networks were involved in the submission of 43 recommendations (coupled with additional efforts from WaterAid, such as one-on-one meetings and a national level workshop) to the 'Technical Committee' formed to finalise the draft 'Bangladesh Water Rules 2018'. About 22 of these recommendations were accepted in the final version of the Water Rules.
Bangladesh	Between 26 and 31 May 2018, four Union Parishads (Purbo Ilisha, Pashchim Ilisha, Alinagar and Kachia) in Bhola Sadar Upazila (sub-district) incorporated a WASH/IWRM component in their annual budget.	DORP coached six local CBOs in the NGO Network and the Citizen Water Management Committee in Bhola Sadar Upazila to track Union Parishad budgets. About 60 days before the new fiscal year, Union Parishads organised an open budget dialogue. The CSOs participated in these open budget sessions, represented the voices of marginalised groups and specifically emphasised incorporating WASH/IWRM in the Union Parishad budgets and influenced the annual budgets.

Work Package	Outcome	Contribution Watershed
Bangladesh	During October 2018, Dhania (29/10/18) and Veduria (31/10/18) Union Parishads and Bhola Sadar Upazila Parishad (30/10/18) constituted Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) committees as part of implementing the Water Rules (2018). These committees are first-of-its-kind in Bangladesh.	DORP coached the CSOs on the importance of IWRM and Water Rules during September 2018. CSOs were trained to use the Gazette Notification of Water Rules (August 2018) as a reference point for future conversations. CSOs used the Gazette Notification, lobbied with the Union Parishads and Upazila administration to ensure better implementation of IWRM Rules.
India	In November 2018, the line department of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Ganjam district, Odisha, sanctioned the BASUDHA piped water supply scheme that had been requested by the Ariyapalli Village Water and Sanitation Committee.	Watershed organised a meeting in March 2018 in Ariyapalli, where the village committee and others put up a written demand to their Gram Panchayat (authorities) for piped water connections in their villages. In June, Watershed carried out training on budgets and shared information about the BASUDHA piped water supply scheme for which the Panchayat is eligible. Consequently, the village committee informed their Panchayat of this scheme.
India	Since February 2018, the Ward Implementation and Management Committee of Jhakra in Samastipur, Bihar, collects monthly water supply tariffs from individual households. With this income, they paid the electricity bill and thus reinstated and ensured the proper functioning of the new water supply pipeline.	Nidan highlighted the non-functioning of the water system and the corresponding responsibilities of the committee concerned in meetings with the district officials. Nidan also suggested to a member of the Jhakra GP Village Water Supply Implementation and Management Committee that in the absence of a government specified tariff system, a nominal tariff of Rs 30 per household could be collected in order to ensure the functioning of the newly installed piped water supply.
India	Previously women were not permitted to attend ward meetings. But since May 2018 marginalised communities (women and Scheduled Castes) in three villages (Barbatta, Kamala, Lakhinipur) in Bihar have actively participated to influence decisions for scheme implementation for their respective wards.	In April 2018, Watershed shared data and trained WASH planning in Samastipur District, Bihar. During May and June 2018, Nidan conducted specific village WASH planning sessions at ward level, then GP level, for more representation of marginalised communities (Women and SC). Nidan also regularly followed up with marginalised groups at ward-level meetings, by household visits and through phone calls.
International	During 2018, global (EWP) and regional CSO networks (ANEW, Coalition Eau, and FANSA) and their partners (WSSCC and the Sanitation and Water for All) developed and implemented a joint evidence-based advocacy and influencing strategy on the effectiveness of national accountability mechanisms for SDG 6 in 26 countries. They targetted global policy influencing platforms such as the 8th World Water Forum (Rio de Janeiro, March 2018), the UN High Level Political Forum (July 2018, New York), the Stockholm World Water Week Stockholm, August 2019), the South Asia Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN), and the 7th Africa Water Week (Dakar, November 2018).	Watershed through IRC and Simavi played a key role in the coordination, design and implementation of the global study on national accountability mechanisms for SDG 6. Watershed also played an enabling role in bringing the different CSO networks and partners together in the design and implementation of the joint advocacy and policy influencing strategy. All parties contributed financial and human resources to develop supportive material such as: policy briefs in three languages on national accountability for SDG6, animations, blogs and web articles, newspapers, interviews and other communication activities.

Work Package	Outcome	Contribution Watershed
International	Between October and December 2018, FANSA, the Freshwater Action Network for South Asia, finalised their first draft regional advocacy strategy including validation by key regional civil society stakeholders.	In August 2018, Watershed (IRC) supported the regional strategy development workshop in Sri Lanka. It: provided technical assistance in the design of the workshop and facilitated table discussions and sessions during the workshop in which the document was created; presented key areas of focus at the workshop; and reviewed the document.
International	The SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation produced and presented by UN Water at the High Level Political Forum in July 2018 in New York included requests for supporting the enabling environment as a prerequisite for increasing finance to the water and sanitation sector and for recognising public finance as a means of reaching the poorest.	These recommendations were included in the 'Financing WASH: how to increase funds for the sector while reducing inequalities' position paper that was prepared by IRC and Water.Org and launched at the SWA High Level Meeting for Finance Ministers in April 2017 in New York.
The Netherlands	On 21 November 2018, Dutch Parliamentarians announced a resolution on the sanitation goals for 2020-2030. On 4 December 2018, the Dutch Parliament adopted the Resolution by a large majority, calling on Minister Kaag to publish a credible and ambitious plan to attain the sanitation goals for the specified period, include a budget, and inform Parliament accordingly.	In October-November 2018, Simavi drafted a Manifesto on sanitation and approached many NGOs and water companies to co-sign it. Twelve NGOs signed (including VEI and Water for Life, which are the NGOs of water companies). Between 21 and 29 November 2018, Simavi, IRC and Wetlands International drafted a resolution on sanitation together with SGP Member of Parliament Chris Stoffer. Simavi had informal contact with other MPs and/or political parties, asking them to vote for the resolution.
The Netherlands	In September 2018, the MFA's Directorate on Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) used the WASH strategy to assess and guide Dutch embassies' Multi-Annual Country Strategies (MACS) on their contribution to the 50/30 commitment.	IRC and Simavi regularly posed questions on the MACS process in the Keukentafel overleg over the period 2017-2018. And when the MACS process was underway, we asked questions on whether the individual MACS were sufficient to contribute to the targets of the WASH strategy. IGG staff were also concerned about this. During various Keukentafel overleggen, they expressed they were also convinced about the need to guide and assess the MACS in reference to the WASH strategy.

Annex 7: Work Package narrative reports 2018

The Work Package 2018 annual reports are not attached to this document and are only available in the Dropbox folder on
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ssondgk47uqpf0x/AACvpsF_tU6sF6Vdk9lPCFzca?dl=0