

Watershed-Empowering Citizens Programme Bangladesh Inception Report (2nd draft 31 August 2016)

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1. Summary

Watershed is a strategic partnership between the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IRC, Simavi, Wetlands International and Akvo, which is implemented in 6 countries including Bangladesh, as well as at the International level and in the Netherlands. The main aim of this 5-year programme (2016-2020) is to strengthen capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to advocate and lobby in the interrelated fields of IWRM and WASH to ensure equity and social inclusion, as well as sustainable usage of water resources. It will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal for universal access to water and sanitation services and water security (SDG6) by making the voices of citizens heard and strengthening governance and accountability.

Workpackage 5-Bangladesh is one of the strategic countries under Watershed programme. This means that the programme will look into the capacity building and lobby and advocacy activities within its budget and possibilities. During the inception phase a context analysis was conducted using a local consultant. Considering the long track record of the Watershed partners in WASH sector in Bangladesh, the context analysis was intended to elaborate more on the linkages between IWRM and WASH and the stakeholders who need to be targeted or allied with for successful implementation of the programme. The related issues which Watershed programme can work on, was also identified. In June 2016, a Theory of Change Workshop took place where the strategic and potential local partners worked on the development of the bases of ToC for WP Bangladesh.

This inception report will include a summary of the context analysis, illustrates the path way of changes developed for the ToC and the related assumption, the initial PM&EL framework and indicators and the WP budget.

2. The Context Analysis

Table 1. An overview of Bangladesh

	Particulars	Data Source
Location	South Asia. Bordered by India in the north, east and west, the Bay of Bengal in the south and Myanmar in the south-east.	http://www.mapsofworld.com/bangladesh/bangladesh-location-map.html
Area	147,570 square kilometer	
Total Population	160.995 millions	http://www.washwatch.org/en/countries/bangladesh/summary/statistics/
- Sex ratio in total population (males/females)	0.95 male(s)/female ¹	CIA World Factbook
Urban Population (as % of total)	29.9	http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries
Income inequality GINI coefficient	32.1 (2005-2013)	
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.503	
Human Development Status (ranking)	142	http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,853 (in 2013); According to the World Bank's latest estimates of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, as of July 2015, Bangladesh has moved up to become a lower-middle income country ² .	

¹ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>

² Source: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/07/01/new-world-bank-update-shows-bangladesh-kenya-myanmar-and-tajikistan-as-middle-income-while-south-sudan-falls-back-to-low-income> ; <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/CLASS.XLS> ;

	Particulars	Data Source
Population living below \$1.25 a day (%)	43.3	
Health expenditure per capita (US\$)	104.3 ₃	
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and older)	58.8 (2005-2013)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries
- Female literacy rate (% age 15 and older)	49.2 (2011) ₄	BBS
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.6	
Forest area (% of total land area)	11 (in 2012)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries
Fresh water withdrawals (% of total renewable water resources)	2.9	
Impact of natural disasters, population affected (average annual per million people)	28,112	
Natural resource depletion (% of GNI)	2.8	
Population living on degraded land (%)	11.3	
Population with Access to Improved Sanitation (2015) % - Urban (%) - Rural (%)	60.6% - 57.672% - 62.064%	http://www.washwatch.org/en/countries/bangladesh/summary/statistics/
Population who defecates in open (%)	1.2%	http://www.washwatch.org/en/countries/bangladesh/summary/statistics/
Population with Access to Improved Water (%) - Urban (%) - Rural (%)	86.854% -86.509% -87.033%	http://www.washwatch.org/en/countries/bangladesh/summary/statistics/

While Bangladesh has booked great progress in almost eliminating the open defecation, the WASH sector is facing multifaceted challenges with water shortage (due to reduced flow of trans-boundary river water, over extraction of ground water and inefficient irrigation practices, while rapid population growth and climate change impacts are already present as critical concerns) and quality of water (mainly due to salinity intrusion, arsenic contamination, and excessive use of agrochemicals) and second generation of sanitation issues such as climbing the sanitation ladder (i.e. moving from using hanging latrines towards improved latrines) and poor management of faecal sludge and industrial waste. Despite widespread knowledge of hygienic behavior, practice remains abysmally low.

As part of the context analysis, a quick review of all the WASH/IWRM related policies and standards was done₅. The main issues identified were:

- While having quite comprehensive policies and standards on both WASH and Water Resource Management, the knowledge of their existence at the local levels, implementation and practicing of these policies in particular at the local level is very low,
- There is often overlap and lack of clarity of related roles and responsibilities from different sectors (Education; Water and sanitation; Food; Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock; Women and children affairs; Industry; and Environment, forestry and natural resources),
- There is lack of coordination among different stakeholders,
- There is lack of legal accountability of sector officials, transparency, and regulatory mechanism and monitoring are among the major issues that Watershed programme can work on.

₃ This figure has been calculated using the following information: Total GDP- USD 446.8 billion, Public health expenditure- 3.7% of GDP, and Total population- 158.5 million.

₄ Source: http://www.bbs.gov.bd/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/PopMonographs/Volume-2_ELB.pdf

₅ Nine acts, four policies, six strategies, two plans, four ordinances, one treaty and one rule were considered for context analysis.

The context analysis consultant also conducted a stakeholder analysis and stakeholder mapping, which was validated during the ToC workshop by the participants.

From the public sector stakeholders, Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) under the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR); Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), and Local Government Institution (LGIs) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) have been identified as the most important public agencies for the programme to be targeted by our programme.

With regard to public sector stakeholders, it is also good to mention that appointment of Bangladesh PM Sheikh Hasina, in April 2016, to high-level panel on water, which aims at mobilising “effective action” to accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6, provides a good opportunity for Watershed Programme in Bangladesh. Many of the relevant public stakeholders has become more interested and active in matters related to SDG 6. For instance, the Ministry of water Resources has organized a meeting on 20th June to work out the Bangladesh position on SDG-6 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. The chief engineer of DPHE has been also assigned to lead preparing a concept note on the position or progress of target 6.1 and 6.2 of SDG-6. Consequently on 26th July 2016, DPHE has organised a meeting with sector experts and organisations on this issue and formed 2 working groups on 2 separate targets i.e 6.1 and 6.2. Some of the potential partners of Watershed programme (i.e. DORP, Wateraid, and WASH Alliance Bangladesh) along with representative from WARPO, Ministry of Water Resources, ITN BUET are member of this groups.

The private sector actors who might be interesting for the programme to ally with or target, when the opportunities arise, include:

- Dutch private companies active in WASH/IWRM sector in Bangladesh (i.e. Vitens Evides International (VEI); Witteveen Bos (solid waste); Matt MacDonold),
- National, multi National and International companies, who provide large scale water, sanitation services and hygiene products, such as Shobar Jonno Pani Ltd. (SJP); Rangpur Foundry Ltd. (RFL); ACI Company Ltd.; Unilever Bangladesh; Social Marketing Company (SMC); bottle water companies and National Polymer Ltd,
- Micro-finance Institutes (MFIs), who are offering different WASH related loans such as ASA, Grameen Bank and Palli Karma Shohayok Foundation (PKSF) Banks,
- Local and National mass media, who have great influence in forming and reflecting public opinions namely Bangladesh Water and Environments Right Forum (BWERF), Nalta 99.2 (community radio) based in Satkhira, channel-i, and some other TV and radio programmes
- Small and medium size entrepreneurs who provide water and sanitation services and hygiene products at the local level, namely, water vendors, sanitation entrepreneurs, pit emptiers (sweepers).

Stakeholder analysis also demonstrates different bi-lateral and multi lateral funding agencies which support WASH services and/or WRM namely Asian Development Bank (ADB); the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF); Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA); the Department for International Development (DFID); Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN); European Union (EU); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF); USAID, World Health Organization (WHO); and World Bank-Water and Sanitation Programme (WB-WSP). The WB, the ADB and numerous bilateral development agencies, notably the EKN, DANIDA, JICA, DFID and CIDA have been active for many years in financing water development projects with technical assistance and capacity building. UNDP and other United Nations agencies especially UNICEF, are active in support of water sector programmes and rural development. However, none of these agencies except EKN pays attention to WASH in the context of IWRM. Although the programme does not have the resources to directly target the policies from these development partners, they will be strongly considered as target for communication activities and sharing of evidences.

⁶ <http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2016/04/22/un-appoints-bangladesh-pm-sheikh-hasina-in-high-level-panel-on-water-comprising-10-world-leaders>

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are the major stakeholder of the programme. During the context analysis exercise, there was a debate regarding the definition of the CSOs. While civil society is seen as a social sphere separate from both the state and the market, it was agreed that the term civil society organizations (CSOs) used in the programme would refer to the non-state, not-for-profit, voluntary organizations formed by people in that social sphere. This term is used to describe a wide range of organizations, networks, associations, groups and movements that are independent from government and that sometimes come together to advance their common interests through collective action. A large number of international/national/local NGOs, networks/platforms and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with focus on WASH and/or WRM fall into this category of CSOs in Bangladesh which are mentioned in the context analysis report.

Bangladesh Workpackage will work with local NGO partners who (in a sustainable manner) can perform the desired roles in strengthening the capacity of other CSOs/CBOs at the local level to achieve the results elaborated in the Theory of Change, including:

- Have improved understanding about the linkages between IWRM and WASH,
- Have improved understanding about the minimum requirements for Sustainable and Inclusive WASH services
- Conduct participatory monitoring on public plan & budget on WASH/IWRM at national and local levels,
- Have improved knowledge demanding of existing WASH and Water Resource Management rules and regulations and demand their enforcement/practices at the local level ;
- Able holding service providers/authorities accountable at upazila level;
- Identify, document and share their best practices (on facilitating inclusive and sustainable WASH/IWRM) among others;
- Contribute to strengthening of CSO/CBO networks and/or platforms;
- and sensitization of media professionals on WASH issues within the broader context of IWRM.

When the capacity of these partners are not sufficient to fulfill all these desired changes, the work package would facilitate strengthening their capacities.

As for the geographical focuses, the Watershed Bangladesh team has pre-defined the following criteria for areas to work in:

- Focus working in one administrative unit, namely upazila. Sadar upazila, which is the central Upazila in each district where the district local government also operates is preferable. Based on the previous experiences, working in this upazila makes it easier to reach out to higher level government in a more efficient and effective way,
- Focusing on a region: not scattered around the country
- Political will of the local authorities
- Being able to build upon our previous experiences
- Being able to build upon (existing) linkages with local government
- Being able to build upon (existing) linkages with local partners
- Combination of rural and urban
- Having a mix of hard-to-reach and a less hard-to-reach (Bangladesh definition) areas

The below implementation areas (four upazila's) to work on, are initially chosen to work in based on these criteria. We will also work at the National level. The choice of upazila's still might be narrowed down when the detail workplan is developed considering the available budget when the detail plans are developed:

Division	District	Upazilla	# Unions	Populations	Existing local partners of Watershed team who work in this area
Khulna	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar	14	410,355	Uttaran, Dalit, Practical Action, BRAC WASH
Khulna	Satkhira	Tala	12	294,400	BRAC WASH, Uttaran, Dalit, [Wetlands has worked here]

⁷ Considering the situation of water bodies in Bangladesh, the administrative area can be considered as catchment areas.

⁸ http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Main_Page

Barisal	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	10	237,613	DORP, BRAC WASH, SLOPB
Barisal	Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	12	322,713	SLOPB, Blue Gold/Max Foundation, BRAC WASH (1 pourashava only)
Total			48	1,265,081	

3. Theory of Change

As was mentioned in the context analysis section, the below issues seems to hinder achievement of the Sustainable WASH for all goal in Bangladesh:

- Insufficient capacity of CSOs in:
 - o Effective and evidence base lobby and advocacy to influence the decision making process
 - o Awareness of existing rules and regulations on WASH and IWRM
 - o Understanding the linkage between WASH and IWRM and how water management limits achievement of sustainable WASH solutions
 - o Understanding the requirements for achieving sustainable WASH services for all
 - o Holding service providers accountable
- Despite having comprehensive policies and standards on both WASH and IWRM, the implementation of these policies and even knowledge of their existence at the local level is missing;
- Overlap and lack of clarity of related roles and responsibilities from different government sectors
- The coordination among the WASH and IWRM actors in particular among the public sector is non-existing;
- Lack of legal accountability of sector officials, transparency and regulatory mechanism and monitoring
- There is no standard for WASH services which can be used to demand the basic services for all from service providers/authorities

Considering the above issues, the workpackage team together with a selected representative of the sector , including representatives from EKN, Wateraid Bangladesh, DORP, BRAC, Max Foundation, Practical Action Bangladesh, WASH Alliance Bangladesh, Gender and Water Alliance, Blue Gold programme, developed the below Theory of Change for Bangladesh in a two days workshop which was held on 1st and 2nd of June 2016 in Bangladesh. After finalizing the pathway of changes, it was also shared with most of the participants and their input was incorporated in the final draft of ToC.

Three path way of changes were developed (and later merged) taking into account three following main strategies of Watershed programme:

- Strengthening the capacity of CSOs to conduct lobby and advocacy for Sustainable WASH services for all (the blue path way)
- Improving policy implementation, practice and coordination (the orange path way)
- The inter-stakeholder dialogue (the green path way)

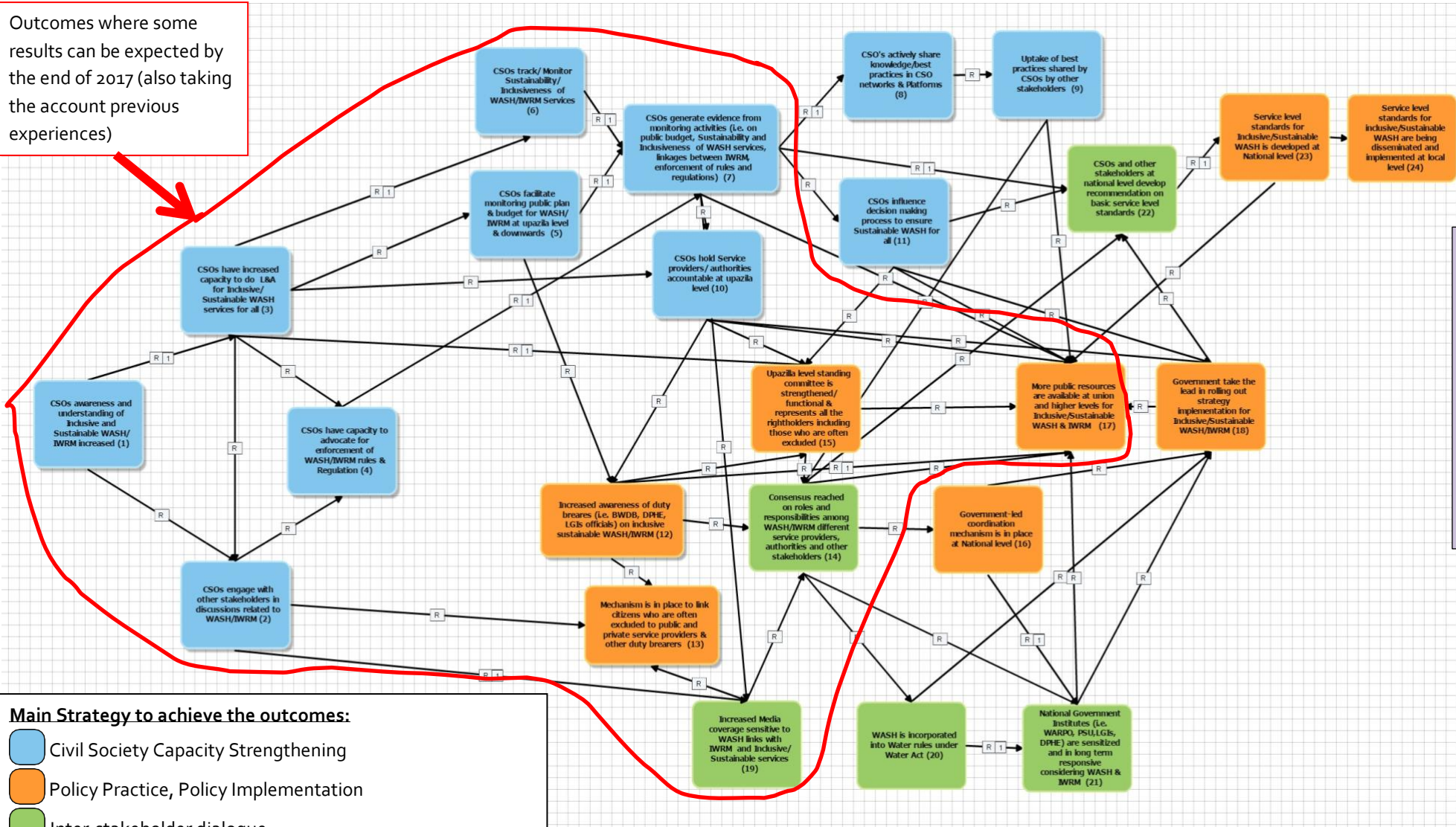
It is expected that if the CSOs capacity is strengthened to conduct evidence base lobby and advocacy, if they understand well the requirement for achieving sustainable WASH services for all including the linkage between WASH and IWRM (which means integrating water source (where does the water come from) and waste sink (where does the wastewater go), if they are aware of the existing WASH/IWRM rules and regulations of the country and know how to monitor their implementation (i.e. by using social accountability tools), if they understand why and how they can effectively engage with other actors in the sector then they will be able to influence the decision making to ensure "Sustainable WASH services for all".

On the other hand if the duty brearers have better understanding on requirements for realization of sustainable WASH services for all, if the existing government structures represent all the right holders in particular those who are often excluded, if there is a consensus on roles and responsibilities among the different WASH/IWRM service providers, authorities, and other stakeholders, and if the service providers and authorities are held accountable for those responsibilities, it is expected that they

fulfill their responsibilities and take the lead in coordination and rolling out the strategies for realization of “ Sustainable WASH services for all” at different level.

As a result of the improved inter-sector dialogue, it is expected that media would also pay stronger attention to linkage between WASH and IWRM as well as other requirements for achieving “ Sustainable WASH services for all” which would lead to higher awareness among citizens and other stakeholders. Further, the strong CSOs and willing government officials can work together to develop inclusive WASH service level standards and rolling out and monitoring implementation of these standards which is also necessary to achieve “ Sustainable WASH services for all”.

Outcomes where some results can be expected by the end of 2017 (also taking the account previous experiences)



Sustainable WASH Services for All

The outcomes which are mentioned in the ToC are listed here below. Those which are expected to be achieved during 2016-2017 are bolded. The blue outcomes are those to be achieved through CSO capacity strengthening strategy. The orange ones are the one expected to be achieved by policy, practices and policy implementation strategy. The green ones are expected to be achieved through inter-stakeholder dialogue strategy:

1. **CSOs awareness and understanding of Inclusive and Sustainable WASH/IWRM increased**
2. **CSOs engage with other stakeholders in discussions related to WASH/IWRM**
3. **CSOs have increased capacity to do L&A for Inclusive/ Sustainable WASH services for all**
4. **CSOs have capacity to advocate for enforcement of WASH/IWRM rules & Regulation**
5. **CSOs facilitate monitoring public plan & budget for WASH/IWRM at upazila level & downwards**
6. **CSOs track/ Monitor Sustainability/Inclusiveness of WASH/IWRM Services**
7. **CSOs generate evidence from monitoring activities (i.e. on public budget, Sustainability and Inclusiveness of WASH services, linkages between IWRM, enforcement of rules and regulations)**
8. CSO's actively share knowledge/best practices in CSO networks & Platforms
9. Uptake of best practices shared by CSOs by other stakeholders
10. **CSOs hold Service providers/ authorities accountable at upazila level**
11. CSOs influence decision making process to ensure Sustainable WASH for all
12. **Increased awareness of duty bearers (i.e. BWDB, DPHE, LGIs officials) on inclusive sustainable WASH/IWRM**
13. **Mechanism is in place to link citizens who are often excluded to public and private service providers & other duty bearers**
14. **Consensus reached on roles and responsibilities among WASH/IWRM different service providers, authorities and other stakeholders**
15. **Upazilla level standing committee is strengthened/ functional & represents all the right holders including those who are often excluded**
16. Government-led coordination mechanism is in place at National level
17. **More public resources are available at union and higher levels for inclusive/Sustainable WASH & IWRM**
18. Government take the lead in rolling out strategy implementation for Inclusive/Sustainable WASH/IWRM
19. **Increased Media coverage sensitive to WASH links with IWRM and Inclusive/Sustainable services**
20. WASH is incorporated into Water rules under Water Act
21. National Government Institutes (i.e. WARPO, PSU, LGIs, DPHE) are sensitized and in long term responsive considering WASH & IWRM
22. CSOs and other stakeholders at national level develop recommendation on basic service level standards
23. **Service level standards for Inclusive/Sustainable WASH is developed at National level**
24. **Service level standards for inclusive/Sustainable WASH are being disseminated and implemented at local level (It is not expected that this outcome will be achieved during the life time of programme)**

Assumptions: The following assumptions has been considered for the arrows connecting the outcomes in the ToC. The bolded assumptions are those related to outcomes for which some results are expected by the end of 2017. The figures in the assumptions refer to the relevant outcome (to save on the space)⁹:

⁹ For a more reader friendly version of the assumption please refer to the ToC document.

1. if 1 then 2 because if CSOs understand the challenges at hand then they feel more confident to engage with others; and they have the knowledge to engage
2. if 1 then 3 this is a pre-condition. Without awareness and understanding of the linkage between IWRM/WASH CSOs cannot do L&A.
3. if 2 then 4 because while engaging with other stakeholders their opportunities and skills to achieve 4 will be increased
4. if 2 then 13 because if CSOs understand the importance of inclusive services than they are more likely to demand it and to work on ways to link all citizens.
5. if 2 then 19 because CSOs recognize media as an important stakeholder and proactively engage with media and as a result media will reflect more on what is happening in WASH/IWRM.
6. if 3 then 2 because then they understand better who to form allies with and who to target.
7. if 3 then 4 because we assume that CSOs have the interest and that once CSOs have the understanding AND the capacity to do L&A they are more likely to advocate for reaching outcome 4.
8. if 3 then 5 and vice versa, because if CSOs understand the power of these tools and how they can support advocacy they are more likely to do it. (tool needs to be developed)
9. if 3 then 6 and vice versa, because if CSOs understand the power of these tools and how they can support advocacy they are more likely to do it. (tool needs to be developed/adapted)
10. if 3 then 10 because we assume that CSOs have the interest and that once CSOs have the understanding AND the capacity to L&A they are more likely to do it (3)
11. if 3 then 15 because if CSOs understand the importance of a strong functional upazila level platform they are more likely to demand it.
12. if 4 then 7 because the capacity strengthening and monitoring tools include skills to analyze the collected data, learning from them and generating evidence fact sheets, etc.
13. if 5 then 7 because CSOs understand and act upon their knowledge on significance and power of evidence based L&A
14. if 5 then 12 because by sharing evidence with duty bearers they become more aware of real situation
15. if 6 then 7 because CSOs understand and act upon their knowledge on significance and power of evidence based L&A
16. if 7 then 10 because CSOs have the L&A and having necessary evidences is a powerful tool to hold service providers responsible.
17. if 7 then 8 because CSOs have learnt from the evidences and have the capacity to present their knowledge
18. if 7 then 11 because evidences provide strong bases for decision making
19. if 7 then 19 because the evidence provides interesting highlights for media
20. if 7 then 22 because evidences provide the bases for basic service level
21. if 8 then 9 because the shared practices are replicable
22. if 9 then 14 because more stakeholders are aware and engage in discussion on roles and responsibilities
23. if 9 then 17 because more stakeholders demand extra resources
24. if 10 then 12 because when duty bearers are held accountable gradually their awareness would increase
25. if 10 then 19 because media coverage will assist the process
26. if 10 then 15 because if CSOs understand the importance of a strong functional upazila level platform they are more likely to hold authorities accountable for it.
27. if 10 then 17 because authorities will eventually fulfill their accountability to allocate more resources

28. if 10 then 18 because when upazila level authorities fulfill their accountability it is likely that they take the lead in rolling out the strategy
29. if 11 then 15 because CSOs can influence committee becoming functional and inclusion
30. if 11 then 17 because CSOs would demand necessary extra resources
31. if 11 then 18 because CSOs understand the need for leadership of government
32. if 11 then 22 because CSOs understand the need for basic service level standards
33. **if 12 then 13 and vice versa, because by sharing evidence on how many people are not served (or served badly) duty bearers become more aware of real situation.**
34. **if 12 then 14 because if stakeholders are more aware this will neutralise vested interest and pressure group will increase, right holders will be more active. And that will facilitate and pave the way for consensus.**
35. **if 12 then 15 and vice versa, because awareness is more likely to lead to increased participation, and participating in a functional committee increases learning.**
36. **if 12 then 17 because if duty bearers can see the benefit and how it assists them to do their work better they are more likely to make more public resources available. (note: linkage of WASH/IWRM, there is not tool for that yet)**
37. if 14 then 16 because consensus will create the space for capacity development support on formulation of the process, documentation, formulation of structure/framework, including facilitation skills. (there will be other interventions also contributing to this outcome
38. **if 14 then 17 because then they understand their responsibility for allocating more public resources**
39. if 14 then 20 because of the following:
 - Development of water rules is already taken place
 - Water Act aims to regulate groundwater extraction, water quality, water tariffs and pricing and also partly on water resources management.
 - Water Rules preparation will go through CSO consultation before being approved so this is the best entry point for us to sell the idea of WASH inclusive IWRM
 - Responsible: Water Resource Ministry and WARPO and there is good coordination among them
40. if 14 then 21 because if consensus is reached at local level this creates ways to sensitize national level ((there will be other interventions also contributing to this outcome 21
41. if 14 then 22 because the need for a basic WASH service level will be realized
42. **if 15 then 14 because in a functional committee the roles and responsibilities are discussed**
43. **if 15 then 17 because then Watsan Standing committees will be fulfilling their responsibilities to allocate more public resources**
44. if 16 then 18 because the necessary platform to do this exist
45. if 18 then 17 because the strategy requires them to do this
46. if 18 then 22 because government realizes need for basic service level standard
47. if 19 then 13 because when media is sensitive about Inclusion and Sustainability they can promote 13
48. if 20 then 18 because they Water Act gives them the responsibility to do this
49. if 20 then 21 because Water Act will sets WASH related roles and responsibility and link with IWRM
50. if 21 then 17 because if these duty bearer are sensitize they are more likely to make more public resources available for Inclusive/Sustainable WASH/IWRM
51. if 21 then 18 because they collectively realize they responsibility to do this
52. if 22 then 23 because the recommendations are developed in a collective manner
53. if 23 then 17 because achieving basic service level standards require extra resources

The pre-conditions which have been considered for the programme are as follows:

- 1) WASH policies and regulation are adequate in Bangladesh
- 2) Capacity strengthening on L&A focuses on (enforcement of) rules and regulations at local level, budget tracking and linkage of IWRM/WASH and inclusive sustainable WASH services
- 3) Targeted CSOs have proven interest and basic capacity for L&A for WASH/IWRM
- 4) The political situations remain stable

4. Monitoring and Learning

Based on the ToC developed for Bangladesh WP and overall Watershed programme monitoring guidelines, we have selected 8 outcomes to monitor in the 2016-2017 using 13 indicators. These outcomes and indicators are described in the monitoring framework on the next page¹⁰. We plan to review the ToC and the assumption using the monitoring data on annual bases.

The work package team will use different monitoring and learning tools during the programme to measure the impact of capacity building of selected CSOs to do evidence based Lobby & Advocacy for sustainable WASH for all.

- Organisational capacity self assessments will be developed and used as tool in strengthening capacities of local partners on effective lobbying and advocacy for sustainable /inclusive WASH for all (including link between WASH & IWRM). The first time the assessment will be done will be the baseline, which will be used to develop an activity plan for capacity development. The purpose of the self assessment is regular reflection and learning about changed performance. The tool will be used for local partners. The tool will be tailor made for the selected local CSOs whom the local partners will work with in the programme in Bangladesh.
- For monitoring, QIS ladders will be used to assess the level of change to reach the selected outcomes. The Bangladesh work package is using selected standardized QIS ladders and two specific QIS ladders. The monitoring framework describes which QIS ladders are selected and to which outcomes they are corresponding.
- Outcome harvesting will be used in monitoring to complement the QIS ladders and tracks and analyses changes beyond the planned ones. As work package, we are interested in piloting this approach after 2017 for the Watershed programme, however, we need more assistance from PMEL group on the requirements and methods
- Most significant change stories will be used a learning method to describe change processes in the pathways of change.

¹⁰ It is at this stage not possible to indicate the cost per indicator.

Table 2. Monitoring Framework

Outcome	Indicator(s)	Description of indicator	Description of Method	Frequency	Responsible ¹¹	Costs
3. CSOs have increased capacity to do L&A for Inclusive/ Sustainable WASH services for all	1	Level of Inclusion of marginalised groups in L&A of CSOs	QIS ladder CSO-5	Every 6 months	Simavi (lead) supported by others	
3. CSOs have increased capacity to do L&A for Inclusive/ Sustainable WASH services for all	2	Level of integration of WASH-IWRM in L&A of CSOs	QIS ladder CSO-6	Every 6 months	Wetlands (lead) supported by others	
3. CSOs have increased capacity to do L&A for Inclusive/ Sustainable WASH services for all	3	Level of integration of demand for Sustainable WASH Services in L&A of CSOs	QIS ladder CSO-9 (Bangladesh see below)	Every 6 months	IRC (lead) supported by others	
4. CSOs have capacity to advocate for enforcement of WASH/IWRM rules & Regulation 7. CSOs generate evidence from monitoring activities (i.e. on public budget, Sustainability and Inclusiveness of WASH services, linkages between IWRM, enforcement of rules and regulations)	4	Level of use of reliable evidence for L&A by CSOs	QIS ladder CSO-1	Every year	Akvo (lead) supported by others	
10. CSOs hold Service providers/ authorities accountable at upazila level	5	Level of holding service providers to account by CSOs	QIS ladder CSO-8	Every 6 months	Simavi (lead) supported by others	
13. Mechanism is in place to link citizens who are often excluded to public and private service providers & other duty bearers 15. Upazilla level standing committee is strengthened/ functional & represents all the right holders including those	6, 7	Level of Government responsiveness to stakeholder demands on WASH/IWRM	QIS ladder Gov -1, QIS ladder Gov-3	Every 6 months	Wetlands (lead) supported by others	

¹¹ irrespective of which organisation is the lead "a common protocol" on the specifics of measurements will be developed and partners (SP and local partners) capacity will be built to carry out the measurements

who are often excluded						
15. Upazilla level standing committee is strengthened/ functional & represents all the right holders including those who are often excluded	8	Level of integration of WASH/IWRM in implementation and monitoring by local government	QIS ladder Gov-9	Annually	Wetlands (lead) supported by others	
17. More public resources are available at union and higher levels for inclusive/Sustainable WASH & IWRM	9,10,11,12	Level of transparency in budget allocation and expenditure by local and National Government	QIS ladder Gov 4, 5, 6,7	Annually	Simavi (lead) supported by others	
19. Increased Media coverage sensitive to WASH links with IWRM and Inclusive/Sustainable services	13	Level of media coverage on inclusive/sustainable WASH/IWRM services	QIS ladder MS-2 (Bangladesh Specific)	Annually	IRC (lead) supported by others	

CSO - 8: Level of integration of demand for Sustainable WASH Services in L&A

Score	Mini-scenarios
100%	CSOs convince service providers to deliver basic sustainable WASH services for all
75%	CSOs develop recommendations for service providers on sustainable WASH services level standards for all
50%	CSOs engage in L&A with service providers for sustainable basic WASH services for all
25%	CSOs are aware about the requirements for sustainability of basic WASH services for all
0%	CSOs are unaware of requirements for sustainability of basic WASH services all

Narrative explanation of the scoring

In Bangladesh, like many countries, sustainability of WASH services is an issue. Often, users, service provider and other stakeholders including CSOs do not have clear understanding on requirements for sustainability of basic WASH services. Watershed programme intends to strengthen the capacity of CSOs to understand this issue better and be able to ultimately through L&A convince service providers to deliver at least basic WASH services for all for ever.

MS-2: Level of media coverage on inclusive/sustainable WASH/IWRM services

Score	Mini-scenarios
100%	CSOs and Media work together to effectively cover at regular bases issues related to link between WASH/IWRM and sustainable WASH services for all
75%	Media modify their strategy to regularly (more than four times a year) present issues related to link between WASH/IWRM and sustainable WASH services for all and local media
50%	CSOs work with media to cover at least four times a year an issue related to link between WASH/IWRM and sustainable WASH services for all and local media
25%	CSOs work with media to cover at least twice a year an issue related to link between WASH/IWRM and/or sustainable WASH services for all
0%	CSOs are not approaching media to cover any issues related to link between WASH/IWRM and/or sustainable WASH services for all

Narrative explanation of the scoring

Media play a strong role in awareness raising among users and service providers on link between WASH/IWRM and sustainable WASH services for all. Watershed Bangladesh WP, will strengthen the capacity of CSOs to be able to engage with media and present the relevant issues in an understandable and attractive way.

5. WP Management

Simavi is the workpackage lead for Bangladesh, with a senior programme officer coordinating from the Netherlands (with travels to Bangladesh) and through the local partner organisations. Akvo, Wetlands International and IRC will provide support through their staffs in India and the Netherlands. The team will agree on a plan of joint activities in capacity development of CSOs and government staff, baseline survey, monitoring and learning. In addition, every organisation has appointed a focal point to coordinate the work done by the organisation back to the WP team. In this way, it will be feasible for the WP lead to receive input from all organisations. The focal point per organisation:

Organisation	Name	Email
Simavi (Lead)	Sara Ahrari	sara.ahrari@simavi.org
Akvo	Ayan Biswas	ayan@akvo.org
IRC	Ingeborg Krukkert	krukkert@ircwash.org
Wetlands International	Satish Kumar	satish.kumar@wi-sa.org

The risks associated with the programme are identified as follows:

Table 3. Programme Risks

Risks	Description	Level	Mitigation Measure
Terrorist attacks increases in Bangladesh	Since 2015, there has been several terrorists attacks in Bangladesh. If the frequency increases the travel advice to Bangladesh might be changed which makes it impossible for the team to travel.	moderate	There is no mitigation measure to reduce the risk but the team will always follow the travel advice of EKN and consult with the local partner before travelling to Bangladesh
Political unrest and strike	The next election has to take place before 28 January 2019, which is towards the end of the programme. Historically, there will be a lot of strikes starting already one year before election which can hamper the programme implementation	moderate	The programme will take into account the election time into planning
Natural disasters in Dhaka or implementation area	Bangladesh is a highly disaster prone, if some major disasters (i.e. earthquake) takes place during the programme implementations, it will be difficult for CSOs to focus on L&A.	high	The programme needs to be flexible to adjust the messages and capacity strengthening tools to ensure that building back after disaster ensures Sustainable WASH services for all.
Decrease of the favorable environment for CSOs	The current trend in Bangladesh is not in favour of CSO/NGO activities. In particular the fundamental opposing groups are against CSOs/NGOs activities. If they gain power; the programme implementation can be hampered	low	The programme needs to be flexible to adjust the messages and capacity strengthening tools for CSOs to demand required space for their activities.