

Taking stock of National WASH M&E in Sierra Leone

Ministry of Water Resources
Ministry of Health and Sanitation



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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the many contributors to this report and who have dedicated, at times, days to prepare the assessment of national WASH M&E in Sierra Leone and travelled from near and far to the workshops in Freetown and in the regions. We would like to acknowledge the guidance on the focus of the assessment from the WASH coordination committee, including representation from the Ministry of Water Resources, Statistics Sierra Leone, and UNICEF. In addition, during the launch the Ministry of Water Resources Directorate of Water Resources, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Ministry of Education, SALWACO, GUMA, District Mapping Officers, District Health Management Teams (DHMT) and District Council M&E Officers validated the focus of the assessment and participated in the initial training on the assessment tools. The assessment was completed in detail in regional workshops led by the Water Resources Directorate and the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate with the support of Mapping Officers, DHMTs, and Council M&Es. Finally, this report and conclusions have been validated with the leading ministries, District Council M&Es, DHMTs, and Mapping Officers. Thanks to Directorate General of International Development of the Netherlands, UNICEF Sierra Leone, UNICEF Western and Central Africa Office, IRC and Akvo and the authors of the assessment framework¹ for the support for the assessment process, tools, and drafting the findings. We would like to acknowledge and express thanks for the leadership from the M&E Manager of the Water Directorate, Mohamed Bah, and Acting Director of the Environment Health and Sanitation Directorate, Doris Bah and their colleagues for ensuring a smooth and participatory assessment of national WASH M&E in Sierra Leone.

¹ The assessment framework is a WASH adaptation by UNICEF, IRC, Akvo with peer review from WHO and JMP of the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group guidance document called "Organizing Framework for a Functional National HIV Monitoring and Evaluation System" originally published in 2008. IRC, UNICEF and Akvo would like to thank the authors for the use of this content.

Executive summary

FROM SNAPSHOTS TO THE MOTION PICTURE OF WATER AND SANITATION

Since 2016, there have been several significant programmes supporting the development of a baseline for national monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation and hygiene in Sierra Leone.² These activities have provided a snapshot of the status of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in Sierra Leone in 2016, however the data is not regularly updated and there is a lack of strategic information on an annual basis to meet WASH goals. As a result, in November 2016, the Government of Sierra Leone under the leadership of the Ministry of Water Resources began assessing national monitoring and evaluation of **rural water point sources and rural household sanitation to strengthen the use of the National Rural Water and Sanitation Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan systems at decentralized levels.**³ This report provides the results of this assessment.

The vision of the assessment is to establish a functional national M&E system led by the Government of Sierra Leone that sets minimum M&E objectives and activities of all programmes and guides the yearly M&E routines of WASH institutions in Sierra Leone. This government leadership is needed to provide guidance and national policy to identify the minimum needs of decision makers, address national commitments in WASH and assign clear M&E roles and responsibilities. On a technical level, there is a demand for access to information and formal guidelines. There is also a recognized need for more capacity to collect and use M&E data with the goal of supporting progress towards universal access to safe water and sanitation services at decentralised levels.

At national level, the Water Directorate of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation led the comprehensive assessment of the national WASH M&E systems. At decentralized levels, District Council M&E Officers, Mapping Officers, and District Health Management Teams (DHMT), took part in the assessment to ensure a link to the functions involved in routine monitoring and evaluation and closest to WASH services. SALWACO, Statistics Sierra Leone, Guma Valley Water Company, and the Ministry of Education were involved in the project launch and determining the scope of the assessment in November 2016.

The recommendations from the assessment focus on moving from one off M&E snapshots to the full motion picture in a country-led monitoring system for a real time understanding of WASH. These can be summarized in three overall recommendations:

1. Complete the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for WASH including WASH policy targets, roles and responsibilities, data collection schedules and data use plans and add these to the SDG indicator framework
2. Establish Annual Work Plans for monitoring and evaluation at national and decentralized levels including routine monitoring, supportive supervision, and dissemination of WASH data and information products
3. Strengthen collaboration for more effective WASH monitoring and evaluation at district level between the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, and the District Council and specifically focus support to use data in planning and decision making

EFFECTIVE DECISION MAKING AT ALL LEVELS

The purpose of national monitoring and evaluation is to enable effective decision-making – at all levels within a country – through the use of continuous, reliable and relevant data and indicators which can be processed, analyzed and used to inform decisions. National M&E has the potential to inform intervention tracking, inform corrective actions, inform planning and resource allocation, increase accountability of

² The Ministry of Water Resource and Statistics Sierra Leone have completed a Sustainable Development Goal baseline study as well as a separate 2016 baseline survey of water points, household sanitation and CLTS. Additionally, the existing ministerial policies from the Ministry of Water Resource and the Ministry of Finance² Advanced Report on Adaptation of SDGs (2016) underline the unfinished business of the MDGs and the need to continue to make progress toward these goals and the related targets.

³ The assessment has been supported by IRC, UNICEF, and Akvo in a Western and Central African programme funded by Directorate-General for International Cooperation of the Government of the Netherlands with the goal of strengthening country-led, instead of donor-led, monitoring.

service providers and authorities towards citizens, and inform regulation of services and service providers. Ultimately national M&E can and should result in improvements to, and the sustainability of, WASH service delivery and the achievement of goals such as the targets in Sierra Leone's water policy, N'gor High Level Commitments to Sanitation and the Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets.

The investigation of an issue starts by asking pertinent questions that serve to organize the response: What is the problem? What factors are contributing to the problem? What can be done? Once a response has been formulated and implemented for a sufficient period, questions start to become more focused: Are the national and sub-national responses working? Are enough people reached to solve the problem?

Country-led monitoring is^{4,5} where the country, and not the donor, determines the questions to be asked, the methods applied, the analytical approach, the communications and how the information is used. The term 'country-led' reflects the shared civil society, private sector and government leadership roles in the process. Country-led monitoring encompasses an entire country or state and includes rural, small-town and urban areas and both quantitative and qualitative data about services. Country-led monitoring entails one or more dedicated government institutions in lead with clear involvement of civil society organisations, local government and donors⁶. The government coordinates regular updating, ensures availability and provides plans for the use of the data.

GOVERNMENT-LED ASSESSMENT

This assessment report has been compiled from assessments and recommendations from the participating government institutions. Each participating institution used the "National WASH M&E System Strengthening Tool" in national and regional workshops to discuss and assess the national M&E systems in significant detail and to draft recommendations. The assessment is based on an organizing framework⁷ for a functional national sector monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that has been used in 2016 for WASH in nine countries in Western and Central Africa. It has also been used to strengthen national HIV monitoring globally since 2010.

The framework provides (1) a description of 12 components of a functional national WASH M&E system, and (2) some benchmarks against which to assess progress in establishing such a system.

⁴ Danert, K. 2015. Messy, varied and growing: country-led monitoring of rural water supplies, in T. Schouten and S. Smits (eds), *From Infrastructure to Services: Trends in Monitoring Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services*. Rugby: Practical Action Publishing.

⁵ Segone, M. 2009. *Country-led Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Better Evidence, Better Policies, Better Development Results*, Evaluation Working Paper Series, Geneva: UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS).

⁶ Ssozi and Danert. 2012. *National Monitoring of Rural Water Supplies : How the Government of Uganda did it and lessons for other countries*. RWSN-IFAD Rural Water Supply Series - Volume 5.

⁷ The content of this document is a WASH adaptation of the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG) guidance document called "Organizing Framework for a Functional National HIV Monitoring and Evaluation System" developed in 2008. IRC, UNICEF and Akvo would like to thank the UNAIDS MERG authors for the use of this content. A useful reference for readers interested in a non-sector specific toolkit adapted from the same UNAIDS MERG framework may refer to the World Bank publication by Görgens and Kusek (2012) "Making Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Work: A Capacity Development Tool Kit".



These 12 components presented above all need to be present and work to an acceptable standard for the national WASH M&E system to function effectively. Institutions may need to focus on a few of the components at the outset, focusing on the weakest areas/components first, building the system up over time. Not all components need to be implemented at all levels of the system; what is relevant at the national level, for example, may not be relevant at the service delivery level. The WASH assessment stresses routine monitoring, data collection and data use at sub-national levels closest to where WASH services are provided and regulated.

PEOPLE, PARTNERSHIPS AND PLANNING (COMPONENTS 1 – 6)

There are 6 components that contribute to the people, partnership and planning of national WASH M&E.

Component 1: Organizational structures with WASH M&E functions

Component 2: Human capacity for WASH M&E

Component 3: Coordination of the national WASH M&E system

Component 4: National WASH M&E framework

Component 5: Annual costed national WASH M&E work plan

Component 6: Communication, advocacy and culture for WASH M&E

At the core of people, partnership and planning is the national WASH M&E framework, which links national WASH policies, commitments and targets to the roles and responsibilities of Ministries, Directorates, Agencies, District Councils, Chiefdoms and other stakeholders in tracking and achieving WASH goals.

Currently, the M&E mandate of institutions for WASH is defined at a high level with rural water supply falling under the Ministry of Water Resources Water Directorate, the Water Information Management Unit and the Mapping Officers and SALWACO. Rural sanitation falls under the Ministry of Health and Sanitation Directorate of Environmental Health and Sanitation and at district level under the DHMTs.

However, there are still few guidelines in place to produce timely and high quality routine administrative WASH monitoring data and defining how M&E data should be used for planning and decision making.

A complete national WASH M&E framework should identify data needs, national standardized indicators, data collection procedures and tools, a data use strategy and the roles and responsibilities for implementation of a functional national WASH M&E system. Significantly, the Sustainable Development Goal M&E indicator framework provides a basis will now need to be paired with policy targets against which to measure progress and guide national and local planning. In general, there is need for more guidance to stakeholders on how M&E data will be collected, how often and when it is collected, and how it will be used for evaluations and planning, especially at district level.

Because the national WASH M&E framework is the basis for the implementation of M&E system(s), the national framework is also crucial for identifying the required human resources and capacities of staff. It will be possible to review the capacity needs of institutions and staff retention policies when the framework is completed and it will be feasible to assess frequent requests for more support, budget, logistics, trainings to improve the conditions for WASH M&E.

The culture of communication and advocacy for WASH M&E is improving at the national level in Sierra Leone with the publication of data online and the creation of WASH data portal. There is now more need to advocate for routine monitoring and the communication of data back to stakeholders at district level. While health bulletins provide health data on a regular basis to stakeholders, they do not currently include sanitation data. There is a demand for WASH M&E results as well as budgeting and costing information to be distributed to district level stakeholders on a quarterly basis.

To strengthen the use of information for planning, there is also a need for the stronger collaboration between the leading national institutions and District Councils to ensure effective WASH M&E at district level. Mapping Officers, DHMTs and Council M&Es can be trained to use the national WASH M&E products and, if necessary, supported with IT for information and communication. Ultimately, to enhance communication and advocacy M&E personnel should be provided training on planning and be given a bigger role in decision making around WASH issues.

Annual work plans with costed activities are developed by the Ministry of Water Resources, District Councils, and DHMTs and partly updated on an annual basis. These can integrate monitoring and evaluation activities but there is a need for more guidance and alignment between national and district level plans on these activities. Now, there is still a strong dependency on donor funding to implement the work plans which is likely to continue, but there is also a need for continued collaboration with Finance Directorates and the Ministry of Finance and a recognition of the government portion of finance.

Sector coordination for M&E activities has been guided by the national WASH coordination committee hosted by the Ministry of Water Resources Water Directorate, which was established during the Ebola epidemic and met on a weekly basis. The frequency for the meetings has been formally reduced from weekly to monthly after the epidemic. However, since 2016 the frequency of meetings has not been maintained. Again, a challenge has been to effectively communicate decisions to all stakeholders, especially from national to district level and there is a demand for more information on the roles and responsibilities of partners. Coordination meetings and follow up communication activities, at national and district levels, require a dedicated budget line to ensure they are effective and frequent. Finally, there is a recommendation to develop a separate committee focused on sanitation and this should be discussed with stakeholders.

COLLECTING, VERIFYING, AND ANALYZING DATA (7 – 11)

There are five components that contribute to collecting, verifying and analysing national WASH M&E data:

- Component 7: Routine monitoring
- Component 8: Surveys
- Component 9: National and sub-national WASH databases
- Component 10: Supportive supervision and data auditing
- Component 11: Evaluation and research

After the success of the water point inventory and the SDG baseline in 2016, the Water Directorate and the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate have indicated during the assessment that these large-scale surveys should be repeated every two years. Currently, survey frequencies, guidelines, protocols and governance structures have not been clearly defined in national policy by any ministries or Statistics Sierra Leone and this increases the risk that the surveys will not be repeated in a timely manner. It will be possible to reduce the cost and time required to setup and analyze the surveys in the future by ensuring consistent indicator definitions aligned with the WASH M&E framework.

Now that the baseline is finished, stakeholders agree that annual/routine monitoring is a crucial but missing element in national M&E. A challenge is that there are few formal mechanisms, resources, guidelines for routine WASH monitoring. Routine health monitoring by the DHMTs does take place but it does not include any rural sanitation monitoring currently. The Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate should continue to work with Directorate of Policy Planning and Information to raise the priority of sanitation and include it into the routine monitoring system. The Water Directorate should provide a practical set of guidelines for routine monitoring and the development of annual monitoring work plans and this should be disseminated to district level staff and Councils.

As soon as routine monitoring is established there will need to be ongoing supportive supervision and data auditing to ensure data quality and performance management. Supportive supervision refers to overseeing and directing the performance of others and transferring the knowledge, attitudes, and skills that are essential for successful monitoring and evaluation. It offers an opportunity to take stock of the work that has been done; critically reflect on it; provide feed-back to local staff; and where appropriate, provide specific guidance to make improvements and build capacity.

There are currently three national data management systems in use for rural water and sanitation information:

- DHIS2, the Health Information System, managed by the Directorate of Policy Planning and Information,
- Akvo Flow, the mobile data collection tool used in the water point inventory and SDG baseline, managed by the Ministry of Water Resources, and
- Excel spreadsheets of Statistics Sierra Leone.

WASH focal points should have access to the WASH datasets and information products to ensure data is readily available to all users at national and district level. While DHIS2 is used by DHMTs in districts for routine health monitoring, mapping officers and council M&Es have requested additional trainings, IT equipment, supplies and services for maintaining national and sub-national WASH databases. There is a need to strengthen continuous access and support to users at decentralized levels. At all levels, there is demand for human capacity to manage and analyze WASH data and improve IT literacy. There is interest in an integrated system to access WASH data.

USING DATA FOR DECISION-MAKING (COMPONENT 12)

The goal of M&E is to provide the data needed for guiding policy formulation and program operations to improve WASH services. A detailed data use plan should be included in the national WASH monitoring framework; this plan should link data needs and data collection efforts with specific information products for different audiences, as well as a timetable for dissemination. It should also include activities to encourage data use, such as workshops to discuss the implications of M&E data for decision-making for sustaining and extending services. A functional M&E system collates and presents the data in a way that facilitates data use at all levels, including the citizens and beneficiaries of services.

Data and analysis of the district WASH M&E should be disseminated through appropriate channels to directly reach the Council and Council M&E for their use on a regular schedule. There is a need to guide the use of WASH M&E data in District Councils, including the SDG baseline, as part of the national WASH M&E framework. Up until now, it is not easy to access the WASH data portal for District Councils and Communities. Other ways should be explored to disseminate results, such as posters in public places.

At national level, when the final report was produced for the 2016 national water point mapping there was a direct request from the Presidential Ebola Response Team to use it and demonstrates how useful the information has been. A realistic data use plan grounded in policy that has been disseminated to all different levels is crucial for the final step in the access and use of data. Routine monitoring will need to be in place to ensure data is useful and up to data during each annual planning cycle.

HIGH LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment aimed to enable government leadership and partners to strengthen the country-led national WASH monitoring and evaluation system to guide all programmes in Sierra Leone and establishes routine monitoring. Based on the recommendation from participating government institutions, the high-level recommendations are:

1. Complete the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for WASH with the leadership of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation
 - a. Build on the Sustainable Development Goal 6 indicator framework to develop final water and sanitation indicator frameworks and disseminate these to all levels and stakeholders
 - b. Define WASH policy targets, roles and responsibilities, data collection schedules and data use plans and add these to the SDG indicator framework
 - c. Provide national guidelines for routine monitoring for all levels
 - d. Provide national guidelines on data analysis and use for all levels
 - e. Develop and implement an information and data dissemination plan that enables stakeholders at all levels to receive information prior to WASH activity planning
2. Establish Annual Work Plans for routine monitoring and evaluation, supportive supervision, and dissemination of WASH data and information products
3. National Plans should be disseminated widely and shared with districts for alignment
4. Financial information, including costs, should be made available for planning and alignment purposes
5. Raise the priority of Environmental Health and Sanitation in the Ministry of Health and Sanitation
6. Assess need for a separate sanitation coordination committee with MDAs and partners
7. Fast track implementation of a sanitation M&E with the Directorate of Policy Planning and Information in the Ministry of Health and Sanitation
8. Evaluate the monitoring and evaluation human capacity needs against the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework requirements
9. Strengthen collaboration for more effective WASH monitoring and evaluation at district level between the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, and the District Council and specifically focus support to use data in planning and decision making
10. Develop dedicated budgets for the national coordination committee for water and sanitation and discuss establishing a separate group dedicated to sanitation issues
11. Assess the performance of programmes and districts against the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Abbreviations

A4P	Agenda for Prosperity
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
DecSec	Government of Sierra Leone Decentralization Secretariat
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHIS2	District Health Information Software 2
DHMT	District Health Management team
HRMO	Human Resource Management Office
IT	Information Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NERS	National Ebola Recovery Strateg
PHU	Peripheral Health Units
PPU	Policy and Planning Unit
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
SALWACO	Sierra Leone Water Company
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSL	Statistics Sierra Leone
TOR	Terms of Reference
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WIMU	Water Information Management Unit

Introduction

The Ministry of Water Resources with the Ministry of Health have taken the lead in driving a participatory assessment of the national WASH M&E systems for rural water and sanitation in 2016 – 2017. This assessment follows and builds on an assessment of national WASH M&E finished in 2014 (with the support of Statistics Sierra Leone and DFID) and published in 2016⁸. The current assessment is supported by UNICEF, IRC, Akvo and the Directorate General of International Development in the Netherlands in a Western and Central Africa programme to strengthen country-led monitoring in nine countries, including Sierra Leone.

In Sierra Leone since 2016, there have been important activities supporting national monitoring and evaluation of WASH. The Ministry of Water Resource and Statistics Sierra Leone have completed a Sustainable Development Goal baseline study as well as a separate 2016 baseline survey of water points, household sanitation and CLTS. Additionally, the existing ministerial policies from the Ministry of Water Resource and the Ministry of Finance⁹ Advanced Report on Adaptation of SDGs (2016) underline the unfinished business of the MDGs and the need to continue to make progress toward these goals and the related targets.

In the context of these initiatives, it is a crucial point that there are no national systems in place for annual monitoring and evaluation of the WASH goals found in national policy documents and in the MDG and SDG commitments. Additionally, there is also no guidance on how to use the collected M&E data in policy making and planning to support progress towards universal access to safe water and sanitation services at decentralised levels.

This comprehensive analysis will highlight the key recommendations to establish national and sub-national systems for regular monitoring and evaluation of country priorities and the use of data to improve services. Ultimately, goal of such a national system is to ensure WASH programmes are coordinated to support national priorities in Sierra Leone in both the short and long term.

Government participation in the assessment included:

- National
 - Ministry of Water Resources (all workshops and full assessment provided)
 - Ministry of Health and Sanitation (all workshops and full assessment provided)
 - SALWACO (in national launch workshop)
 - Statistics Sierra Leone (in working group meeting to set the focus of the assessment)
- Decentralised
 - District Council M&E officers (all workshops and full assessment provided)
 - Mapping officers (all workshops and full assessment provided)
 - District Health Management Teams (all workshops and full assessment provided)

It is expected that during the validation of this report further participation will be sought from development partners and other parts of government who will be instrumental for responding to the recommendations. In addition, it is expected that SALWACO and Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) will provide additional feedback to complete a representative report considering rural piped systems and the surveys run by SSL.

IDENTIFIED FOCUS AREAS FOR STRENGTHENING NATIONAL WASH M&E

As agreed in November 2016 by the technical working group, the **focus area of assessment of rural water point sources and rural household sanitation** and the **ultimate objective of the assessment is to strengthen the use of the National Rural Water and Sanitation M&E Plan systems at**

⁸ Vad, J., Consultancy for the Assessment of the WASH sector Monitoring and Evaluation in Sierra Leone and the Development of Proposal for Support and Strengthening, March 2016.

⁹ The MOFED Advanced Report on Adaptation of SDGs (2016)

decentralized levels and the Ministry of Water Resources was confirmed as the lead institution for this assessment¹⁰.

A full summary of the rapid scan of monitoring systems and institutions discussed in the working group and confirmed in the November 2016 national workshop can be found in the appendices.

THE 12 COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL WASH M&E



To assess the national WASH M&E system in Sierra Leone, a generic organizing framework¹¹ for a functional national WASH sector monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system was used. The framework is the basis for the accompanying “National WASH M&E System Strengthening Tool” that was filled in by MoWR, MoHS, DHMTs, Mapping Officers and Council M&Es.

The framework provides (1) a description of the main components of a functional national WASH M&E system, and (2) some benchmarks against which to assess progress in establishing such a system. This document covers system components that need to be present and work to an acceptable standard for the WASH M&E system to function effectively. However, not all components need to be implemented at all levels of the system.

The purpose of national monitoring and evaluation is to enable effective decision-making – at all levels within a country – through the use of continuous, reliable and relevant data and indicators which can be processed, analysed and used to inform decisions. National M&E has the potential to inform intervention tracking, inform corrective actions, inform planning and resource allocation, increase accountability of service providers and authorities towards citizens, and inform regulation of services and service

¹⁰ There are two key government focal points, Mohamed Bah from the Ministry of Water Resources and Doris Bah from the Ministry of Health and Sanitation. Each is leading the work under their respective sub-sectors (rural water and rural sanitation) within the focus of the assessment.

¹¹ The content of this document is a WASH adaptation of the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group guidance document called “Organizing Framework for a Functional National HIV Monitoring and Evaluation System” developed in 2008. IRC, UNICEF and Akvo would like to thank the UNAIDS MERG authors for the use of this content. A useful reference for readers interested in a non-sector specific toolkit adapted from the same UNAIDS MERG framework may refer to the World Bank publication by Görgens and Kusek (2012) “Making Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Work: A Capacity Development Tool Kit”.

providers. Ultimately national M&E can and should result in improvements to, and the sustainability of, WASH service delivery.

These 12 components presented above all need to be present and work to an acceptable standard for the national WASH M&E system to function effectively. Countries may need to focus on a few of the components at the outset, focusing on the weakest areas/components first, building the system up over time. Not all components need to be implemented at all levels of the system; what is relevant at the national level, for example, may not be relevant at the service delivery level.

This organizing framework and the focus of the assessment in Sierra Leone stresses routine monitoring, data collection and data use at sub-national levels closest to where WASH services are provided and regulated.

Component 1: Organizational structures with WASH M&E functions

Performance Goal: Establish and maintain a network of organizations responsible for WASH M&E at the national, sub-national, and service-delivery levels, with an overall harmonization, consolidation and leadership role for the national government.

Overall, the MoWR and MoHS are in the lead for the M&E of rural water and rural sanitation respectively and coordinate the network of organisations responsible for WASH M&E, including MoWR's WIMU Mapping Officers, SALWACO, District Councils, and DHMTs.

There are also units/divisions and posts for WASH M&E in MoWR, MoHS and in districts.

In the MoWR, under the Water Directorate, there is a Water Information and Management Unit under which the mapping officers fall and led by under supervision of the Head of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Water Resources Directorate. According to the MoWR's assessment, the WIMU is yet to fully take charge. In the MoHS, the Directorate for Environmental Health and Sanitation depends on the relatively strong M&E structures within health but does not have its own M&E unit. SALWACO falls under MoWR, but independently monitors individual piped schemes on a project basis.

There is no sanitation M&E framework or guidelines in place and although there is a directorate responsible for environment health and sanitation, a culture of monitoring environmental health and sanitation that prioritises sanitation data is yet to be developed in MoHS and DHMTs. Thus, while the health monitoring system (based on DHIS2) is quite strong, this is yet to incorporate sanitation successfully.

Each district has a Council M&E Officer who is responsible for coordinating all the M&E activities of the district, not only WASH. In general, all posts listed below have job descriptions but have responsibilities outside WASH M&E.

While MoHS is relatively strong in terms of the health monitoring system with clear job descriptions for the DHMTs, there is very little capacity or institutional arrangements specifically for monitoring sanitation as can be seen from the number and type of M&E posts. There is a need to fill the sanitation M&E gap at all levels.

Leadership and the culture for WASH M&E are still weak in terms of routine monitoring¹². There remains need for supporting routine WASH M&E based on a national framework and incorporating the roles and responsibilities of all institutions and ensuring coordination across programmes. There are no guidelines for this at the moment. The national M&E framework should reflect the priorities of decision makers and incorporate policy objectives, e.g. dealing with unfinished business of the MDGs, to ensure it is country-led. There is a need to have stronger guidance from decision makers pushing the national WASH M&E activities and encouraging parties to align to a national framework. For sanitation, specifically, there needs to be a higher priority given to sanitation within the Ministry of Health and Sanitation so that sanitation monitoring receives the support needed from the DHMTs and that the systems in place (DHIS2, M&E guides) incorporate environmental sanitation as one or more priority indicators.

Finally, leadership and the willingness to coordinate M&E activities can ensure that duplication of M&E activities is avoided between DHMTs, MoHS, Council M&E and SSL surveys and that all stakeholders are contributing to the national system.

¹² Some aspects highlighted in the M&E Gaps Assessment published in 2016, such as the need of using the SSL national statistics frame have been addressed and the need to develop a national M&E framework.

Table 1 M&E Posts and reported needs

Institution	Number of M&E posts	Posts filled	Establishment / permanent posts	Adequate analysts and data managers	Adequate data collectors	Ongoing External M&E assistance is required
Districts Council (per district / not WASH specific)	1 Council M&E	1	Yes, but fully utilized	No	No	Yes
District Health Management Team (per district / not sanitation specific)	1 M&E and 1 data entry clerk	2	No	Partly	Partly	Yes
Ministry of Water Resources (total including mapping officers placed in districts) / these officers do also perform also non-M&E activities	15	15	Yes (M&E Employees have permanent posts that are reflected in the entity's official organizational structure and budget, although not fully utilised)	Developing job description for national level Partly at district level Not at provincial level	Mostly, at district level	Yes
Ministry of Health and Sanitation (total)	<1	<1	Yes	No	Partly, at district level	Yes

STRENGTHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH M&E roles are led by MoWR and MoHS for water and sanitation respectively Collaboration between SSL and MoWR on the SDG baseline and water point inventories MoWR mapping officers, DHMTs and Council M&Es are in place at decentralised levels MoHS has a mature health monitoring systems with clear roles and responsibilities (M&E Unit / DHMTs / DHIS2) 	WEAKNESSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear roles and responsibilities for routine monitoring in line with policies and guidelines and monitoring units are yet to be fully operational No culture of monitoring environmental health / sanitation in MoHS or the DHMTs (WASH M&E is the lowest priority) and no WASH specific M&E unit SALWACO M&E is fragmented on project/piped system basis There were lapses in the collaboration between SSL and MoWR in some districts on the SDG baseline and water point inventories e.g. Kono, Kailahun, Kenema district
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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish clear roles and responsibilities for full routine monitoring of WASH services and activities including institutionalised data collection, processing and storage and decentralise data collection at all levels (national, regional, district, chiefdom, section and community) (By Q3, 2018)

2. Leadership in MoHS should raise the priority of WASH M&E in the health M&E systems, including stimulating routine monitoring, supportive supervision, evaluation and research on WASH issues within existing roles and responsibilities of DHMTs (By Q3, 2020)
3. Recruit a regional WASH M&E/Mapping Coordinator in the Water Information Management Unit (By Q3, 2019)
4. Setup a national WASH M&E Unit in MoHS, including national WASH M&E Officers that are assisted by at least one data entry clerk. The Officers need to be assigned a permanent post within the government (recommended by MOHS)
5. The Local Government Service Commission is recommended to recruit data entry clerks in the district M&E units

Component 2: Human capacity for WASH M&E

Performance Goal: Ensure adequately skilled human resources at all levels of the M&E system, are available, to complete all tasks defined in the annual national WASH monitoring work plan.

The Ministry of Water Resources is only three years old and the Human Resource Management Office is yet to conduct a human capacity assessment. Within the Ministry of Health and Sanitation there is a performance management system that regularly reviews staff and DHMTs every 6 months, however it is not WASH specific. While posts are in place at all levels with M&E functions in all institutions, there is still a need to conduct a detailed needs assessment, which should account for the need for routine monitoring at national and district levels for rural water supply and sanitation.

In district councils, there was staff appraisal form administered to some of the Council M&Es. This appraisal form is not frequently carried out and there has not been an inclusion of identified gaps in a capacity building plan and it is not WASH specific.

There have been improvements in M&E capacity in the MoWR through the hiring of the mapping officers to manage the water point inventories, but there is still limited attention in government to systematically assessing the WASH M&E capacity gaps and taking actions addressing these.

For M&E officers, while the educational level of staff appears to be of a sufficient level, there are no standardized curricula or training courses for WASH M&E officers while this is strongly needed. While there is supportive supervision, and on the job training and mentorship, there was a clear demand for more and the capacity needs related to routine monitoring are not met. Finally, there is no database of M&E officers to show who received WASH M&E training to avoid duplication and improve efficiency. For all institutions, there are some plans to support pre-service training and/or recruitment and retention of additional analysts, IT specialists and database managers but these are yet to be implemented.

Clarifying roles and responsibilities for WASH M&E and ensuring there is a well understood M&E framework in place with clear minimum information requirements will be important for an effective assessment of M&E capacity needs. It will be crucial to start to identify and assess specific capacity needs as there is a strong demand across the board for more training and an improved working environment (career development, salary, office) and these should be based on the requirements of the national institutions and national WASH M&E.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E officers have been recruited in most institutions (not WASH specific always) • District councils have recently assessed some M&E staff • DHMTs have regular performance reviews • Council M&E capacity assessment report produced and Draft National M&E Policy developed through MoFED • Coordination forum at district level exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH M&E capacity needs are not clearly defined in the M&E framework and WASH policies and therefore not incorporated in the district and health assessments • MoWR has yet to conduct a capacity assessment • Limited capacity for routine M&E tasks and for analysis, data management and IT (only planned) • There is no database of who has received a training or what trainings (and trainers) are available. • Limited M&E staff in Local Councils • Lack of logistic capacities (funds and equipment) and or an enabling environment to perform M&E functions in local councils and MDAs • No performance review in the WASH sector • Low Capacity building for WASH M&E

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. Approve draft National M&E policy (By end of 2017)
2. Include human capacity building plans into the National WASH M&E Framework. (By Q3, 2018)
3. Council M&E's recommend that career prospects need to be reviewed by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to ensure adequate motivation. Mappers recommend that the HRMO of MoWR should address the staff confirmation process and career progression for the M&E Unit of the MoWR (By Q3, 2018)
4. Review working conditions (salary, benefits, career development, office space) with HRMO based on the capacity needs assessment (By Q3, 2018)
5. Provide logistic capacities (funds and equipment) and or an enabling environment to perform M&E functions in LCs and other MDAs (By Q3, 2018)
6. Define WASH M&E capacity needs with Human Resources Management Offices (HRMO) and ensure the assessment is aligned with the WASH M&E frameworks that govern the jobs of M&E officers. M&E skills should be developed as needed at both national and district level. Assessments to identify gaps should be maintained on a half yearly basis as is currently the case with the DHMT
7. Recruit data managers and analysts at regional level, data entry clerks at district level

Specifically, on training and education:

1. Establish a database system to keep records of those employees that have received training
2. Train trainers so that they in turn can train other staffs to meet capacity gaps, for example for routine monitoring and data management
3. Training designs should be done in consultation with the council M&E officers
4. Provide advanced training / courses for M&E officers (DHMTs, Council M&E, Mapping officers) on WASH M&E for both national and sub-national levels in cooperation with universities and colleges
5. There should be effective coordination to enhance WASH M&E human capacity building

Component 3: Coordination of the national WASH M&E system

Performance Goal: Establish and maintain partnerships among in-country and international stakeholders who are involved in planning and managing national WASH M&E system(s).

There is a national WASH coordination committee led by MoWR that meets on a monthly basis. It also has representation from MoHS, SSL, SALWACO, Government of Sierra Leone Decentralization Secretariat (DecSec) and development partners as needed. The committee has recently supported coordination of the 2016 water point inventory and the SDG baseline study. The committee has also been involved in defining the data collection forms used in these two baseline exercises.

In the last half of 2016, the committee has not been meeting on a regular basis. There is a need to return to the monthly frequency of the committee meetings and to address the findings of this report. A critical point for coordination is to address the need for routine monitoring of WASH activities and services.

The Directorate of Environmental Health expects there to be separate national WASH M&E committee in MoHS specifically for sanitation. There is a committee in MoHS, but it is not specific to WASH.

The main criticism has been that decisions and activities are not clearly communicated to partners, especially at district level, even though mechanisms are in place to do so. There is still a need to improve communication and coordination between national, regional and district level and with all partners.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a national WASH M&E committee led by MoWR with an emphasis on water There are mechanisms in place for MoWR to communicate to the sector and a mostly up to date inventory of partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The frequency of meeting has not been maintained There is no committee led by MoHS focused on sanitation and hygiene Communications on decisions and activities from the national WASH M&E committee are not reaching all partners, especially at decentralised levels No clear budget line for M & E coordination activities district levels

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. Roles and responsibilities of partnerships should be cascaded at district levels as recommended by council M&Es (short-term)
2. Develop budget line for all WASH TWG/committee activities (short-term)
3. WASH M&E committee meetings should be conducted monthly, both at national and sub-national level
4. MoHS should discuss and agree with partners the proposal to establish a separate national WASH M&E committee with emphasis on sanitation and hygiene (mid-term)
5. MoWR and MoHS should both develop a dissemination plan to improve communication about WASH M&E activities and decisions taking with partners at national, regional and district levels

Component 4: National WASH M&E framework

Due to the importance of the national WASH M&E framework, the following box contains not only the goal but also some of the expected performance results of a working M&E framework.

Performance Goal: Develop and regularly update national M&E framework including identified data needs, national standardized indicators, data collection procedures and tools, and roles and responsibilities for implementation of a functional national WASH M&E system. Separate frameworks for different sub-sectors may be appropriate but they should be cross-referenced in order to prevent duplication in data collection and other activities.

Performance Results - The following elements are in place:

- Existence of a policy/strategy, framework, and/or manual establishing the main features of the M&E system and guiding efforts of the different WASH stakeholders.
- M&E mandate clearly defined in the national WASH policy. The scope of the M&E system is clearly defined, including the sub-sectors in question and key definitions of service areas and service types included (e.g. covering drinking water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; in urban, peri-urban, small towns and rural areas; at national and subnational levels).
- Broad-based multi-sectoral participation in developing the national WASH M&E framework.
- The national WASH M&E framework is explicitly linked to the National Strategic Plan and country commitments, e.g. SDG, N'gor, SWA commitments/targets.
- Well-defined and consistent indicators assessed against national and international standards.
- Costing of resources and financing mechanisms.

The current M&E framework is composed of different documents. There are policy documents such as the 2014 National WASH Policy, 2016 National Water Resources Policy, 2013 – 2018 Agenda for Prosperity (A4P) and The President's Recovery Priorities. In addition, there are guidelines, reports and national plans that together form a set of targets and indicators. For goals and targets defined in the WASH policies from MOWR and from MOHS, there are few technical definitions defining data to be collected, how to calculate indicators and ultimately monitoring progress towards goals.

The MDGs are currently “unfinished business” in the sense that the target was not met in 2015 and the A4P sets a target of achieving the goals by 2018. However, there does not appear to be an updated figure available for 2016 despite the SDG baseline study. The MOFED Advanced Report on Adaptation of SDGs (2016) includes a WASH indicator, which appears to follow closely the original MDG definition and there are targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030¹³.

Most recently, specific SDG commitments of Sierra Leone are setting higher WASH service standards and go beyond access or coverage estimates. New indicators responding to these higher water and sanitation service expectations have been defined in Sierra Leone by MoWR and the WASH M&E committee. These are also of a much higher standard in terms of monitoring requirements and are an important advancement. Many of these indicators have been measured in the Draft SDG Baseline Report (2016) by SSL and MoWR and the results can be found in the annex of this document.

During the first workshop, MoWR presented the following groups of indicators:

- Rural water
 - Household Water Services (results in SDG baseline)
 - Extra Household Water Services (results in SDG baseline)
 - Functionality of Water Services (results in SDG baseline found for hand pumps, not for piped water)
 - Water Quality (no data found)

¹³ Under SDG 6 “6.1.1 Proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water source at national, rural and urban settings (g+)” and the targets are 75.1%, 87.5%, and 100.0% respectively for 2020, 2025 and 2030.

- Equity of water service provision (no recent data found, some reference in the PRSP 2008 - 2012 to past results and presumably some analysis can be done with the SDG baseline)
- Value for money (no recent data, the SL WASHCost studies may provide a baseline or benchmark)
- Rural Sanitation and Hygiene
 - Household sanitation services (SDG baseline data)
 - Extra household sanitation services (SDG baseline data)
 - Hygiene (SDG baseline data)
 - Extra household services (SDG baseline data)
- Regulated water services
 - Water service provision by utilities (no data found)
 - Sewerage service provision by utilities (no data found)

Overall, there is a need to reconnect the targets defined in policies focused on the MDG targets and national policy goals with the new updated indicator definitions and baseline focused on the SDG commitments. The national WASH policies also include important goals but without technical definitions, and these will be difficult to monitor and evaluate¹⁴.

The National Ebola Recovery Strategy (NERS) (2015 – 2017) and President's Priorities together contain more specific WASH targets and timelines, but these are not per se aligned with the MDGs or the SDGs and rather focus on rapid recovery. It is suggested to align these goals in an overarching policy document that incorporates the medium-term objectives and SDG commitments.

The technical guidelines for hand-dug wells (2014) provide some guidance for roles of communities and districts in monitoring, and Guidelines for Establishing a Management System (2013) discusses setting up monitoring in small town water supplies, but these documents do not include specific KPIs or defined levels of service that can be used for monitoring and evaluation. The Rural Water Supply and Small Towns Strategy (2013) does mention the water quantity minimum service level of 20 l/p/d. It is unclear if there are specific targets related to regulated water services or norms / guidelines applied within SALWACO that could provide a standard for regulated water services in line with the indicators presented. As communicated by SALWACO during the national launch workshop, currently monitoring is done on a project / piped system basis so there is still a need to develop an overarching framework.

There is a need to align goals, define targets, and set technical indicators as well as the frequencies for periodic data collection and evaluation of progress towards goals. While goals exist in policies and there are MDG/A4P targets for 2018, there are no policy targets for the new SDGs. Technical definitions of indicators are largely absent from the documents reviewed. Also crucially, the roles and responsibilities for data collection and frequencies, and the requirements to use M&E data in regular planning on a set schedule cannot be found in the current policy documents.

A comprehensive M&E framework document, including these elements and acknowledging needs of the national WASH M&E system for each of the 12 components, would provide a solid framework for national WASH M&E and coordinating support from all stakeholders. This should include the provisions for annual M&E planning and the recommendations for institutions during this assessment. The framework should also outline how the monitoring data will be used to guide planning and budgeting and align the data collection and reporting calendars to the planning and budgeting cycle.

¹⁴ The MOFED Advanced Report on SDG Indicators outlines a process for developing targets and moving towards a National SDGs Investment Plan and also includes instituting Sierra Leone International Benchmark Systems (SLIBS) coordinated in the Office of the President. Additionally, the roles of RAIC, SSL, Local Councils (and inclusion of SDG targets in district and municipal plans) are outlined.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and documentation include targets for the MDG-based indicators (MoWR and MoFED advanced report) • There is a SDG indicator framework and most baseline values • There is a MoHS M&E framework under review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policies, indicator frameworks and routine data collection are only partly aligned. • There are no formal policy targets related to SDG 6 in MoWR or MoHS • The SDG indicator framework does not consider the current ‘unfinished business’ of the MDGs and current Sierra Leone policy targets • There is no sanitation within the MoHS M&E framework • Water quality, equity, value for money, regulated water services and sewerage services do not have baseline values • Multiple policies for M&E framework which could lead to ineffectiveness of coordination and monitoring • No standard data analysis tools and or reporting format for M&E

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. Provide technical capacity and budget to the national WASH M&E leads for the development of the M&E framework as and when needed (short-term)
2. The framework needs complete alignment with national policies and M&E guidelines (short-term)
3. MoWR and MoHS should develop and approve a comprehensive national WASH M&E framework that includes the MDG and SDG indicator frameworks as well as annual targets, roles and responsibilities for monitoring and planning using WASH M&E data (short-term)
4. National M&E framework should be popularised at district level during and after its development so that Council M&Es, DHMTs and mapping officers are engaged in its development and implementation (Medium term)
5. The lead institution(s) should communicate the timeframe for the review of the WASH M&E framework to local councils (Medium term)
6. Development partners and government leadership should advocate for commitment to an effective national M&E system that will lead M&E in programmes (rather than the other way around) and full routine monitoring (Medium term)
7. The defined roles and responsibilities should be supported by a data collection, data use and dissemination plan (with scheduled frequencies) and integrated into the WASH M&E framework

NATIONAL WASH M&E INDICATOR FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

See the annex for a full table of WASH M&E indicators and targets.

Component 5: Annual costed national WASH M&E work plan

Performance Goal: Develop an annual costed WASH monitoring work plan, including the specific and costed (time and money) national WASH M&E activities of all relevant stakeholders and identified sources of funding. Use this plan for coordination and assessing progress of M&E implementation throughout the year.

District councils and MoWR and DHMTs report that M&E activities have been costed in the current year and these costs are included in the official government Medium Term Expenditure Framework. However, for all three groups late disbursement and/or inadequate funds hinder the implementation of the planned activities within the timeframes specified. This has a significant impact on logistics at local level and on routine monitoring of water services. Human resources also remain a challenge and DHMTs would like more supportive supervision.

At district level, work plans are partly modified based on achievements but this could be better with improved monitoring of the work plans. DHMTs report that they do report achievements and can refer to them and modify the health M&E plans. However, the Directorate of Environmental Health and Sanitation has yet to define the M&E activity plan for sanitation, cost it and disseminate it but they have submitted an annual budget to the Finance Directorate in MoHS as shown in the table.

Council M&Es report that stakeholders and partner participation in the development of the current year's plan is not effective due to inadequate commitment to M&E activities. At national level, partners have not contributed to the annual M&E work plan. All work plans have some gaps in terms of supportive supervision and data auditing and MoWR reports this is being addressed. MoHS and DHMTs have also identified that there is a gap in supportive supervision.

The mapping officers have noted that the national WASH M&E plans are yet to be decentralised to aid sub-national level and the council M&E also mentions that the national M&E work plan is not shared at district level for implementation so there is no alignment with district M&E plans.

While MoWR and mapping officers are content with the level of activities for evaluation and research and the use of data, the district council M&Es do not think there are enough. In the future, the use of data should also cascade into district development plans. Similarly, districts do not maintain local databases or have any activities to conduct surveys.

Table 2 Reported total costs of the current annual work plan which has been secured

Institution	Total costs	Secured	Funded by government	Funded by development partners
Districts Council (per district)	SLL 150,000,000 (approx. USD 20,000)	0	0	0
District Health Management Team (per district / not sanitation specific)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ministry of Water Resources (total including mapping)	USD 100,000 (approx. SLL 750,000,000)	0	0	USD 10,000 (approx. SLL 75,000,000)

officers placed in districts) / these officers do also perform non-M&E activities				
Ministry of Health and Sanitation (total)	SLL 65,000,000 (approx. USD 9,000)	0	SLL 65,000,000 (approx. USD 9,000)	0

STRENGTHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work plans are developed by MoWR, Councils, and DHMTs and partly updated on an annual basis • Activities in existing work plans have been costed • DHMTs can refer to achievements in the database from the previous year to modify their work plans 	WEAKNESSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no sanitation-specific M&E work plans yet • National work plans are not disseminated to districts • The rural water M&E work plans at national and district level are not aligned • District roles in WASH research and evaluation and in the use of WASH M&E data is currently limited in district work plan activities • Strong dependency on donor funds and programmes.
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RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. There is an urgent need for funding to support supervision, databases and routine monitoring on an annual basis (short-term)
2. Finance Directorates and the Ministry of Finance should work with institutions to ensure resources in the annual budget are disbursed on time to meet work plan requirements and targets (short-term)
3. Donor funding is still required to improve WASH M&E annual activities until government funding is forthcoming (short-term)
4. National M&E activity plans should be disseminated widely and shared with districts for alignment
5. Budgeting cost information and finance information should be made available for planning and alignment purposes
6. Activities for monitoring of WASH indicators and targets defined, and for monitoring of the performance of the M&E system should be costed and included in work plans
7. Include all sub-national WASH M&E activities of mapping officers into national WASH M&E budgets and plans of MoWR
8. There should be a budget line for all M&E related activities at national and sub-national levels (recommended by Council M&E in C1)
9. M&E units to be prioritized as a primary component in program design

Component 6: Communication, advocacy and culture for WASH M&E

Performance Goal: Ensure knowledge of and commitment to national WASH monitoring and the national WASH monitoring system among policymakers, decision makers, national and sub-national WASH practitioners, service providers, data collectors and other stakeholders.

With the recent SDG baseline and water point inventory of 2016, there is significant interest from national decision makers and even from sub-national partners in M&E information products and there are requests for information. At national level, there is some evidence of the use of M&E data in decision making and the participation of M&E officers. For example, the 2012 water point inventory data was key to the planning of the 2016 inventory. Currently the performance of the M&E activities is reported within MoWR between 2 and 4 times per year.

There is commitment from MoHS and DHMT decision makers for national health monitoring but sanitation is yet to become a priority due to competing and existing demands. There is still a need to bring more people on board to increase the priority of sanitation monitoring. There is a need to strengthen the health sector information products, as IT for information, education and communication is currently very weak. There is also a demand for more capacity building so that DHMTs can give effective support to the planning team. In the health sector the M&E system performance is evaluated 2 times per year.

In contrast to this, Council M&E officers report that decision makers at council level see little relevance in M&E. Generally, at this level decision makers are not supportive of M&E activities and do not request M&E data. While the Council M&E is part of the planning team, the involvement in decision making is ineffective. The Council M&E officers also feel the national information products are very useful, but there is still limited availability of these products in councils.

There is still a need to improve the culture for WASH M&E throughout and ensure M&E is included in national WASH policies and development plans. At the moment, there are still no examples of routine monitoring so far and the activities planned and information products are based on baseline surveys.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At national level, there have been recent surveys (SDG baseline and water point inventories) that have garnered interest from decision makers MoWR has an online data and document portal with key M&E resources, reports and raw water point data (http://washdata-sl.org/) There is national M&E policy drafted under the supervision of MoFED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak to moderate commitment to M&E from decision makers, particularly in councils and in MoHS for sanitation Weak advocacy for routine monitoring and reporting No national and sub national M&E communication plan Lack of strong M&E champions to advocate for monitoring and supervision activities

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

Across the board

1. Leadership should advocate for routine monitoring and demand up to date information (short-term)

To strengthen district level M&E

2. Strong advocacy and communication by lead institutions in collaboration with Council M&Es to enhance effective M&E systems and link M&E to improved WASH at local levels (short-term)
3. Council M&Es should be trained to present National WASH M&E information products (Council M&E)
4. National WASH M&E System products should be communicated to the district on a quarterly basis (Council M&E)
5. Advocacy should be done for lateral and vertical career opportunities for M&Es to enhance appreciation for M&E (Council M&E)
6. Increase M&E capacity for DHMTs to contribute meaningfully to planning
7. Mapping Officers to be capacitated in the management of sub-national WASH dashboard (Mapping Officers)
8. Council M&E, WASH mapping officers and DHMT M&E officers should be trained to present national WASH M&E information products, increase capability to contribute in the planning and management of sub national M&E system 3 to 6 months

To strengthen sanitation

9. Advocate to decision makers in MoHS to support national WASH M&E as priority at all levels.
10. There is need to improve IT for information and communication
11. M&E personnel should be provided training on planning and be given a bigger role in decision making around WASH issues (MoHS)

Component 7: Routine monitoring

Performance Goal: to produce timely and high quality routine administrative WASH monitoring data.

To guide decision-making at all levels, the data needs of different stakeholders should be determined and routine data made available in a timely fashion. Standardized data include inputs (resources, such as staff, funds, materials, WASH facilities, supplies), activities (implementation of interventions and services, such as hygiene promotion, drilling, training, etc.) and outputs (facilities installed/rehabilitated, pits emptied, waste treated etc.). Standardized data from all providers, including private and community-based service providers, should be collected on a routine basis.

The lead institutions and sub-national authorities need a routine system to track the coverage and quality of WASH services and hygiene promotion and manage sector assets. Although stakeholders agree that routine monitoring is important, there is no formal coordination mechanism and no frequency of data collection identified in guidelines or policies to institutionalize routine monitoring. Rather monitoring is currently driven by donor funded short-term programmes. There is a need for more demand for routine monitoring from the government and support for this from partners. Although the two baseline studies produced data collection forms to meet some sector information needs, there are no tools specifically set up to routinely collect data.

At the moment, the roles in routine monitoring of mapping officers, DHMTs and council M&Es in terms of how they collect data and access and use data are not yet defined. Although routine health monitoring by the DHMTs does take place, it does not yet include any rural sanitation monitoring. SALWACO also does not have a national system for routine monitoring of rural and small town piped systems but there are TORs/guidelines for each individual project.

Meeting this M&E performance goal will require the national M&E framework to define what, when, how and why to monitor. When this is well defined, routine monitoring may become of existing activities in the field (like repairs and community checks) rather than as new disconnected activities and, as a result, lead to ongoing data collection and cost savings.

STRENGTHS

- There is awareness under the key stakeholders that routine monitoring is important
- Presence of mapping officers and DHMTs create a stronger potential for sustainable routine monitoring
- Ongoing routine health monitoring in combination with the implementation of DHIS2

WEAKNESSES

- There is a clear lack of country-led monitoring
- The monitoring systems, operational procedures and regulatory framework are yet to be established. This creates a situation of confusion and lack of direction
- Culture change to accept monitoring seems to be a major challenge. The implementation of the monitoring systems must be accompanied with cultural change in the sector institutions and enforcing the culture of organizational performance improvements and data sharing¹⁵
- No budget lines for routine monitoring

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. Centralized WASH updating system: Develop national guidelines that regulate and document the procedures for collection, collation and reporting on programme monitoring data use and data quality and maintenance. The guidelines should be made available to the district council by the lead institution as requested by Council M&E. (short-term)

¹⁵ WASH M&E Gaps and Needs Assessment

2. Budget lines are required for routine monitoring of WASH: vehicles, boats, motorbikes, fuel and lubricants, allowances, data collection, processing and storage facilities (software), are required to ensure effective WASH routine monitoring at national and sub-national level (short-term)
3. Establishment of a fully operational WASH database systems at sub-national level to support routine monitoring supported by the mapping officers (Medium term)
4. Lead institution should ensure that data collection is carried out frequently and efficiently to meet the requirements of the guidelines and the National M&E framework and for WASH planning, budgeting and purpose (short-term)
5. There is need to develop standardized forms and tools for routine monitoring (short-term)
6. Incorporate continuous capacity building and supportive supervision for M&E officers at all levels for routine data collection, processing and storage at sub-national and national level (short-term)

Component 8: Surveys

Performance Goal: Produce timely and high quality data from surveys.

The need for surveys, as well as, the specific focus and content of each survey should be considered within the context of each country. Protocols and data collection tools should be based on international standards for survey and standard tools, such as the Demographic and Health Survey, and the Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey. Adherence to standards is important to obtain high-quality data and to ensure that results from repeated surveys can be compared over time within a given country, as well as across countries. Where appropriate, survey protocols should include data collection to support the construction of the standardized national indicators defined in the national WASH M&E framework. This can help prevent the need for additional data collection efforts and additional costs.

The collection and coordination of WASH surveys, the water point inventory and the SDG baseline, has been supported by Statistics Sierra Leone and applied the new 2015 Statistical Framework (unpublished) as recommended in the 2014 M&E Gap Analysis. Following the success of the baseline, there is an expectation to repeat the SDG baseline surveys introduced in 2016, every two years. This includes water point mapping, household use of WASH facilities, school and health facility surveys and water quality surveys. There are currently no surveys related to faecal sludge management.

At the same time, survey frequencies, guidelines, protocols and governance structures are not clearly defined in national policy. As concluded in the national workshop report in November 2016, as *“there is no guide or defined protocol for [survey-based] data collection... data collection frequencies are not well defined in advance, and they depend on input from technical and financial partners”*. This dependency increases the risk that the surveys will not be repeated in a timely manner or prioritised. It will be crucial to align indicator definitions, policy documents and the WASH M&E framework to reduce the cost and time required to setup and analyse the surveys. The frequency of these surveys and the resources required should be identified well in advance and formalised at the end of the programme.

During the water point mapping of 2016 it was decided to do another baseline survey instead of updating the water point inventory of 2012 and creating guidelines for regular updating. There is a need for leadership to establish policies for the frequency of surveys and to create demand for routine monitoring on an annual basis.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a significant growth in survey capacity by SSL and the institutions responsible for WASH M&E over the course of the last few years. • The 2015 Statistical Framework has been developed and used during the SDG baseline and water point mapping. • There is an intention to survey every 2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey frequencies, guidelines, protocols and governance structures are not formalised • Many partners will be aligning their programmes with the SDG and potentially run different data collection exercises. The Government of Sierra Leone should take the lead here • Weak feedback mechanism on survey findings to districts

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. Based on the to be developed national M&E framework survey frequencies, guidelines, protocols and governance structures should be clearly defined (short-term)
2. Required frequent capacity building in data collection, processing and storage software relevant to WASH (MOWR, Mapping officers) (short-term)

3. Key WASH M&E Officers must be involved in all levels of WASH data collection (national and sub-national) (Mapping officers and MOWR) (mid-term)
4. Water quality and faecal sludge management surveys should be organized, funded and conducted by leading institution (MHOS, DHMT, council M&E) (mid-term)
5. Strong feedback mechanism on survey findings to be implemented (mid-term)

Component 9: National and sub-national WASH databases

Performance Goal: Develop and maintain national and sub-national WASH databases that enable stakeholders to access relevant data for policy formulation and programme management and improvement.

An information system consists of the infrastructure (hardware), a database and related software tools (graphical user interface to calculate, edit and manage information), and skilled individuals trained in the methods to use the databases to capture, verify, transfer, analyse, and share data. Clear roles and responsibilities need to be established at national, sub-national, and service delivery levels to ensure an appropriate and timely data flow between the different levels. A national and sub-national WASH database is not a prerequisite for a functional national WASH monitoring system. However, an electronic data management system allows for the information to be captured in a way that facilitates data verification, data sharing, and data use.

In Sierra Leone, there is no single WASH database that brings together WASH data from different institutions. There are currently three data management systems in use for rural water and sanitation information.

Current databases

1. DHIS2

DHIS2 is a web-based open-source information system typically used as national health information systems for data management and analysis purposes, for health programme monitoring and evaluation, as facility registries and service availability mapping, for logistics management and for mobile tracking of pregnant mothers in rural communities. In Sierra Leone, it is hosted by the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS) and used by DHMTs who are also responsible for sanitation M&E.

2. Akvo Flow

Akvo Flow is an open source mobile data collection tool that allows users to design surveys and collect accurate, timely, geo-tagged information, images and data. The tool makes the data available online and on Android phones. It allows offline data collection and monitoring of remote water points. Data is submitted and stored in a cloud database and can be exported to Excel for analysis. Akvo Flow is used by the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS) for collecting information about rural water and sanitation facilities and CLTS. Akvo Flow has been used to collect a rural water point baseline in 2012. In 2016 it has been used to collect a baseline for urban and rural water, sanitation facilities and CLTS. The data is exported and analysed using Excel.

Access to Akvo Flow:

Akvo Flow has a detailed user management system. The Akvo Flow system is managed by Statistics Sierra Leone and the Ministry of Water Resources. Both have multiple people with permissions to manage data collection exercises. Other institutions that have access to the Akvo Flow platform include:

1. UNICEF – View only for the 2016 WASH baseline data collection
2. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP) - View only for the 2016 WASH baseline data collection
3. African Development Bank - View only for the 2016 WASH baseline data collection

Current access to the data is arranged by a request for data to the Akvo Flow managers from Statistics Sierra Leone and the Ministry of Water Resources. Currently, districts council M&Es and Mapping Officers at local level do not have access to or training in the Akvo Flow dashboard. National level stakeholders tend to have the IT equipment and capacity to work with the system when they receive access but this will be a challenge in districts.

Support and documentation:

Akvo Flow has an online support system with documentation openly accessible. Questions and issues can be noted here, and there is a support team on standby to respond.

In 2016 a selected team from Statistics Sierra Leone and the Ministry of Water Resources were trained in the use of Akvo Flow.

3. Database of Statistics Sierra Leone

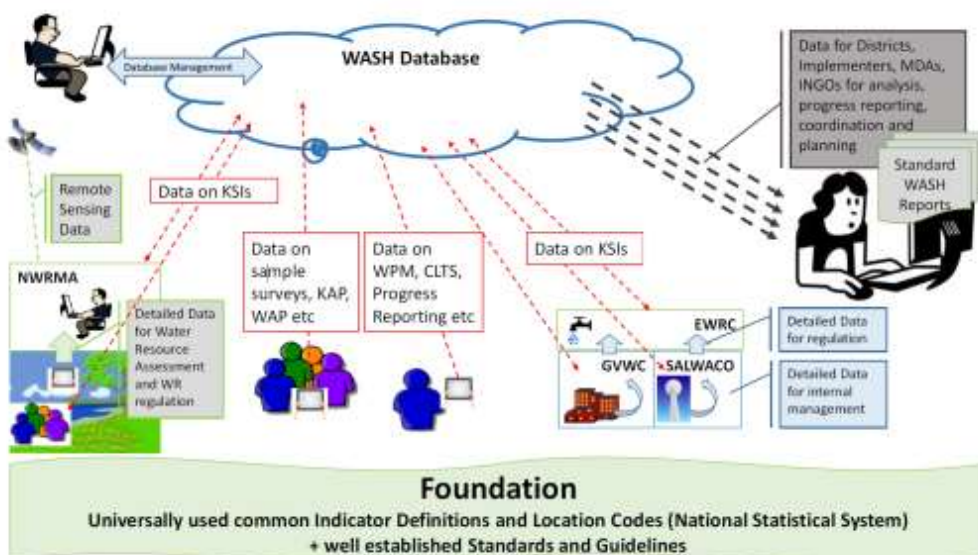
Statistics Sierra Leone does not have a WASH database but rather stores WASH data in excel sheets.

Database security policies

MOWR and DHMT note that there are national IT and security policies available that will govern these databases. However, a (draft of the) policy has not been shared.

An integrated database

During national and regional workshops the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS) have expressed some interest in the development of an integrated database. In the M&E gaps assessment it was found that will need to be complemented by detailed systems for water utilities and regulations of water services for engagement and regulation of water sources (figure 1).¹⁶



¹⁶ Vad, J., Consultancy for the Assessment of the WASH sector Monitoring and Evaluation in Sierra Leone and the Development of Proposal for Support and Strengthening, March 2016.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akvo FLOW and DHIS2 are implemented • There is a willingness to share information between institutions to strengthen WASH sector • There is an intention to provide database access at district level so relevant data is available at the levels where data is being used and decisions are made • Establishment of Sierra Leone Groundwater Resource Information Database (SALGRID) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical capacity for setting up and maintaining a database is weak, especially at district level • While there is demand for a unified WASH database, there is still need for a detailed M&E framework matching regulations of water, sanitation and hygiene services

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. Define human capacity building requirements and supportive supervision requirements and implement these to ensure effective WASH data management as defined in the M&E framework (short-term)
2. Lead institution should recruit, train and dispatch personnel to all districts in order to manage the databases and fill the vacant positions for this in the WIMU at regional level (short-term)
3. All WASH focal points should have access to the different WASH databases according to a data access plan and should be readily available to all users at national and district level (short-term)
4. The Sanitation and Hygiene component needs to be fully captured by the District Health Information System 2 database and all relevant stakeholders need to report through this database (short-term)
5. Provide IT equipment, supplies and services for maintaining national and sub-national WASH database for continuous access and support to users based on the M&E framework requirements (short-term)
6. Standard data analysis tools and reporting format for M&E reporting in place
7. Define whether an integrated WASH database is required based on:
 - a. Structure based on district and national information needs
 - b. Access requirements for national and district level
 - c. Roles and responsibilities for management and maintenance of the WASH database
 - d. Clear overview of which institution will be providing what information and frequency
 - e. The capacity of existing systems (like DHIS2 and FLOW)
8. Improve management of data as a main stream M&E activities (Medium)

Component 10: Supportive supervision and data auditing

Performance Goal: Monitor data quality periodically and address any obstacles to producing high-quality data (i.e., data that are valid, reliable, comprehensive, and timely). Identify at the same time any capacity gaps in the staff implementing the system at all levels, and provide immediate support as well as design simple remedial mechanisms as necessary.

Supportive supervision provides facilitation for necessary leadership and support for quality improvement processes. It includes regular targeted support for M&E tasks and analysis. It focuses on participatory problem solving by emphasizing mentorship, joint problem-solving, and two-way communication (Marquez & Kean, 2002 from Marshal & Fehringer, 2014). Supportive supervision is not only quality control but also includes regular support and verification of the collation and use of data at local level.

Supportive supervision refers to overseeing and directing the performance of others and transferring the knowledge, attitudes, and skills that are essential for successful M&E of WASH activities. It offers an opportunity to take stock of the work that has been done; critically reflect on it; provide feedback to local staff; and where appropriate, provide specific guidance to make improvements and build capacity.

Data auditing is the process of verifying the completeness and accuracy of reported aggregated WASH data. This typically requires field visits to users, communities, local government, NGOs or service providers that reported the data in order to check these data against existing records.

The Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS) notes that there is a tool for supportive supervision with health performance indicators but for WASH there are no guidelines. In health, there have been recent examples of supportive supervision such as that for the Infection Prevention and Control and WASH in Peripheral Health Units (PHU) done in 2016. While the results of the supportive supervision have been shared, they are not entirely happy with the support they received and where only partly able to act on the feedback. The District Health Management Team noted that supportive supervision had also been provided in the last 6 months but the results have not been shared with all users within the same department and not all entities involved were satisfied with the support they received.

MoWR is developing plans for supportive supervision of M&E in WASH. At the moment, there are no guidelines on or implementation of national data auditing or supportive supervision for the mapping officers.

District Council M&E report that there are national guidelines and tools for supportive supervision of M&E, however no supportive supervision has been provided. On the other hand, the baseline data has been audited regularly by the Ministry of Water Resources and feedback was given to the entities involved.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health sector has experience with supportive supervision • MoWR is developing supportive supervision guidelines • Data has been audited during the MoWR baselines • National guidelines and tools for supportive supervision available • Draft guidelines for PHUs WASH activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping officers and council M&E have not received any supportive supervision • There are no guidelines for supportive supervision relating specifically to sanitation • There is no routine data auditing outside of the short-term baseline/inventory programmes • No joint monitoring and supervision of WASH activities in local councils

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. Develop and improve national protocols and indicators for WASH supervision coupled with protocols for auditing routine WASH data as recommended by DHMT, MOHS, and mapping officers
2. Allocate funds for training and supportive supervision on WASH M&E activities at district level
3. Quarterly joint supportive supervision be undertaking at district levels
4. Supportive supervision and audited reports should be shared with all relevant stakeholders and capacity developed to act upon the feedback

Component 11: Evaluation and research

Performance Goal: Identify and prioritize key evaluation and research questions, coordinate evidence generation to meet the identified needs, and enhance the quality and use of evaluation and research findings and recommendations.

Evaluation and research are essential but often neglected components of a comprehensive WASH M&E system. Appropriate use of evaluation/research data ensures that the planning of the WASH services is based on the best available evidence and guides ongoing national and sub-national programme improvement. It is also an integral part of sector accountability mechanisms. Establishing a country-led process for identifying evaluation/research gaps helps ensure that evaluation/research studies are relevant to the country's needs and avoid duplication.

Evaluations feed into the monthly WASH coordination meeting organised by MoWR and they do feed into WASH programme design. The MoWR data portal and the Sierra Leone WASH Sector Learning website contain an inventory of WASH sector research, which is relatively comprehensive and updated online. On the other hand, water point mappers and council M&Es at sub-national levels report that they do not have access to a complete inventory of research.

There are limited government funds for WASH evaluation and research. DHMTs and MoHS report some limited availability of funds but report that also for health it is mostly INGOs and NGOs that fund their own research independently. At district level, there is little momentum, no agenda and no funds for evaluation and research.

There is a research agenda in the Policy and Planning Unit (PPU) in MoWR, which is solely responsible for research and evaluation. The PPU has plans to earmark financial resources in the future.

The recent SDG baseline study and the water point inventory were supported by SSL and technical partners. It is likely that most future research and evaluation will involve external support unless there is a significant increase in capacity to do research in house.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly WASH coordination committee takes WASH evaluation and research into account • There are two websites with an inventory of WASH evaluations and research • INGOs and NGOs regularly produce research and evaluations • Statistics Sierra Leone and technical partners collaborate with the lead institutions on producing surveys and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little to no government funds for research and evaluation • Little access to and appreciation of research and evaluation at Council Level • Lack of a country-led process for identifying evaluation/research gaps which helps to ensure the relevance of evaluation/research to the country's needs and avoid duplication • Evaluation and research are often neglected

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. The Human Resources Management Office of MoWR should recruit competent personnel to fill in the vacant positions in the PPU and WIMU
2. Fast track the establishment of a country-led process for identifying evaluation/research gaps which helps to ensure the relevance of evaluation/research to the country's needs and avoid duplication (short-term)
3. MoWR and MoHS should mobilize government and/or other donors to finance an effective and country-led WASH research and evaluation agenda
4. Establish and strengthen Research and Evaluation Units at District Level

5. Set up a WASH Research Unit in MoHS that is charged with the responsibility for research, evaluation, reporting and dissemination
6. There is a need to share the research findings at all levels. All users should have access to results of major WASH surveys and the demographic health surveys
7. Joint sector reviews and/or coordination meetings should include all stakeholders and should be supported and held regularly (for example quarterly) at district level
8. Seed money should be provided from national level to undertake relevant WASH research and evaluation activities at sub-national level

Component 12: Access and use of data

Performance Goal: Disseminate and use data from the WASH M&E system to stakeholders for sector learning and to track progress against national and sub-national targets, to support policy formulation, and to guide annual planning, improvement of WASH services, and corrective actions at all levels.

The most important reason for conducting M&E is to provide the data needed for guiding policy formulation and programme operations to improve WASH services. A detailed data use plan should be included in the national WASH monitoring framework; this plan should link data needs and data collection efforts with specific information products for different audiences, as well as a timetable for dissemination. It should also include activities to encourage data use, such as workshops to discuss the implications of M&E data for decision-making for sustaining and extending services. A functional M&E system collates and presents the data in a way that facilitates data use at all levels, including the citizens and beneficiaries of services. Evidence of data use includes:

- The National Strategic Plan explicitly references the most up-to-date service levels for WASH;
- WASH reports include accurate references to available national M&E data; and,
- Implementers refer to national M&E data in their WASH interventions.

There are a range of strategies to promote data dissemination and use, including: ensuring ownership of data; ensuring dissemination of good quality data in a timely manner; determining appropriate information products for different users; allocating sufficient resources for data dissemination; and, providing assistance for data use.

On the heels of being named one of the first “open governments” in West Africa by the Open Government Partnership, Sierra Leone has launched an interactive Water and Sanitation (WASH) data portal in 2016. The portal displays data analysis features, interactive data tables, maps and raw data from the 28,000 water points mapped in 2016. The aim of this website is to publish data for the WASH indicators as established by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, SDG6 ‘Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all’. Secondly, the website aims to simplify the way data is shared so all stakeholders can work more efficiently. Along these lines, the following information is available: water supply access and functionality, water supply and sanitation facilities for households, current sanitation and latrine coverage, and data on demand for latrine emptying services. The MoWR conducted an information needs assessment during the water point mapping data collection tool development and the 2016 SDG baseline.

However, there is a disconnect between the understanding of WASH M&E needs and the expectations about the use of WASH data at district level. While the recent SDG baseline and water point inventory have greatly improved access to data online, the district M&E report that there are currently no district plans in place that refer to this data. There is also no plan or guidance for the use of M&E data for district planning. While there is an online portal, the council M&Es did not acknowledge or know that the data was publicly available on the portal. The mapping officers have expressed the need to improve easy access for future use to assess the performance of entities and guide management decisions.

There is still a need to include a district WASH M&E data use plan in the national WASH M&E framework, which can be disseminated to and used by districts to support annual planning. In addition, data and analysis of the district WASH M&E should be disseminated through appropriate channels to directly reach the Council and Council M&E for their use on a scheduled basis. This also suggests that the data providers (districts, communities, etc.) cannot easily access the data through the portal and other ways should be developed to disseminate results, such as posters, in public places.

At national level, when the final report was produced for the 2016 national mapping, there had been direct requests from the Presidential Ebola Response Team to use it and this shows how useful the information has been. However, it should be noted that the water point mapping and SDG baseline initiatives have not been initiated from an underlying national strategic plan and/or the national WASH M&E framework that includes a data use plan. A realistic data use plan grounded in policy that has been

disseminated to all levels is crucial for the final step in the access and use of data. This data use plan will also require routine monitoring and reporting to be in place to ensure data is useful and up to date during each annual planning cycle.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra Leone has joined the African Open Governments initiative and provides the WASH data portal online • There is important baseline information available from 2016 on water points and SDG6 target indicators, which can support planning and decision making • District health information system data available • Quick access to WASH data established online (washdata-sl.org) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a data use plan implemented at national and sub national level and clearly linked to a planning and budgeting schedule and supported by routine monitoring • Currently, the websites with data are not being utilized or accessed at district level • There are no plans in place for sanitation data use and routine monitoring

RECOMMENDATIONS (IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

1. The lead institution should provide guidelines on data analysis and use and cascade those guidelines to district level and Council M&Es (short-term)
2. There is a need to develop an information and data dissemination plan that enables stakeholders to receive information prior to WASH activity planning (e.g. on a quarterly basis) (short-term)
3. Tie some allocations of funds to the Local Councils by the Ministry of Finance and Economic to M&E reports (short-term)
4. Provide effective capacity building of Water Information Management Unit staff on M&E activity planning and data/information management
5. The lead institutions should ensure that logistics are provided to meet routine monitoring and the information needs of WASH stakeholders based on the needs assessment
6. The lead institution should ensure that M&E data are used to assess the performance of local councils on the implementation of WASH activities (Council M&E)
7. The lead institution should ensure that technical and financial M&E data are in policy and planning documents
8. Incorporate information dissemination of technical and financial data into the National WASH M&E Framework
9. Assess WASH stakeholder's information needs in sanitation
10. Actors to make WASH data user-friendly both in hard and soft copies

Conclusions

This assessment aims to enable government leadership and partners to work together to strengthen the country-led national WASH monitoring and evaluation system. This system should guide all programmes in Sierra Leone and establish routine monitoring and ensure the use of strategic WASH information. The assessment represents the inputs and analysis of the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, SALWACO, Statistics Sierra Leone, District Council M&E Officers, Mapping Officers, and District Health Management Teams.

The assessment can be summarized in three overall recommendations:

1. Complete the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for WASH including WASH policy targets, roles and responsibilities, data collection schedules and data use plans and add these to the SDG indicator framework
2. Establish Annual Work Plans for monitoring and evaluation at national and decentralized levels including routine monitoring, supportive supervision, and dissemination of WASH data and information products
3. Strengthen collaboration for more effective WASH monitoring and evaluation at district level between the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, and the District Council and specifically focus support to use data in planning and decision making

These are based on the strengths, the challenges and high level recommendations for national WASH M&E in Sierra Leone detailed below.

STRENGTHS OF THE NATIONAL WASH M&E SYSTEM

There are numerous strengths upon which a fully functional national WASH M&E system should be built:

- MoWR mapping officers, DHMTs and Council M&Es are in place at decentralised levels and there are some guidelines for supportive supervision
- There is a national WASH M&E committee led by MoWR with an emphasis on water
- There are mechanisms in place for MoWR to communicate to the sector and a mostly up to date inventory of partners
- There is a SDG indicator framework and most baseline values
- Recent SDG baseline and water point inventory that have garnered interest from decision makers
- MoWR has an online data and document portal available with key M&E resources, reports and raw water point data (<http://washdata-sl.org/>)
- The Ministry of Health and Sanitation has a strong health monitoring and evaluation system led by Directorate of Policy Planning and Information
- Management information system (DHIS2)
 - District teams (DHMTs) in place
 - Routine monitoring, and
 - Supportive supervision of health facilities
- The SDG indicator framework includes some sanitation indicators related to household hygiene, sanitation services and extra-household services

CHALLENGES

There are some important challenges that will need to be overcome:

- The SDG indicator framework does not yet include policy targets, define roles and responsibilities for routine monitoring, nor does it consider formally include the existing improved water and improved sanitation policy targets (MDGs)
- There is no complete sanitation-specific M&E framework and currently environmental health is a low priority in the MoHS M&E systems

- Lack of strategic information on an annual basis to meet wash goals and improve performance continuously
- There is no specific budget line at national and district level for annual M&E needs
- Policies do not yet define policy targets for SDGs or roles for routine monitoring
- There is a need to strengthen communication and collaboration between national and district levels on annual plans for M&E and on the use of data for planning
- No technical guidelines for routine monitoring
- Disbursement on time to meet M&E work plan requirements and targets, especially for routine monitoring

HIGH LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the recommendation from participating government institutions, the high-level recommendations are:

1. Complete the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for WASH with the leadership of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation
 - a. Build on the Sustainable Development Goal 6 indicator framework to develop final water and sanitation indicator frameworks and disseminate these to all levels and stakeholders
 - b. Define WASH policy targets, roles and responsibilities, data collection schedules and data use plans and add these to the SDG indicator framework
 - c. Provide national guidelines for routine monitoring for all levels
 - d. Provide national guidelines on data analysis and use for all levels
 - e. Develop and implement an information and data dissemination plan that enables stakeholders at all levels to receive information prior to WASH activity planning
2. Establish Annual Work Plans for routine monitoring and evaluation, supportive supervision, and dissemination of WASH data and information products
3. National Plans should be disseminated widely and shared with districts for alignment
4. Financial information, including costs, should be made available for planning and alignment purposes
5. Raise the priority of Environmental Health and Sanitation in the Ministry of Health and Sanitation
6. Assess need for a separate sanitation coordination committee with MDAs and partners
7. Fast track implementation of a sanitation M&E with the Directorate of Policy Planning and Information in the Ministry of Health and Sanitation
8. Evaluate the monitoring and evaluation human capacity needs against the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework requirements
9. Strengthen collaboration for more effective WASH monitoring and evaluation at district level between the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, and the District Council and specifically focus support to use data in planning and decision making
10. Develop dedicated budgets for the national coordination committee for water and sanitation and discuss establishing a separate group dedicated to sanitation issues
11. Assess the performance of programmes and districts against the National WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Appendix 1: Means of verification

The following are key documentation identified for the assessment and drafting of the final report:

- Any existing assessments, evaluations or research on the national M&E system
- Official job descriptions
- Relevant national (WASH) policies and development plans
- National M&E guidelines, plans and framework documentation
- Sub-national M&E plans: formats and examples
- Guidelines for routine monitoring including reporting templates and data collection forms
- List of databases and software in use
- Contracts with IT service providers
- An inventory of WASH-related surveys, e.g. DHS, MICS, etc.
- Guidelines for supportive supervision to support M&E at sub-national level
- HR documentation: a list of employees related to M&E and their official job descriptions
- If there is a national M&E working group, the terms of reference for the national M&E working group
- Minutes / report from the JSR or other national multi-stakeholder review platform
- M&E information product examples

The following documentation were collected during this assessment:

- The 2016 WASH M&E Needs and Gaps Assessment (conducted in 2014), MOWR
- The 2016 Draft SDG Baseline Report, SSL & MOWR
- The 2010 National Water and Sanitation Policy, MOWR
- The 2013 Guidelines for Establishing a Management System (for small town water supplies), SALWACO
- The Ministry of Water Resources M&E Guidelines, MOWR
- The 2014 National Water Resource Policy, MOWR
- The March 2016, A situation analysis of WASH Sierra Leone, WHO
- The 2014, A study report on the potential for financing self supply in Sierra Leone, WaterAid
- The 2014, Technical Guidelines for the Construction and Maintenance of Hand Dug Wells, MOWR
- The 2013, Rural Water Supply and Small Towns Strategy, MOWR
- The 2016, Advanced Report on Adaptation of the SDG Goals, MOFED
- The 2013 – 2018, Agenda for Prosperity (3rd gen PRSP), Government of Sierra Leone
- The 2015 – 2017, National Ebola Recovery Strategy for Sierra Leone, Government of Sierra Leone
- The President's Recovery Priorities
- The 2012, Sierra Leone Waterpoint Report
- The 2011 Electricity and Water Regulatory Commission Act

The authors did not have access to the KAP survey results from the SDG baseline, and the *SSL statistical framework 2015*. In addition, formal job descriptions, ToRs for working groups, HR documentation could be used in later stages to support responding to the recommendations identified and should be collected.

Appendix 2: Rapid Scan of WASH M&E (November 2016)

- In Sierra Leone, the rapid scan was largely already covered in detail by the WASH M&E Gaps and Needs Assessment published in 2016
- Rapid scan of WASH monitoring was designed to help select priority sub-sectors and technical areas for a full assessment of WASH monitoring
- Rapid scan provides an overview of the state of monitoring of WASH with a focus on country-led monitoring systems working at local government level

Instructions followed for the rapid scan: Record from stakeholders in each area, what the key success and challenges have been and what their aspirations are for strengthen country-led monitoring, especially building on what is already there. Describe the priority area, why you have chosen this area for a deeper assessment of country-led monitoring and whether there are specific issues the assessment should take into account.

Domain/area/sub-sector (adjust list to country context)	Focal person and lead institution	Successes	Challenges	Aspirations
Consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation (KSIs and location codes), 2. The M part (common tools and formats), 3. The E part (effective sharing of data, use of data), 4. Specialised systems for regulation 				
Urban water supply (GUMA)		M&E unit setup	Office space, M&E tools, equipment	Well-functioning M&E unit (staff, plan, logistics)

Domain/area/sub-sector (adjust list to country context)	Focal person and lead institution	Successes	Challenges	Aspirations
Consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation (KSIs and location codes), 2. The M part (common tools and formats), 3. The E part (effective sharing of data, use of data), 4. Specialised systems for regulation 				
<i>Urban water supply (SALWACO)</i>		M&E unit established	Regional M&E offices and officers (in organogram) are not in place, Utility management (monitoring tools, transmission pipelines, performance management) Current budgets for M&E are project based. Monitoring based on projects.	There should be a GIS and web-based M&E system and an interface between engineers and M&E units for the purpose of performance management
<i>Rural piped systems and small towns</i>		M&E unit established	Willingness to pay affecting sustainability (no tariffs); security water treatment plant / catchment areas	M&E to ensure the system is running well and complying with the tariff system; effective stakeholder consultation
<i>Other rural water supply (water points)</i>		Mappers and district engineers, and Council M&Es are in place in councils; Mappers and District Council M&E role to do routine WPM	No logistics (vehicles, etc.) for mappers and council M&E; No fiscal devolution yet; No funds for routine M&E at district level	Functional web-based M&E system with collection of data on a regular basis and use of data for the planners, decision making

Domain/area/sub-sector (adjust list to country context)	Focal person and lead institution	Successes	Challenges	Aspirations
Consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation (KSIs and location codes), 2. The M part (common tools and formats), 3. The E part (effective sharing of data, use of data), 4. Specialised systems for regulation 				
<i>Urban sanitation</i>	MOHS, council, city council	<p>Proportion with improved sanitation</p> <p>Some potential for bringing project/companies into a national M&E framework:</p> <p>4 FSM projects in the country (Bo, Kenema, Makeni, Freetown) but not effectively managed.</p> <p>There are some companies involved in waste management for some councils. 12 – 14 councils managing city waste (not FS).</p>	<p>No indicators or targets. No data or indicators for FSM and environmental waste. Little FSM.</p> <p>The MOHS (FSM) and MWR (sewerage) indicators are not clearly aligned.</p> <p>Lack of funds and logistics for M&E.</p> <p>Low human capacity development</p>	<p>We should know the quantity/proportion of waste disposed of in communities / HHs and have indicators and the quality of disposal. PPP on faecal sludge management in urban.</p> <p>CCs and MOHS work together on a call centre for faecal sludge management.</p>

Domain/area/sub-sector (adjust list to country context)	Focal person and lead institution	Successes	Challenges	Aspirations
Consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation (KSIs and location codes), 2. The M part (common tools and formats), 3. The E part (effective sharing of data, use of data), 4. Specialised systems for regulation 				
<i>Rural sanitation</i>		ToT on CLTS with a monitoring component; fund for post-ODF (to cover M&E); there are indicators. DHMT M&E is there.	Few WASH M&E at district level.	
<i>WASH in schools</i>		M&E unit has been established; rehabilitated wells in schools; annual school census (since 2010)	No allocation for M&E activities aside from census, reliance on partners (M&E just in projects), no M&E officers in districts	Improve the learning environment by providing effective and regular monitoring of WASH services, integrating existing roles of supervisors and teachers, committees
<i>WASH in health facilities</i>		WASH Assessment in PHUs; monitoring rehabilitation/construction of WASH facilities in PHUs; WASH coordination meetings	No routine monitoring of WASH in PHUs because of logistics (only reporting on disease); NGOs are not passing through the environmental division to confirm the standard of WASH.	To capture WASH data across all PHUs on a regular basis

Domain/area/sub-sector (adjust list to country context)	Focal person and lead institution	Successes	Challenges	Aspirations
Consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation (KSIs and location codes), 2. The M part (common tools and formats), 3. The E part (effective sharing of data, use of data), 4. Specialised systems for regulation 				
WASH in other institutions				

Overall there is a national WASH policy and a new bill now under development. Devolution is incomplete as of yet. SSL has implemented the SDG 6 WASH baseline, a KAP survey. There is a 2015 census framework that will be published in December 2016. Dr. Kamara, who worked on the recently published M&E assessment, suggested to focus on the operationalisation of the National Rural Water and Sanitation M&E plan because:

- It has specific sectors identified and targets with reporting on monthly / quarterly basis.
- This UNICEF programme is focused on strengthen national WASH M&E to ultimately improve services and asset management

Therefore, the suggestions of choices, for validation, are:

- MWR as the lead institution for the assessment
- RURAL WATER and RURAL SANITATION are focus sub-sectors,
- The ultimate objective of the assessment is to strengthen the use of the National Rural Water and Sanitation M&E Plan systems at decentralized levels.

In urban, the link between the national WASH M&E indicators and utility management is not yet clearly defined and therefore makes it a bit more difficult to clearly define an objective in urban areas for this assessment:

- GUMA will still need to identify their internal indicators for utility management
- SALWACO also needs to go into utility monitoring (vs. current project monitoring guided by a project RB framework): O&M, NRW, management records
- WASH consortium does set some targets for community WASH in urban areas

Appendix 3: M&E data flows

Figure from presentation of the Ministry of Water Resources from the National Launch of the assessment.

Data Sources Information Flows and Analysis

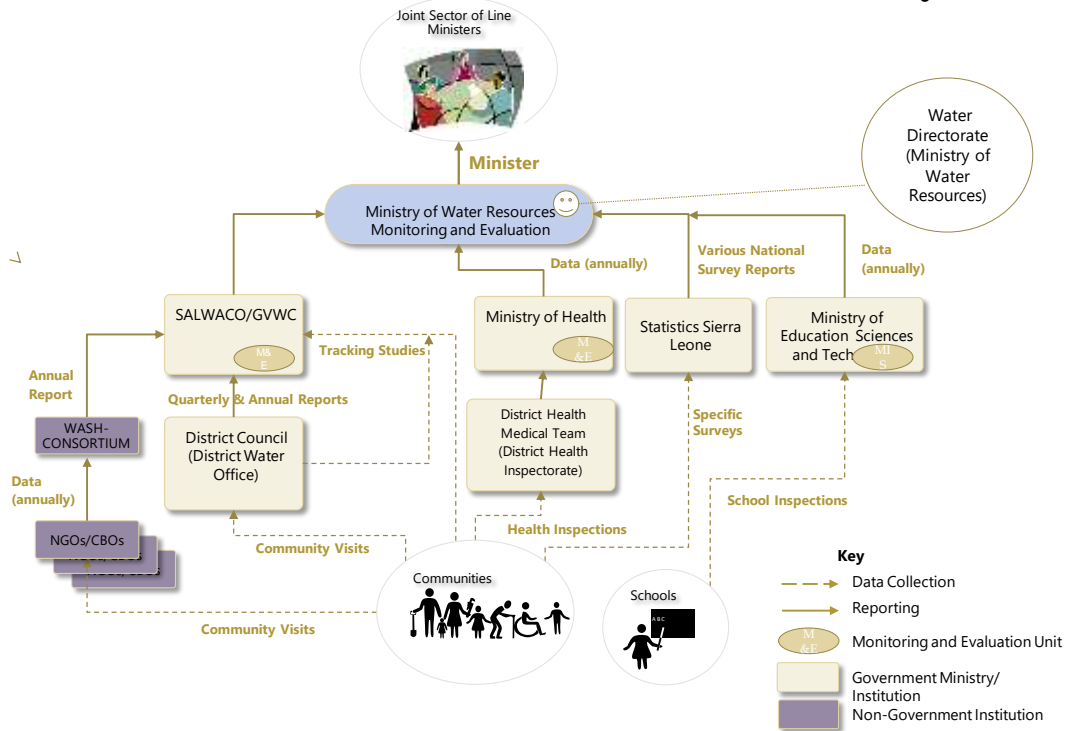
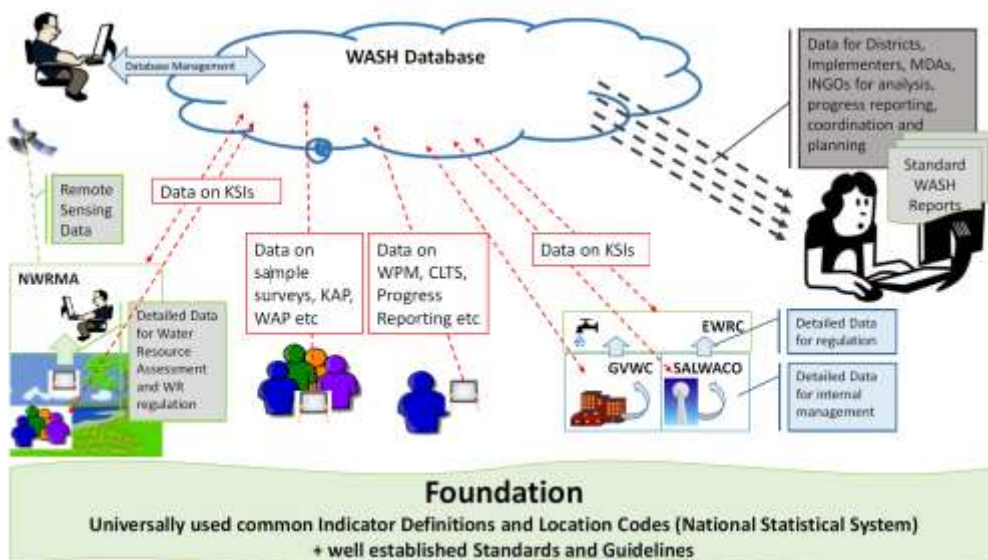


Figure of a proposed integrated database adopted from WASH M&E Needs and Gaps Assessment published in 2016.



Appendix 4: Table of organisations and their roles

Organisation	Primary role in M&E system	Receives M&E data from (institution and format of report, frequency)	Reports M&E data and results to (institution and format of report, frequency)	Activities (data collection, cleaning, reporting, auditing, capacity development)
Council M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for District and Municipal M&E and the council is responsible under the EWRCA “for ensuring that the population under their jurisdiction have adequate water and sanitation services” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SALWACO/GVWC quarterly and annual reports Line ministries¹⁷ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance and Development Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular council monitoring and reporting across sectors
Mapping Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water point mapping Supporting SDG monitoring of rural water services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys Akvo FLOW surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Resources Monitoring Unit Akvo FLOW dashboard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water point mapping SDG baseline
Ministry of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> policy and strategy formulation and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health (annually) SALWACO GVWC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the minister Publication of results in the water data portal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare M&E Guidelines and reporting formats Monitor water quality in specific facilities

¹⁷ “The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development engaged the 19 local councils in Sierra Leone to integrate the SDGs into their district and municipal development plans.” Advanced report on adaptation of the SDG goals (2016)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the policy and strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Sierra Leone • Ministry of Educations, Sciences and Tech (annually) • Mapping officers (Akvo FLOW portal) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Annual Sector Performance Report
Ministry of Health and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and regulation in relation to public health and sanitation services • “By its mandate, it is responsible for conducting health studies and reporting incidences of water borne communicable diseases; water quality testing; and investigating sources of water pollution”¹⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHMTs • National HMIS / DHIS2 (DHMT and PHU hospitals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the minister • Reporting data online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the sanitation M&E framework • CLTS monitoring • Prepare annual performance report • Reporting on MDG / SDGs
Ministry of Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolving responsibilities to local councils 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to local councils form Decentralisation Secretariat • Operate financial management systems with data on the implementation of WASH activities in the District Councils and the WASH Ministries, Departments and Agencies

¹⁸ M&E Gap analysis vol 1 (2014)

SALWACO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track water services in some of the larger urban settlements outside Freetown Provide technical support to the Local Councils for services in the smaller towns and villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH Consortium report (annually) District Council reports (quarterly & annually) Tracking studies from communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Resources 	
DHMTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Environment Sanitation Officers' and 'Public Health Aids' have responsibilities to track sanitation¹⁹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHUs Community visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOHS HMIS / DHIS2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and reporting but currently environmental sanitation is the lowest priority
Local NGOs	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contribute to sector communication and coordination maintain web-based information sharing systems Reporting activities to districts
Development partners	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of M&E baseline activities Technical assistance and capacity building for country-led M&E Programme M&E support
Statistics Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) is Government's lead institution in carrying out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Resources – National survey reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household surveys (MICS, etc.) Census

¹⁹ M&E Gaps Analysis Vol 1 (2014)

	<p>national surveys and certification of national data generated by public institutions and or in collaboration with non-governmental agencies. They have been central in defining the Sierra Leone SDGs indicators put together so far, and in setting baselines and targets.”²⁰</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the statistical framework 2016 • WASH surveys
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²⁰ Advanced report on adaptation of the SDG goals

Appendix 5: Summary of the National M&E Framework

This table and discussion complements the overview of the national M&E framework in the main body of this document and provides some additional details.

The National WASH M&E framework indicators and targets

Rural water

SERVICE LADDER: household water services (SDG)	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Safely managed Water	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	<p>Population using an improved drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination</p> <p>Improved drinking water source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - piped water into dwelling, yard or plot - public taps or standpipes - boreholes or tube-wells - protected dug wells - protected springs and rainwater. - Packaged drinking water is considered improved if households use an improved water source for other domestic purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Wealth • Affordability 	None	9.4% (2016; on premises)

Basic Water	Percentage of population using basic drinking water services	Percentage of population using an improved water source with a total collection time of no more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Wealth • Affordability 	None	42.3% (2016, off premises) 51.8% total with at least basic water when including both safely managed.
SERVICE LADDER: extra household water services (SDG)	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Basic water in schools	% of pupils enrolled in schools with basic water services	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools with a functional improved drinking water source on or near premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Gender 	None	56.6% (2016)
Basic water in Health Care Facilities	% of beneficiaries using health care facilities with basic water services	Percentage of beneficiaries using health facilities with a functional improved water source on premises and water points accessible to all users at all times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural 	None	65.2% (2016)
SERVICE LADDER: functionality of water services	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Functionality of Hand Pumps	Percentage of hand pumps operational	Percentage of hand pumps delivering water at time of survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • type of Hand Pump • district 	None	62.7% ²¹ In the SDG baseline, there is in fact a more

²¹ <http://washdata-sl.org/water-point-data/water-point-functionality/>

					comprehensive analysis of availability (time available in year)
Functionality of Piped Systems	Percentage of public standpipes operational	Percentage of public standpipes delivering water at time of survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pumped System/ Gravity Fed System district 	None	Not available
SERVICE LADDER: water quality	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Bacteriological Water Quality	Percentage of water points delivering bacteriologically safe water	Percentage of water samples fulfilling the bacteriological water quality standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type of water point 	None	<p>No data available.</p> <p>Two thirds of households (64.9%) say water quality is an issue.</p>
Chemical Water Quality	Percentage of water points delivering chemically safe water	Percentage of water samples fulfilling the chemical water quality standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> type of water point 	None	No data available.
SERVICE LADDER: equity of water service provision	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Intra-District Equity	Mean chieftainship deviation in access from district average	Average of the absolute deviation of access to services in chieftainships within a district from the district average	household/ school/ clinic access to	None	“Estimates put sanitation coverage at

			water/ sanitation/ hygiene		30% overall in Sierra Leonev, and this masks inequity in coverage between poor (1%) and rich (79%) and between rural (17%) and urban (64%) areas. ²²
Inter-District Equity	Mean district deviation in access from national average	Percentage of water samples fulfilling the chemical water quality standards	household/ school/ clinic access to water/ sanitation/ hygiene	None	Table 18 in SDG baseline gives points reported vs. found and may start to provide relevant information
SERVICE LADDER: value for money	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Per Capita Cost	Per Capita Capital Cost of Water System Implementation	Capital cost of new water facilities divided by the number of persons served by the facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of technology District 	None	
Specific Construction Cost	Unit cost of specific technologies	The final delivery/ installation cost of specific water components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BH Drilling Well construction Pipe laying 	None	

²² The Republic of Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2012 : An Agenda for Economic and Social Empowerment, page 80

			• Per District		
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Rural Sanitation and Hygiene

SERVICE LADDER: household sanitation services (SDG)	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Safely managed Sanitation	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services	Population using a improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Wealth • Affordability 		6.5% (2016)
Basic Sanitation	Percentage of population using a basic sanitation service	Percentage of population using a improved sanitation facility not shared with other households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Wealth • Affordability 		22.7% (2016)
SERVICE LADDER: extra household sanitation services (SDG)	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
basic sanitation in schools	% of pupils enrolled in schools that provide basic sanitation services	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools with functional improved separated sanitation facilities for males and females on or near premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Gender 		41.8% (2016)

		<p>Improved sanitation facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one toilet/latrine for every 25 girls - At least one toilet/latrine for female school staff - A minimum of one toilet/latrine and one urinal for every 50 boys - At least one toilet for male school staff 			
Basic sanitation in Health Care Facilities	% of beneficiaries using health care facilities providing basic sanitation services	<p>Percentage of beneficiaries using health facilities with functional improved separated sanitation facilities for males and females on or near premises.</p> <p>Improved sanitation facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one toilet for every 20 users at inpatient centres - At least four toilets – one each for staff, female, male and child patients – at outpatient centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural 		62.4% (2016)
SERVICE LADDER: hygiene	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Hand washing at home	Percentage of population with hand washing facilities with soap and water at home	Population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Wealth • Affordability 		16.4% (2016)
SERVICE LADDER: extra household services - schools	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Hand washing in schools	Percentage of pupils enrolled in schools	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools with functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural • Gender 		29.9% (2016)

	with basic hand washing facilities	handwashing facilities, soap (or ash) and water available to girls and boys			
Menstrual hygiene management in schools	Percentage of pupils enrolled in schools with basic menstrual management facilities	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools with adequate and appropriate sanitary facilities for washing and change management and disposal of menstrual waste. These facilities must offer privacy, safety and dignity to menstruating students and teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban/rural Gender 		7.8% (2016)
SERVICE LADDER: extra household services – health care facilities	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Hand washing in health care facilities	Percentage of beneficiaries using health care facilities with basic hand washing facilities	Percentage of beneficiaries using health care facilities with adequate hand hygiene supplies (running water, liquid soap, single use towels/ alcohol-based hand rinse) available at key locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban/rural 		97% (2016) have facilities, key locations reported separately (53% for triage/waiting area)
Basic menstrual hygiene management in health care facilities	Percentage of beneficiaries using health care facilities with basic menstrual management facilities	Percentage of beneficiaries using health facilities with improved separated sanitation facilities for females that provide privacy; soap, water and space for washing hands, private parts and clothes; and places for changing and disposing of materials used for managing menstruation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban/rural 		39.8% (2016)

Regulated Water Services

ASPECT: water service provision by utilities	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Viability of Service Provision	Operating Ratio	Total annual operational expenditures/total annual revenues for water services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water utility (SALWACO, Guma or other) Water system 		
Operating efficiencies	Non-revenue water	Quantity of water lost (not generating revenue) (m ³ /annum) divided by quantity of water produced) (m ³ /annum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water utility (SALWACO, Guma or other) Water system 		
Reliability of Service Provision	Service reliability	Average number of hours service per day) over one year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water utility (SALWACO, Guma or other) Water system 		
Water Quality	Water Quality at delivery points	Proportion of samples at delivery points fulfilling water quality standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water utility (SALWACO, Guma or other) Water system 		
Service Expansion	Number of New Connections	Number of new connections per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water system Type of connection 		
ASPECT: sewerage service provision by utilities	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DIS-AGGREGATION	TARGET	BASELINE VALUES
Viability of Service Provision	Operating Ratio	Total annual operational expenditures/ total annual revenues for sewerage services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water utility (SALWACO, Guma or other) Water system 		

Service Coverage	Access to sewerage services	Proportion of households in utility service area connected to sewer network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water utility (SALWACO, Guma or other) • Water system 		
Pollution	Discharge Quality	Proportion of discharge water samples fulfilling discharge quality standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water utility (SALWACO, Guma or other) • Water system 		
Service Expansion	Number of new connections	Number of new connection per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water system • Type of connection 		

Standard indicators are defined including targets and frequency of collection

There is a framework of indicators for water, sanitation, hygiene, regulated water services and water resource management, however no targets. There are targets for MDG indicators, including one for 2018 in the Agenda For Prosperity. However, there are no guidelines or directions about the frequency of data collection. If there are specific cycles of reporting / data collection at district and national level, then these should be identified and identify exactly when periodic data collection and reporting should take place.

Alignment of the WASH M&E framework within national development plans and national M&E guidelines

There is close collaboration with SSL but it does not appear that there is one comprehensive WASH M&E framework and the alignment across documents is poor due to mismatching targets and indicators. It is not clear what the reporting frequencies should be.

Indicators are well defined indicators

The new SDG indicators are relatively well defined however there is not a single report that gives a detailed technical definition of each indicator.

Indicators have baseline values, mid-term targets and end-term targets

There are some SDG and MDG baseline values and some mid-term and end-term targets for the MDG targets found in various policy documents. There is a need to update policy targets to reflect new indicators and to ensure that the MDG indicators are still being evaluated to assess the “unfinished business”.

In the tools under Component 4 – statement 2.5: all parties (mapping officers, Council M&E, MOWR) state that indicators have annual or mid-term and end-term targets. However, it is unclear what these are aside from the MDG-aligned indicators.

There are indicators for monitoring the performance of the M&E system

It is not clear how the M&E system performance is formally evaluated. There is a need for indicators to show the performance of the M&E system itself, for example reporting the number of districts reporting data and results from the last year.

Linkage to external data sources are well defined

The SSL statistical framework 2016 is a crucial document that is not yet available as far as we are aware. This should better define the external data sources (e.g. population figures) that are required to calculate indicators and how each administrative unit (e.g. district or chiefdom) is coded to enable using population data.

