CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

Australian Aid

Strategy Mapping

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review Panel

Paul Tyndale-Biscoe | Paul Crawford | 13 July 2016

Background to Strategy Mapping

- Practice to Policy' to inform ongoing improvements to DFAT's strategic approach to WASH

- Structured self-reflection tool for CSOs

- Builds on strategy mapping done in CS WASH Fund I which influenced the design of this current Fund.

- Evolving tool – building on experience of mapping projects in SARLE

CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

Strategy Mapping Framework

- 5 elements to describe a WASH project
- Determine the position of each element on the strategy spectrum
- Build a picture of how the project is engaging with the enabling environment
- Needs to be set in the country context
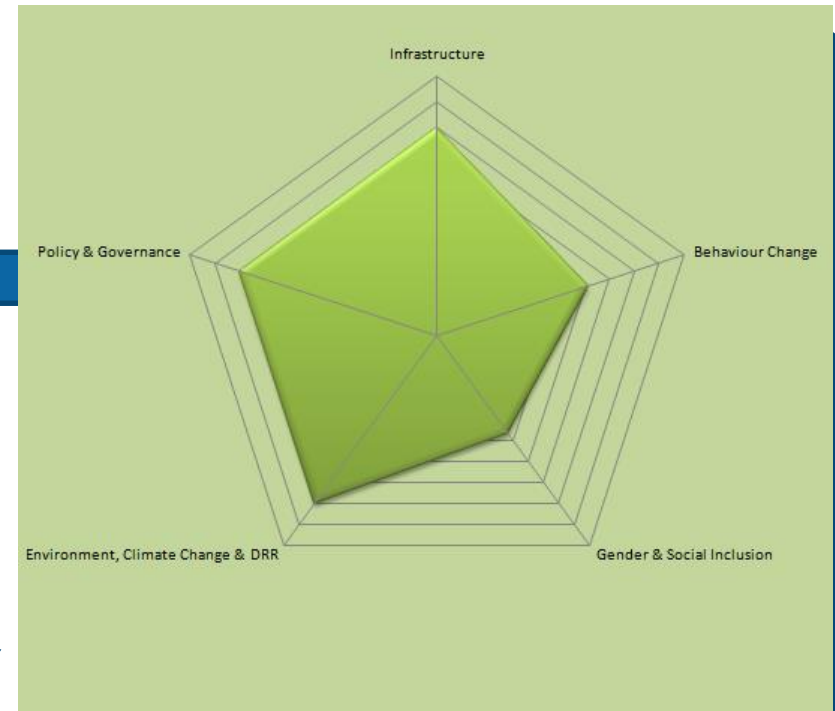
Strategy Spectrum

Strengthening Enabling Environment	*Supporting Enabling Environment*	*Collaborating with Government*	*Implementing through a partner*	*Implementing directly*

CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

Mapping the WASH context

Trigger questions:

Question A: Is there an active private sector in the delivery of WASH infrastructure?
Question B: Is there an active private sector that supports ongoing maintenance and repair of WASH
Question C: Does it service all locations in your project area?
Question D: Does it provide both water and sanitation related services?
Question E: Is it affordable to all communities in your project area?
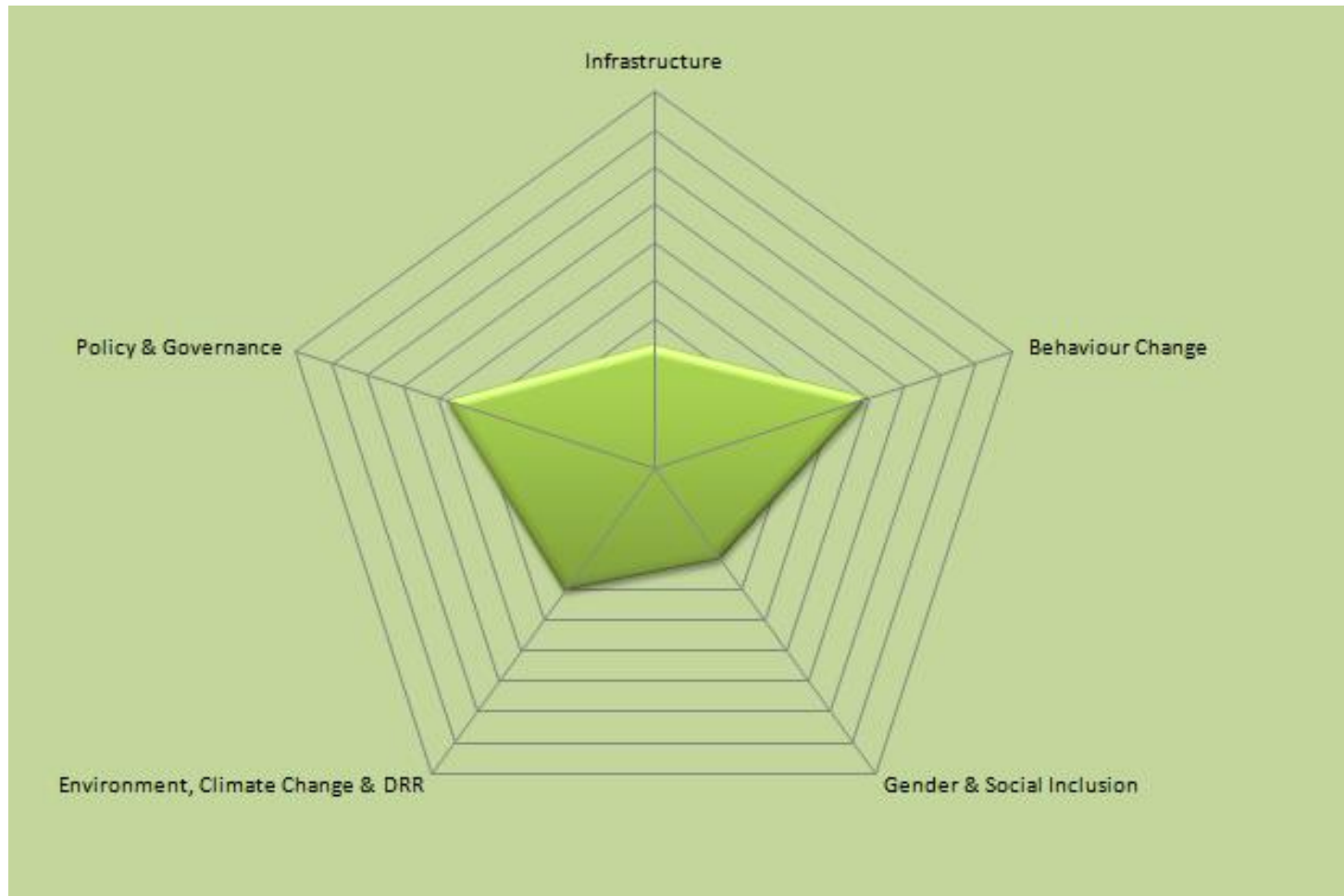
Assessment of enabling environment for WASH infrastructure	Score
There is no private sector active in the area that can support community WASH infrastructure.	0
There is some private sector activity but it is minimal. For example some local masons and/or kiosks or shops supplying some WASH related products. However the general technical capacity is limited and service delivery is far from comprehensive.	25
WASH related private sector activity is available (for example hardware shops and builders) but tends to be urban centric and too expensive or inaccessible, particularly for poor or rural communities.	50
There are technicians and masons actively selling WASH infrastructure services and/or WASH related products are available within reach of most communities. However the knowledge of the full range of technical options is limited, or the quality of construction or materials is poor.	75
There is a fully functioning private sector that provides a full range of services available to communities. Technicians are available and skilled; products are available and a sufficient range available to ensure there are affordable options for all communities.	100
	25

Justification of score given:

There are a few masons in the communities but their skills are low. Parts are only available in the district capital

CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

5

Mapping the WASH context

Mapping your project's strategy

Direct	Partner / Contracting	Collaborating	Supporting the Enabling Environment	Strengthening the Enabling Environment
Implementing or contracting directly	Implementing through a partner	Collaborating with Government	Supporting Government or the private sector	Strengthening Government systems or private sector engagement

Your Ref	KRA	Deliverable	CSO Proj Man't	Focus	Infrastructure	Behaviour Change	GeSI	E, CC & DRR	Policy & Governance
DS1	1.2	STBM socialisation forum (1 session x 1 day) for 10 district governments in NTT province (at provincial level)	☐	Government					Supporting
DS2	1.2	Workshops (5 sessions x 1 day) for developing agreements in the form of MoUs with provincial government and district government, to obtain formal commitments and consensus on STBM targets, resourcing and implementation	☐	Government					Collaborating
DS3	1.2	Workshops (5 sessions x 3 days) for developing STBM roadmaps and budgeting provided to district WASH working groups to ensure district STBM action plans are in place and resourced	☐	Government & Private Sector			Partner		
DS4	1.2	STBM training of trainers (5 sessions x 5 days; 5 refresher sessions x 5 day) provided to district WASH working groups and subdistrict STBM teams to enable them to train village STBM teams	☐	Community	Collaborating				
DS5	1.2	Training of trainers (5 sessions x 4 days) on STBM monitoring and verification to district WASH working group and subdistrict STBM teams to enable them to train village STBM teams	☐	Government				Collaborating	
DS6	5.1	CLTS triggering (450 sessions) in 150 villages to demonstrate and coach district WASH working groups and subdistrict and village STBM teams. 450 triggerings assumes 3 hamlets per village.	☐	Government & Community		Supporting			
DS7	5.4	Formative market research on sanitation covering topics of sanitation demand and current supply chain analysis to identify gaps, opportunities and inform project strategies	☐	Private Sector			Supporting		
DS8	5.4	Sanitation marketing training (5 sessions x 4 days) for local entrepreneurs to provide the adequate technical, marketing, financial management and quality assurance skills	☐	Government				Collaborating	
DS9	5.4	Inclusive WASH training (5 sessions x 4 days) for sanitation entrepreneurs to enable them to cater for different accessibility needs (e.g. women, people with disabilities, children and elderly)	☐	Private Sector			Collaborating		Collaborating
DS10	5.2	Customer surveys (annually) to measure customer demand, satisfaction of sanitation products and services, and to verify the extent of which vulnerable households are being reached	☐	Government & Private Sector		Collaborating			
DS11	5.4	Establishment of sanitation marketing entrepreneurs associations to create stronger sanitation product supply and services	☐	Private Sector		Supporting			
			☐						
			☐						
			☐						
			☐						

CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

Mapping your project's strategy

CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

…in context