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WATER FOR AFRICA THROUGH LEADERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT: 1 JANUARY – 31 MARCH 2021

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Program Title: Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support (WALIS)
Sponsoring USAID Office: Bureau for Africa's Office of Sustainable Development
Contract Number: AID-OAA-I-14-00049
Task Order Number: AID-OAA-TO-15-00034
Period of Performance: September 25, 2015–November 23, 2021
Contracting Officer (CO): Jamie Raile
Contracting Officer's Representative (COR): Razia Baqai
Alternate Contracting Officer's Representative: Brian Hirsch
Ceiling Price: \$13,883,704
Obligated Amount: [REDACTED]
Contractor: DAI Global, LLC
Date of Publication: April 15, 2021
Authors: WALIS Team
Front Cover Image: Centre de Suivi Ecologique

Submitted by:
Richard Rapier, Chief of Party
Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support (WALIS)
DAI Global, LLC
[REDACTED]
www.dai.com

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AITF	AfricaSan International Task Force
ASA	African Sanitation Academy
ANSD	National Agency of Statistics and Demography of Senegal
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
BPOR	Budgeted Programs per Regional Objective
CO	Contracting Officer
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CPCSP	Coordination and Monitoring Unit of Water and Sanitation Programs of Senegal
CSE	<i>Centre de Suivi Ecologique</i> (Center for Ecological Monitoring)
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	Directorate of Sanitation of Senegal
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DGPRES	Directorate of Water Resources Management and Planning of Senegal
DNAAS	National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation of Mozambique
DQA	Data Quality Assurance
ES	Executive Secretary
EXCO	AMCOW's Executive Committee
FE	Fully Executed
FY	Fiscal Year
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GLAAS	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity
IR	Intermediate Results
IS	Information System
IWED	Improving WASH Evidence-Based Decision-Making Program
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KM	Knowledge Management
KMS	Knowledge Management System
MEA	Ministry of Water and Sanitation of Senegal
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MEN	Ministry of National Education of Senegal
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender Elderly and Children of Tanzania
MOWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy of Ethiopia
MSAS	Ministry of Health and Social Action of Senegal
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources of Ghana
NSMIS	National Sanitation Management Information System in Tanzania
OCR	Organizational Capacity Review
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
ONAS	National Office of Sanitation of Senegal

OSS	Organizational Strengthening Support
OWERDB	Oromia Water and Energy Resource Development Bureau in Ethiopia
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SINAS	National Water and Sanitation Information System in Mozambique
SIS	Sector Information System in Ghana
SML	Subcommittee on Monitoring and Learning
SNH	National Hygiene Service of Senegal
SSIS	Sectoral Information and Monitoring System of Senegal
SOW	Scope of Work
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
TEC	Technical Evaluation Committee
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WALIS	Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support
WASSMO	Pan African Water Supply and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting Platform
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support (WALIS) program reflects the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s latest thinking on achieving transformative improvements in access to clean water and improved sanitation. The program originally ran from September 25, 2015 to September 24, 2020. It was extended on two occasions and now ends November 23, 2021. The program has an estimated maximum total funding amount (ceiling) of \$13,883,704. WALIS is implemented by DAI Global LLC.

Now a six-year initiative, which is awarded under the Water and Development Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (WADI) contract, WALIS is bolstering the ability of African leaders, donors, and stakeholders to better use existing data and analyses to shape national water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) policy, planning, and budgets to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WALIS accomplished this through the following four core task areas for Program Years 1-5:

Task 1: Develop, monitor, and analyze sound sector data;

Task 2: Engage in targeted research and pilot activities around identified sector constraints;

Task 3: Strengthen country systems to develop informed policy and improve sector planning toward sustainable WASH services; and,

Task 4: Increase the capacity required to support improved collection and use of sector knowledge.

In year six of the program, a scope of work was co-created with USAID to support USAID's Internal WASH Strategic Approach to COVID-19 as referenced in USAID's April 22, 2020 Justification and Approval Memo and USAID's May 14, 2020 Proposed Revised Statement Work pertaining to WALIS' extension period of performance and increase in total estimated cost. WALIS will support USAID's Internal WASH Strategic Approach to COVID-19 through the following four COVID-19 and WASH Response task areas for Program Year 6:

Task 1: Developing, monitoring, and analyzing sound sector data to inform COVID-19 response and/or resource allocation;

Task 2: Engaging in the gathering and dissemination of critical information and data to African Governments;

Task 3: Strengthening country systems and engage and inform sector policy that allows for the continuance and improvement of WASH service delivery; and,

Task 4: Increasing the capacity of African Regional Institutions to improve the collection and use of sector knowledge to respond to COVID-19 coordination and monitoring needs.

Consistent with these task areas above, the three Intermediate Results (IRs) for WALIS remain the same for the entirety of the WALIS Program and can be referenced in Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Monitoring Table found in Annex A of this Quarterly Report.

STRUCTURE OF THE QUARTERLY REPORT

This quarterly report provides the key highlights from FYQ2 and a summary of upcoming activities for FYQ3. The report underscores in greater detail the results of each of its technical activities. Activities that closed in prior program years are not reported on in this report and may be found in prior quarterly reports and the annual reports. This quarterly report contains a section on the WALIS Program's external communication actions, and its program administration updates and changes in terms of personnel, major deliverables, subcontracts, grants, and other logistical arrangements. Annexed to this report are the financial accruals and projects in a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet as well as updated results under WALIS's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan. Finally, a success story from WALIS's work in Senegal is included in the annex. Also included in the Annex is a Closedown Summary.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

PROGRESS ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES DURING THIS PAST QUARTER

ACTIVITY 3: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND THOUGHT LEADERSHIP. WALIS published its Year 6 Fact Sheet on Global Waters, providing a summary of the four Tasks under Activity 4 specific to COVID-19. WALIS also completed its final sub-activity—the Country Sanitation Profiles for USAID WASH Priority countries in Africa. In total, five country sanitation profiles were completed. These include Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Senegal. A fuller description of the purpose and what is contained in the profiles is captured in section Activity 3(D): Country Sanitation Profiles.

ACTIVITY 4: WASH AND COVID-19 RESPONSE EXTENSION PERIOD (YEAR 6)

- **Task 1: Developing, monitoring, and analyzing sound sector data to inform COVID-19 response and/or resource allocation.** WALIS finalized its concept note and received approval from USAID. The research team began the literature review as well as the country selection methodology. In the second half of the quarter, the research team welcomed independent consultant WASH specialist, [REDACTED], to the team and began meeting with USAID mission contacts to gauge interest in their participation in the study. The team prepared to release a draft version of the online survey to USAID contacts for feedback at the end of the quarter.
- **Task 2: Engaging in the gathering and dissemination of critical information and data to African Governments.** WALIS and local implementing partner, Cayman Consultants, completed the financial impact assessment report for the Lukanga Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LgWSC). During this process, the team met with USAID WASHFIN contacts in Zambia and agreed to share summary findings and analysis in order for the collective findings and recommendations to have the greatest impact in the Zambian water utility sector. The team is now working on the Business Continuity Plan to delineate the identified financial stress issues across LgWSC's four departments.

- **Task 3 Strengthening country systems and/to engage and inform sector policy that allows for the continuance and improvement of WASH service delivery.** During this quarter, WALIS and local implementing partner, the *Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)*, reinforced the IS Sanitation set up as part of the Improving WASH Evidence-Based Decision-Making Program (IWED) Senegal project. The IS Sanitation is a qualitative and quantitative database accessible on the Web which allows the georeferencing of all public sanitation and hygiene facilities in public places in Senegal. Data was collected for the regions most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic--Dakar, Diourbel, and Thiès.
- **Task 4 Increasing the capacity of African regional institutions to improve the collection and use of sector knowledge to respond to COVID-19 coordination and monitoring needs.** WALIS and Task 4 partner, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), worked on the WASH Financing Assignment via a purchase order. More than 20 key informant interviews were conducted to target Finance Ministers, and a compilation of more than 50 existing WASH financing advocacy tools was also submitted. The Disaster Risk Consultancy also began and a formal kickoff with AMCOW on expectations and timeliness was held. WALIS, AMCOW, and a DAI Monitoring and Evaluation team also worked on a Knowledge Management (KM) survey to target AMCOW member preferences on what kind of knowledge they want to consume and how they want to access it. The survey was open for over three weeks.

COMMUNICATIONS. With the hire of the new full-time Communications Specialist, WALIS developed a technical brief on AfricaSan and the Ngor monitoring process, a companion blog to the technical brief, and two COVID-19 success stories on Tanzania and Mozambique, released jointly with AMCOW.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

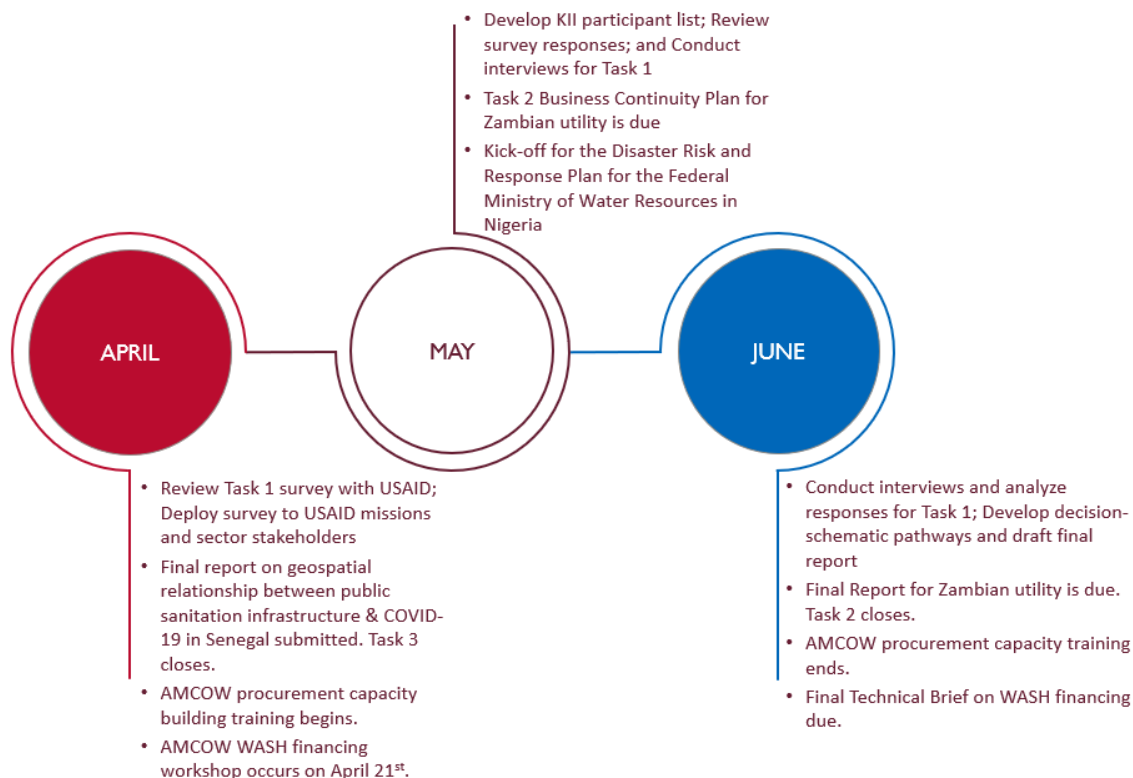
- The WALIS team worked closely with short-term technical advisors (STTAs), home office support teams, and subcontractors to efficiently implement Year 6 activities.
- The WALIS team began implementing early stages of administrative closedown. Please refer to the Closedown Summary Annex for additional details on the program's closeout planning.
- WALIS coordinated closely with its Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and DAI's home office to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the program and made contingency plans focused on the timely and reliable dissemination of information, managing staff logistics, budgetary planning, and keeping its operational policies and security plan updated.

EXPECTED PROGRESS ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

In Q3, the Team will continue the implementation of Year 6 activities as related to the COVID-19 response. Key Q3 activities with upcoming milestones are presented in the timeline graph in Figure I. As with all activities, the Team will coordinate and collaborate through active dialogue with USAID Bureau for Africa's Office of Sustainable Development colleagues and key stakeholders to achieve a multiplier effect of its outcomes. WALIS will also continue to coordinate with USAID on the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide regular updates on how activities are being affected by related

restrictions. As the pandemic continues to evolve, several of these deadlines and events may require adjustment.

FIGURE 1. Q3 TIMELINE



ACTIVITY 4: WASH AND COVID-19 RESPONSE EXTENSION PERIOD (YEAR 6)

- **Task 1: Developing, monitoring, and analyzing sound sector data to inform COVID-19 response and/or resource allocation.** In Q3, WALIS will continue its gray literature review and release the survey to government officials, water service providers, NGOs, and donors in target countries. WALIS will analyze survey responses and develop key informant lists to begin in-depth qualitative interviews.
- **Task 2: Engaging in the gathering and dissemination of critical information and data to African Governments.** WALIS will continue to support the grantee and their respective firm. The Business Continuity Plan and Final Report for the Zambian utility LgWSC is due at the end of the quarter.
- **Task 3: Strengthening country systems and/to engage and inform sector policy that allows for the continuance and improvement of WASH service delivery.** WALIS will complete this task on April 16th. The Final Report from WALIS implementing partner, CSE, will be due at that time.
- **Task 4: Increasing the capacity of African regional institutions to improve the collection and use of sector knowledge to respond to COVID-19 coordination and monitoring needs.** WALIS will analyze the responses from the KM survey and continue

supporting the WASH Financing Assignment as well as the Disaster Risk Consultant. For the WASH financing Technical Brief, a workshop with AMCOW stakeholders will be held on April 21st. A capacity building activity for AMCOW on procurement will also begin in April.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Team Management: In Q3, WALIS will continue working with subcontractors and Technical Experts on short term assignments.

Grants: In recognition of the relatively short grant implementation schedule during its sixth and final year, WALIS will continue working closely with both Year 6 in-kind grantees and the firms supporting them, to ensure activities are completed on schedule and at a high level of quality.

TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 3: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

The Stakeholder Engagement and Thought Leadership activity is a range of strategically selected tasks in specific areas of need focused on capacity development and knowledge creation and exchange through regional WASH sector institutions and other WASH partners and stakeholders.

During the reporting period, the program completed its final sub-activity, the Country Sanitation Profiles, as well as published a Year 6 Fact Sheet. Previous activity progress and results are detailed in prior Quarterly Reports.

ACTIVITY 3(C): COUNTRY SANITATION PROFILES

During the AfricaSan5 Conference held in Cape Town, South Africa in February 2019, participants and countries focused on progress made in the four years since the adoption of the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene in Africa. WALIS, in coordination with the AfricaSan International Task Force (AITF), supported AMCOW to complete the first-ever Ngor baseline monitoring. The results, captured in the Ngor Baseline Monitoring Report, showed that the enabling environment for sanitation and hygiene is highly uneven. Progress in the enabling environment for leadership and coordination, and government-led monitoring systems, is not matched for commitments such as waste management, eliminating inequality, and establishing budgets. These enabling environment factors must be addressed in order to fully realize the Ngor vision. Using the results of country-by-country baseline monitoring as a starting point, Country Action Plans were developed during the AfricaSan5 Conference to help identify and prioritize next steps.

To better contextualize these results and assist USAID missions in specific WASH Priority Countries in identifying their comparative advantage in supporting country action plans, WALIS developed a select number of Country Sanitation Profiles. These profiles provide an overview of each country's sanitation landscape, including: summary coverage health and sanitation statistics; enabling environment; infrastructure and services; governmental institutional arrangements; financing; and a gap analysis of each country's sanitation and hygiene sector. This information is based on the Ngor commitment monitoring data and a literature review focused on publications from governmental sources and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS) data.

During the reporting period, the Country Sanitation Profiles underwent their final USAID review, translation, and posting to globalwaters.org.

- In January, the Country Sanitation Profiles for Madagascar, Mozambique, and Senegal were translated. Madagascar and Senegal were translated into French while Mozambique was translated into Portuguese.

- In February, all five Country Sanitation Profiles and their three translated versions were sent to the USAID Communications and Knowledge Management team for posting on globalwaters.org. To accompany the posting, a blog was developed by WALIS and also posted with the profiles to globalwaters.org. These final steps effectively closed out this sub-activity.

FIGURE 2. COUNTRY SANITATION PROFILE FOR FIVE COUNTRIES– SAMPLE PAGES



ACTIVITY 4: WASH AND COVID-19 RESPONSE

TASK 1: DEVELOPING, MONITORING, AND ANALYZING SOUND SECTOR DATA TO INFORM COVID-19 RESPONSE AND/OR RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Under Task 1, WALIS will provide multidisciplinary, on-demand research and advisory services to USAID AFR/SD on African response to COVID-19 related to WASH policy, plans, initiatives, and allocation of resources, with a focus on USAID WASH Priority countries. Based on several internal discussions at USAID and with WALIS staff, WALIS will focus this task on understanding how African regional institutions, utilities, and partner governments have accessed WASH data to drive decision-making in response to the COVID-19 crisis¹. The task will provide valuable information on the critical WASH responses that African country leaders have undertaken during the pandemic and that are of relevance to USAID programming²; how those decisions have been reached; the degree to which evidence informed those decisions – or not; and what lessons can be drawn to inform a better response to future crises and to build back better. To achieve this objective, the below broad learning questions will be used to guide the collection of information and subsequent analysis. More detailed questions will be developed with the survey and interview questions.

¹ Defined as both the COVID-19 pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus and the secondary economic impacts attributable to the pandemic.

² Under USAID’s Water for the World Implementation Agenda, the agency seeks to identify and prioritize evidence gaps and research questions that address real-world implementation challenges and thereby have relevance to USAID programming.

- What measures were effectively employed by governments and utilities to respond to the COVID-19 crisis?³
- What modalities have governments, utilities, and other African WASH organizations used to respond to the COVID-19 crisis?⁴
- Why were these measures and modalities effective in the response to the COVID-19 crisis and how could they be leveraged to support a better response to future crises and to build back better?⁵

To accomplish this, WALIS will complete a qualitative analysis based on a combination of available sources (articles, blogs, case studies), survey responses, and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with sector stakeholders, USAID, and development partners. Collected data and information will be synthesized to identify the pathways⁶, including the barriers and successes, to evidence-informed decisions associated with crisis response. The pathways will be used to identify both critical areas for improvement and positive experience – these will be distilled into recommendations on how the WASH sector can learn from its decision-making process during the COVID-19 response to both better prepare for future waves of COVID-19 and build sector resilience and response preparedness to future crises.

- In January, the task’s concept note developed by Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building Specialist, [REDACTED], was reviewed and approved by USAID. A draft country selection methodology was developed and discussed with USAID as well. The team also consulted with the COP and DCOP of the USAID WASH Partnerships and Learning for Sustainability program and others from USAID to ensure alignment with other research efforts and good collaboration.
- In February, the team embarked on the literature review by first developing the literature review methodology and updating the concept note and the country selection methodology. All three were provided for USAID review on February 11th. During this month, the team expanded to include an independent consultant WASH specialist, [REDACTED], to work with the existing team, but primarily to spearhead the development of the survey, survey analysis, development of interview questions, and support the interviews and final reporting. Near the end of the month, the assessment team met with USAID mission contacts for Malawi and Nigeria to gauge interest in including these countries in the study. Meanwhile it heard back from USAID/Senegal regarding their interest to participate in the survey.
- In March, the assessment team met with USAID mission contacts in Kenya, Madagascar, Liberia, Uganda, and Zambia to gauge interest in including these countries for Task 1 research. The team also continued its literature review and created country notes to summarize

³ Measures are defined as new or existing policy, strategy, and budget allocation actions taken to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. Utilities include water and sanitation service providers in urban, peri-urban areas, and towns.

⁴ Defined as new or existing interventions including technical assistance, use of data to support decision-making around “measures,” collaborative approaches across professional or other sector networks not easily categorized as formal government measures. Each leverage human resource capabilities within and across lead WASH organizations. African WASH organizations are defined as country or regional organizations that may have provided some means of measurable/observable support to governments.

⁵ While measuring effectiveness is difficult at this stage of the crisis response, as much information as possible will be captured within the constraints of the exercise including how readily was data to make decisions, what data was missing, and which pre-existing enabling environment factors including political economy factors are playing a role – whether by creating barriers or having a positive impact.

⁶ For the purposes of this research, the identified “Pathways” will be a consolidation and delineation of the measures and modalities that were effectively employed by governments and utilities to respond to the COVID-19 crisis to better align with the objectives of the research and the USAID Implementation Research Agenda.

information from the literature review (e.g. ladders, institutional arrangements, documented COVID-19 impacts on the countries, known WASH responses, and possible questions for the surveys and the interviews). The team also began developing the online survey tool. By the end of the month, the team had developed approximately four drafts that were subsequently reviewed by other WALIS and DAI staff including Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building Specialist, Heather Skilling.

TASK 2: ENGAGING IN THE GATHERING AND DISSEMINATION OF CRITICAL INFORMATION AND DATA TO AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread, Zambia was identified as one of the top 18 African countries most vulnerable to the impact of the pandemic. USAID/Zambia requested WALIS to support the Lukanga Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LgWSC) in weathering the impacts of the pandemic while maintaining water services. LgWSC serves urban areas within Central Province and, like other urban African utilities, has seen operating revenue drop as the economic impacts of COVID-19 are felt by government and consumers alike. Combined with underlying operational inefficiencies, these revenue losses have made LgWSC less able to continue service just when it is most needed. To support LgWSC through the financial challenges of the COVID-19 crisis, and via an in-kind grant to LgWSC, WALIS will first complete a financial stress assessment on behalf of the LgWSC to determine the extent of losses, forward projections of losses, and financial scenarios to restore status quo or improve position in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Second, it will develop a business continuity plan with the purpose of maintaining financial, managerial, and functional operations after not only COVID-19, but also other incidents. Finally, WALIS will capture methods, summary findings, and lessons learned to aid in the development of advocacy tools under Task 4.

- In January, WALIS' local implementing partner, Cayman Consultants, reviewed LgWSC's 2019 quarterly performance reports as well as the detailed trial balance for 2019 and 2020 financial years. The analysis of LgWSC's 2021-2025 strategy is ongoing. The team also populated the 2019 baseline assessment tool with pre-pandemic financial information. The team catalogued risk management elements in the business continuity plan (BCP) via consultations with LgWSC management. The WALIS COP met by MS Teams with representatives from the USAID WASHFIN program to discuss their work with other Zambian water supply and sanitation companies.
- In February, the team completed the intake and analysis of all financial information including a performance assessment of years 2017 through 2020, which prior to WALIS support was not systematically analyzed. Mission essential functions within each department were identified by Cayman Consultants and later validated by the LgWSC management team. The team also began identifying the financial stress issues that will most likely persist post-COVID-19. The financial impact assessment report was also drafted. The WALIS COP and Cayman Consultants met with the USAID WASHFIN contact in Zambia. During this discussion, it was agreed that both programs would like to share summary findings and analysis of the five water supply and sanitation companies for which the programs will soon complete financial impact assessments. It is hoped that by combining the findings of five of the 11 utilities in Zambia, the findings and recommendations will have greater impact in the Zambian water utility sector and lead to decisions to support resilience and further development efforts.

- In March, the draft financial impact assessment report was revised and completed following two reviews by WALIS and one review by LgWSC management. During the initial review of the draft report and Excel financial tool, several weaknesses in the template were identified, communicated to the relevant parties at the World Bank, and addressed in collaboration with the World Bank consultant who developed the Excel tool. Meanwhile, the team worked on the BCP so that the identified financial stress issues were delineated across LgWSC's four departments. The financial impact assessment report was successfully completed and approved by LgWSC and WALIS by its due date of March 31st.

TASK 3: STRENGTHENING COUNTRY SYSTEMS AND/ TO ENGAGE AND INFORM SECTOR POLICY THAT ALLOWS FOR THE CONTINUANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF WASH SERVICE DELIVERY

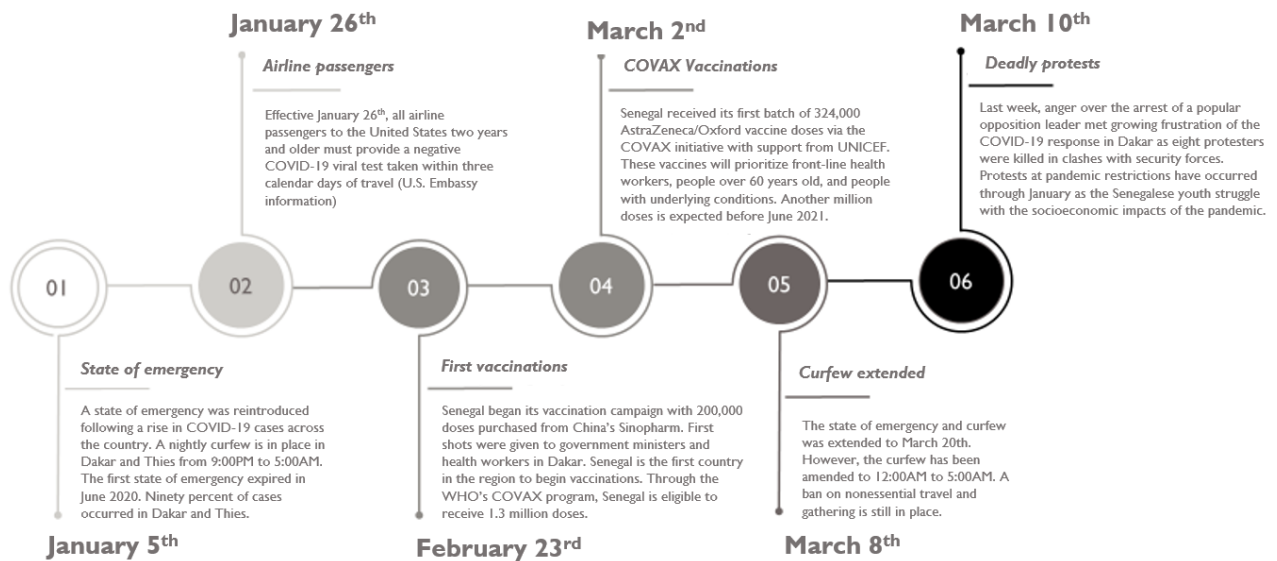
As the COVID-19 pandemic has spread in Senegal, public areas are particularly at risk of disease transmission, thereby making public sanitation and hygiene facilities (especially handwashing stations with clean water and soap) a critical asset to country pandemic response. This activity builds upon WALIS' work with the Directorate of Sanitation of Senegal (DA) and the Coordination and Monitoring Unit of Water and Sanitation Programs of Senegal (CPCSP) under the IWED Senegal activity. WALIS worked on capturing data on the public sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, healthcare facilities, houses of worship, public markets, and bus and taxi stations for entry into the newly created digital asset management directory named IS Sanitation. The new work under WALIS expanded the directory to complete data collection of public sanitation and hygiene facilities in Dakar, Diourbel, and Thiès, regions that are the most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Senegal. Furthermore, the IS Sanitation was strengthened to engage and inform sector policy that allows for the continuance and improvement of WASH service delivery.

- In January, based on the results of the diagnostic workshop held in December 2020 to determine the most appropriate level and method of monitoring the second cohort of public sanitation facilities, CSE updated the IS Sanitation, accompanying procedures, and guidance. The IS Sanitation is capable of georeferencing all public sanitation facilities in Senegal (schools, healthcare facilities, houses of worship, public markets and public transportation facilities). CSE worked with the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA), Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS) & Ministry of National Education (MEN) to ensure design parameters balanced their needs and constraints for an annually updated platform. A training of 30 collector trainers took place on January 26 & 27 for the Dakar region and January 28 & 29 for the Thiès & Diourbel regions.
- In February, CSE and DA jointly completed the collection of data on public sanitation infrastructure in the regions of Dakar, Diourbel, and Thiès from February 9 to 24. The collection was carried out by 60 collectors over 15 days and covered 2,779 sites in 76 communes of Dakar, Diourbel, and Thiès. With the support of the DA, CSE led and coordinated a 3-day participatory analysis workshop (February 17-19) for 12 participants from two medical regions (MSAS) and the three regional sanitation departments (MEA) of Dakar, Diourbel & Thiès, as well as the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) and National Hygiene Service of Senegal (SNH). The participants, selected based on their skills in statistical analysis, developed the method for analyzing the data collected, in order to determine

the information needs and the monitoring and evaluation approach required for regular management of the IS Sanitation.

- At the end of March, CSE in collaboration with the DA completed data cleaning. CSE made corrections and improved the system during the data cleaning process. WALIS held a webinar presenting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) activities under the IWED Senegal project on March 3. WALIS held another webinar presenting the IS Sanitation and Senegal COVID-19 Activity on March 23. CSE sent a final version of the Senegal COVID-19 Activity video with English subtitles on March 31.

FIGURE 3. TIMELINE – COVID-19 IN SENEGAL



TASK 4: INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF AFRICAN REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE COLLECTION AND USE OF SECTOR KNOWLEDGE TO RESPOND TO COVID-19 COORDINATION AND MONITORING NEEDS

AMCOW is the pinnacle organization for the WASH sector in Africa and an important partner to USAID and WALIS. AMCOW's convening power through their working groups and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) gives them broad-based access to key decision-makers and experts within each African country. Therefore, AMCOW is well placed to determine the needs of its member states while also adding value by serving as a repository of information and knowledge sharing platform on WASH and COVID-19. WALIS will work with AMCOW to collect and share best practices for COVID-19 response to strengthen AMCOW's role as a regional sector knowledge management platform.

During Q2, the DCOP began working with AMCOW to start up several Year 6 activities, prioritizing activities based on AMCOW's schedule. Based on the postponement of the World Water Forum, continued COVID-19 related delays, and the departure of the AMCOW Executive Secretary announced, priorities continue to evolve.

WASH Financing Advocacy

- In January, the Water Economist STTA position was re-envisioned as a purchase order (PO) and WALIS issued a procurement for a firm to complete the scope of work. The PO for this work was finalized at the end of January and SAS RE Martin was selected to complete the assignment. The DCOP prepared background summary documents for AMCOW to present this assignment at the AMCOW General Assembly meeting scheduled for February.
- In February, the formal kickoff meeting for the WASH Financing Assignment with SAS RE Martin was held on the 9th to finalize expectations and discuss immediate next steps, including key informant interview introductions. Over the course of the month, 15+ key informant interviews occurred while SAS RE Martin was also collecting and categorizing existing WASH advocacy and financing tools for a summary document due in March.
- On March 1, the draft compilation of existing WASH financing advocacy tools was submitted by SAS RE Martin. It contains information of over 50 existing tools that can be used to increase WASH financing. Additional key informant interviews continued until mid-month, bringing the total number of interviewed to 24. The first draft on the WASH Technical Brief specifically targeting Finance Ministers was submitted on March 22nd. The WALIS DCOP and AMCOW Senior Policy Advisor provided edits to SAS RE Martin to ensure the brief is not overly technical in nature so that a Finance Minister or lay person can understand the material. Another draft will be shared at the planned workshop, to be held on April 21 with members of the TAC and those who participated in the key informant interviews.

Disaster Risk Response Plan Template

- In January, the Disaster Risk Consultancy submission was paused as DAI was unable to verify the previously selected candidate's information. The position scope of work was re-evaluated and edited for clarity.
- In February, the consultancy to develop a COVID-19 disaster response template for AMCOW member states was re-posted. Additional interviews took place throughout the month.
- WALIS and AMCOW reconvened early in March to select a finalist for the Disaster Risk and COVID-19 response plans. The personnel approval was submitted to USAID on March 12th with work beginning the week of March 22nd. The formal kickoff with AMCOW was held on March 30 to finalize expectations and timelines of the assignment. It was also agreed that given the shortened timeline (almost two months less than originally envisioned), it no longer made sense for the consultant to support two pilots of the template. Therefore, the consultant will move forward and focus on the overall template and instructions for AMCOW member states, but the pilot of the template will only happen with Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR). The first draft of the template will be shared in early April with AMCOW facilitating the kick-off meeting with FMWR next quarter.

Capacity Building

- In February, the WALIS DCOP met with the Director of Finance and Administration to discuss AMCOW's preparations for the upcoming Organizational Capacity Review (OCR) that they are planning to undertake for USAID in April-May 2021. It was agreed that procurement was viewed as one of the biggest weaknesses during the EU Pre-Pillar Assessment audit. WALIS agreed to procure a firm to assist in capacity development of AMCOW's technical and administrative team to better facilitate procurements in line with AMCOW's internal policies and to help expedite

the procurement process which has slowed considerably during COVID-19. The WALIS Operations Manager and DCOP developed a draft scope of work that was ultimately released on February 25.

- WALIS held a Technical Evaluation Committee to evaluate technical proposals received for the procurement capacity building activity on March 23rd. There was a unanimous apparent winner decided on during the meeting. Negotiations started shortly after and are ongoing. The planned capacity building activity will start in April and conclude before the end of next quarter.
- An additional training on mail merge functionality was held on March 25. The WALIS Project Assistant, supported by the Operations Manager, developed a training for two AMCOW administrative staff on mail merge. The training reviewed how to set up an Excel database to work with mail merge functionality, and how to write an example letter using mail merge with an example database. This new skill should save administrative staff a significant amount of time when writing invitation letters for meetings, workshops, and other events.

Knowledge Management Survey

- Throughout January, the WALIS DCOP and Communications Specialist worked with AMCOW and the DAI Monitoring and Evaluation team to draft a Knowledge Management (KM) survey. The KM survey targets AMCOW member preferences on what kind of knowledge they want to consume and how they want to access it. Several questions also directly target AMCOW's Knowledge Management Hub, launched in late 2020. The survey was shared with USAID on January 26 to incorporate their comments before completing online testing of the survey skip-logic by the end of the month. The Communications Specialist worked with the AMCOW Knowledge Management Specialist to develop a list of approximately 200 targeted respondents who would receive the survey.
- The final version of the KM Survey was shared with AMCOW the first week of February for final approvals. AMCOW elected to hold the survey until after the conclusion of the General Assembly meeting that took place mid-February, and the survey was ultimately released at the end of February to approximately 200 respondents. The survey was planned to be open for 3 weeks to allow participants sufficient time to respond.
- The Knowledge Management survey remained open for the duration of March given an initially low response rate. A reminder email sent at the end of the month spurred responses up to approximately 40. The survey will remain open through the week following the Easter holiday. Next quarter, the Communications Specialist and DCOP will reconvene to reconsider the originally anticipated procurement of a communications platform given the delay in the survey release and results and the impending transition of AMCOW leadership.

Mentorship and Coaching

- In January, WALIS coordinated engagement between the AMCOW Director of Finance and Administration and the DAI Nigeria Capacity Building Advisor to discuss specific administrative staff that would participate in the one-on-one mentorship program.
- During the first week of March the one-on-one mentorship and coaching with the DAI Nigeria Capacity Building Advisor began for the three AMCOW administrative staff. The Capacity Building Advisor meets with the mentees on a weekly basis to set individual goals and

performance indicators aligned with their scope of work. Finalized plans were shared with their supervisors at the end of the month. The Capacity Building Advisor, based in Lagos, has a tentative trip to Abuja scheduled for the end of April for in-person work and observation of progress.

Finally, in February, during the General Assembly meeting, the current Executive Secretary announced his intention to step down from AMCOW. The measure was approved by the General Assembly and the Executive Secretary is expected to leave AMCOW on May 7, 2021.

COMMUNICATIONS

In Q2, WALIS published multiple communications products for the program's page on [Global Waters](#):

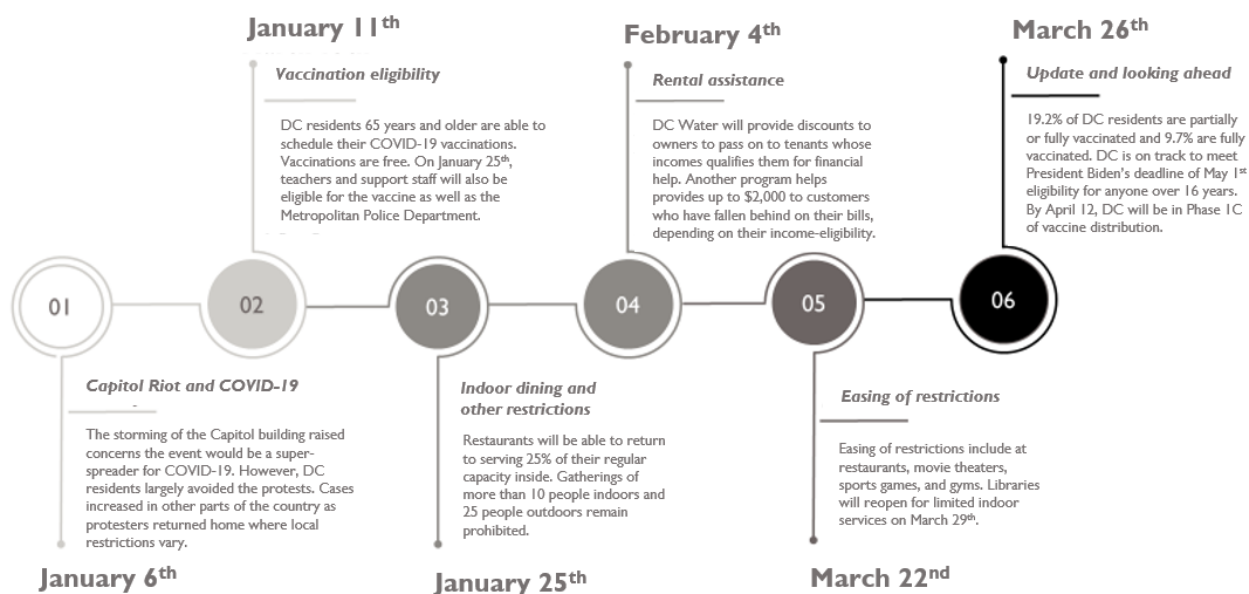
- A [technical brief](#) on how WALIS supported AMCOW in the AfricaSan process was posted on January 6.
- A companion blog ("[USAID Supports a Sanitation Revolution in Africa](#)") on the AfricaSan process, written by the DCOP, posted on the Global Waters blog on January 19 and was promoted on USAID and DAI social media.
- A [WALIS year six fact sheet](#) was posted on Global Waters on January 21 and is featured on the front page of the WALIS microsite.
- Two success stories on how countries are responding to COVID-19 were posted on Global Waters. The first, a story about [Tanzania](#), was posted on February 1. The second, a story about [Mozambique](#), was posted on March 24. These success stories were also posted on the AMCOW Knowledge Hub and will be featured in their quarterly newsletter.
- The five [Country Sanitation Profiles](#) and their corresponding translations were posted on Global Waters on February 16. See Activity 3C section of this report for more details.
- A companion blog to the Country Sanitation Profiles ("[Documenting a Common Understanding of the Sanitation Situation in Five African Countries](#)"), written by the WALIS Chief of Party, was posted on the Global Waters blog on February 23, and was promoted on USAID and DAI social media.
- A success story on [Senegal's efforts to meet its WASH goals with WALIS's support](#) was posted on Global Waters on February 18.

In addition, on March 25, WALIS was informed that it had placed fourth in a [USAID-sponsored Water for the World photo contest](#). The photo contest invited USAID partners to share images of their work building a more water-secure world. Partners from U.S. Government agencies, nonprofits and NGOs, universities, businesses, and civil society submitted more than 50 inspiring photos of Water for the World and related water security projects. WALIS' winning photo depicts Alberto Saimone Nherezane, a local municipal sanitation worker in the Manica province of Mozambique, learning to collect data on water sources using a new online system. The photo was taken as part of WALIS' IWED activity in partnership with ENGIDRO.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

In Q2, the WALIS team managed its LTTA personnel planning closely to ensure responsiveness to current needs and final year planning, coordinated home office staff support, and continued engaging existing independent contractors to support implementation. WALIS submitted high-quality deliverables and other technical reports in connection with its activities and per the requirements of its task order. Additionally, WALIS performed several actions related to contracts and grants. The team coordinated closely with DAI's corporate teams on safe and effective management of its operational platform during the COVID-19 pandemic (see Figure 4 for details of the pandemic in the Washington D.C. area). More details on Q2 administrative activities are presented below.

FIGURE 4. TIMELINE – COVID-19 IN WASHINGTON, D.C.



PERSONNEL

During the quarter, WALIS requested and received approvals for several of DAI's home office-based staff members. WALIS requested and received approval for [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Global Practice Specialists with DAI's home office, to support WALIS in conducting a survey of the AMCOW member states' view of AMCOW's knowledge management role, their preferences for knowledge management products, how this can feed into AMCOW's newly launched Knowledge Hub, and their needs for an online collaborative platform. Later in the quarter, WALIS received approval to extend their periods of performance to allow them to continue supporting the AMCOW knowledge management survey. WALIS submitted a new STTA rate and technical approval request for [REDACTED], Senior Graphic Designer with DAI's home office team, to support her to design a Technical Brief as well as general conference materials design over coming months. Additionally, during the quarter, [REDACTED], Project Associate in DAI's home office, finalized a file review in preparation for closeout.

During the quarter, WALIS continued engaging independent contractors to support implementation. WALIS received approval for [REDACTED] Sanitation Specialist consultant. While [REDACTED] previously supported WALIS, the new scope of work provides general support to Task 1 of WALIS. WALIS received approval to extend the period of performance end date and add LOE for [REDACTED], ICT Advisor consultant, to allow him to continue supporting Task 3. [REDACTED] period of performance ended on the last day of the reporting period. WALIS received approval for [REDACTED], Disaster Risk Preparedness and Resilience Expert consultant in support of Task 4.

DELIVERABLES AND OTHER REPORTS

During the quarter, the project team continued to generate requests for USAID technical approval in TAMIS and shared documentation supporting the requests to USAID through email. When direct connectivity to TAMIS was unavailable, technical approvals were sent to USAID through email.

Throughout Q2, WALIS submitted high-quality deliverables and other technical reports in connection with its activities and per the requirements of its task order. Weekly notes and other assessments were developed for many of its activities. During the quarter, WALIS submitted and subsequently received approval for the FY21 Q1 Quarterly Progress Report. The team ensured all routine, contractually required information was submitted, such as financial accruals reporting and Limitation of Costs notifications.

CONTRACTS

During the reporting period, a purchasing agreement was executed between DAI/WALIS and RE Martin Water & Sanitation to support Task 4 with analyzing and advising on WASH financing advocacy at the national level. At the end of the reporting period, WALIS was in the process of finalizing a purchasing agreement with a consulting firm to design, facilitate, and advise on a procurement capacity building activity for AMCOW; additional details will be shared when the procurement process is finalized. Because the firms procured on behalf of CPCSP and LgWSC are under in-kind grants, they are discussed in detail under the Grants section below.

Additionally, in Q2 WALIS submitted a supplemental request and subsequently received approval for CIO approval of IT-related procurement during the program's sixth and final year of implementation. WALIS conducted an inventory exercise to ensure its active inventory was accounted for and in good working condition. In continued adherence to the Section 889 Compliance regulation, the WALIS team ensured its inventory and new procurements did not include banned goods manufactured by Huawei Technologies Company and other banned companies. During the quarter, WALIS received internal approval for a revised Security Plan, which included revisions primarily related to updating references to internal security resources and COVID-19 guidance as well as updating in-country emergency contacts and resources.

GRANTS

During Q2, work continued under the grant issued to CPCSP under Task 3, which is performed solely by CSE. The subcontract with CSE was modified twice during the quarter. After WALIS learned of challenges faced by CSE in submitting deliverable AI.3 by the due date due to delays caused by COVID-

19, WALIS issued a modification to the purchasing agreement to revise deliverable due dates. Later in the quarter, CSE requested another modification because of delays related to data provision, and WALIS approved a modification to update the period of performance end date and revise deliverable due dates in response.

Related to the second modification discussed above, WALIS submitted a request and received approval to issue an unfunded modification to the grant with CPCSP. The modification extended the period of performance to provide additional time for CSE to finalize deliverables and included a minor update to Task AI.4 to revise the length of the participatory analysis workshop from four (4) days to three (3) days.

WALIS continued working closely with LgWSC under Task 2, as well as Cayman Consultants, the firm supporting the majority of the scope under the grant. WALIS worked with vendors in Zambia to begin the procurement process of IT items which is a component of the grant issued to LgWSC.

LOGISTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the WALIS team and its COR continued working remotely to follow the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention guidance and practice physical distancing. Email, Skype, Microsoft Teams, and WhatsApp were used by the team and its COR to coordinate and ensure continuity of implementation and operations. WALIS coordinated closely with its COR and DAI's corporate teams on mitigating the outbreak's impact on WALIS and contingency planning with respect to timely and reliable information dissemination, managing staff concerns and questions, budgetary planning, and keeping its operational policies updated.

During the quarter, WALIS coordinated with its counterparts at DAI Nigeria to seek approval and begin planning travel for ██████████, Capacity Building Advisor, to support AMCOW on a STTA trip to their offices in Abuja, Nigeria. During periods of civil unrest in Senegal, WALIS coordinated closely with DAI's Global Security Team to ensure ██████████ and family members were safe, accounted for, and apprised of current security operating procedures. Near the end of the reporting period, WALIS received approval for ██████████ to repatriate to France at the end of his employment term.

PARTNERS

Partners are discussed in the preceding Contracts and Grants sections.

FINANCIAL ACCRUALS AND PROJECTIONS

Financial accruals and projections by line items for current and next quarter are presented separately.

ANNEX A: WALIS MEL MONITORING TABLES

IR 1: WASH POLICY & GOVERNANCE – Foster transparent WASH sector multi-stakeholder leadership for evidence-based decision-making processes and better governance.	
Indicator	Disaggregation
Indicator 1.1: Number of WASH enabling environment policies, regulations, plans and/or standards analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, and implemented with USG/WALIS assistance.	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural
[New] Indicator 1.2: Number of host-country COVID-19 preparedness and/or response plans in various phases.	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural
[New] Indicator 1.3: Number of water and sanitation service providers supported with USG assistance to complete risk assessments and implement action plans.	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural
IR 2: MONITORING – Strengthen capacity of regional and national institutions for WASH sector monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	
Indicator	Disaggregation
REVISED Indicator 2.1: Number of regional, national, and sub-national institutions who are generating and using sound sector data in their decision-making as a result of USG/WALIS assistance.	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural, COVID-19 related
Indicator 2.2: Number of regional and national institutions with improved monitoring systems and processes due to USG/WALIS assistance.	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural, COVID-19 related
IR 3: LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING – Increased levels of coordination, capacity development, communication, knowledge-sharing, and peer-to-peer learning among institutions within the African WASH sector.	
Indicator	Disaggregation
Indicator 3.1: Number of WASH publications and outreach products developed as a result of USG/WALIS assistance.	Disaggregated by country, theme, COVID-19 related
Indicator 3.2: Number of regional and global meetings, learning events, and workshops supported or organized through USG/WALIS assistance.	Disaggregation by country, event type, COVID-19 related
Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions participating in peer-to-peer or other learning activities sponsored or supported through USG/WALIS assistance.	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, COVID-19 related

COMPONENT/ INDICATOR	TYPE	DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASURE	DATA COLLECTION METHOD/ SOURCES (S)	FREQUENCY	DISAGGREGATION	BASELINE YEAR: VALUE	FY 1 TARGET	FY 1 ACTUAL	FY 2 TARGET	FY 2 ACTUAL	FY 3 TARGET	FY 3 ACTUAL	FY 4 TARGET	FY 4 ACTUAL	FY 5 TARGET	FY 5 ACTUAL	FY 6 TARGET	FY 6 ACTUAL	ATTRIBUTION
WALIS OBJECTIVE: IMPROVED NATIONAL WASH LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE SERVICES CONSISTENT WITH SDG GOAL 6																			
IR 1: WASH POLICY & GOVERNANCE – Foster transparent WASH sector multi-stakeholder leadership for evidence-based decision-making processes and better governance.																			
Indicator 1.1: Number of WASH enabling environment policies, regulations, plans and/or standards analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, and implemented with USG/WALIS assistance.	Output	Unit of Measure: Number of enabling environment policies, regulations, plans and/or standards	Self-reported; monitored in TAMIS	Annual	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	33	2	3	0	2	FY 4 IWED Ethiopia – Drafted one Knowledge Management Protocol for the Ethiopian Ministry of Water Irrigation and Electricity and one Knowledge Management Protocol for the Oromia Regional Water, Minerals, and Energy Bureau in December 2018. AfricaSan – 29 Country Action Plans developed through WALIS funded Sub Regional Meetings and Country Dialogue Sessions. IWED Ghana – Drafted Standard WASH Data Collection Procedures. FY5 IWED Senegal-Final guidance materials for SDG Indicator 6.3.2., 6.4.1 & 6.6.1 monitoring methodologies adopted into DGPRE policies and procedures; IWED Ghana- MOU signed between Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) and the Office of Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS); IWED Ghana-MSWR data collection procedures for golden indicators implemented. FY6 IWED Senegal (1) Water Pollution Strategy and (2) Sustainable National Strategy for Water Use
Indicator 1.2: Number of host-country COVID-19 preparedness and/or response plans in various phases.	Outcome	Definition- <i>Plans</i> : Includes preparedness and response for COVID-19 emergency and its second order-impacts, including communications, support for early-warning systems, the monitoring and analysis of sector-specific indicators, coordination of emergency operations, etc. Unit of Measure: Number of plans, counted at each stage of implementation (proposed, adopted, implementation).	Self-reported; monitored in TAMIS	Quarterly	Disaggregate by admin level: national gov't, sub-national gov't phase: proposed, adopted, implemented	0											2	-	
Indicator 1.3: Number of water and sanitation service providers supported with USG assistance to complete risk assessments and implement action plans.	Output	Definition- <i>Risk Assessment</i> : Any evidence-based analysis of the challenges and potential future risks to be faced by a service provider. <i>Action Plan</i> : Written plan describing how the service provider intends to respond to risks and challenges. Should include an implementation strategy. Unit of Measure: Number of water and sanitation service providers.	Self-reported; monitored in TAMIS	Annual	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural, COVID-19 related	0											1	-	
IR 2: MONITORING – Strengthen capacity of regional and national institutions for WASH sector monitoring, evaluation and reporting.																			

Indicator 2.1: Number of regional, national, and sub-national institutions who are generating and using sound sector data in their decision-making as a result of USG/WALIS assistance.	Outcome	Definition- <i>Sound Sector Data</i> : Data that is valid, reliable, precise, with integrity, and timely (in accordance with USAID DQA regulations). Measure: Number of institutions.	Self-reported; monitored in TAMIS	Annual	Disaggregation by country, institution/service type, urban/rural, COVID-19 related	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	3	0	3	1	1	-	<p>FY1-2 IWED Madagascar- Ministry at central level used BPOR data in decision making processes: Maps and budget data were presented during the sector meeting on July 2017 based on BPOR data. Budget negotiations with Ministry of Finance were partly based on sector estimates from BPOR data.</p> <p>Four out of five regional directorates confirmed that they were able to use BPOR data to discuss with sector stakeholders during coordination discussions, at regional level.</p> <p>FY3 IWED Mozambique–DNAAS (National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation) has generated sound sector data using the m-SINAS mobile data collection solution in the provinces of Maputo, Cabo Delgado, Sofala, and Manica.</p> <p>FY5 IWED Tanzania- MoHCDGEC. WALIS contributed to data collection, cleaning and validation for NSMIS and helped create the National WASH Web Portal, which makes the data more broadly accessible.</p>
Indicator 2.2: Number of regional and national institutions with improved monitoring systems and processes due to USG/WALIS assistance.	Outcome	Definition- <i>Improved Monitoring System</i> : A physical system that is providing accurate, transparent, and timely analysis and reporting of WASH sector data. Unit of Measure: Number of institutions.	Methodology TBD; monitored in TAMIS	Annual	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, urban/rural, COVID-19 related	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	1	1	<p>FY 3 IWED Mozambique– DNAAS is using the National Water and Sanitation Information System for sector monitoring at the national, provincial, and district levels. m-SINAS was developed using open source software. The solution is now being expanded to additional provinces. AMCOW’s AfricaSan Subcommittee on Monitoring and Learning led reporting on the Ngor Commitments with responses from 39 countries.</p> <p>FY 5 IWED Tanzania- MoHCDGEC is using the National Web Portal, an extension and improvement of the National Sanitation Management Information System (NSMIS) to disseminate WASH data to their district and regional health officers and other stakeholders; IWED Ethiopia- MoWIE and OWERDB are using the compiled database of key documents to increase the dissemination of sector knowledge to national and regional WASH decision makers. IWED Ghana-MSWR has improved institutionalized data flow from local and regional level up to the national level. AMCOW integrated the Ngor baseline data and AfricaSan monitoring framework in the online WASSMO system for effective monitoring and reporting of sanitation progress across the continent (1).</p> <p>FY6 IWED Senegal improved monitoring process for SDG 6.3.2 through water sampling campaigns and data collection into the IS Water database, improving transparency and real-time results on pH, dissolved oxygen and conductivity and SDG 6.2.1 through the development of SI Sanitation, collecting asset inventory of public sanitation.</p>

IR 3: LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING – Increased levels of coordination, capacity development, communication, knowledge-sharing, and peer-to-peer learning among institutions within the African WASH sector.

Indicator 3.1: Number of WASH publications and outreach products developed as a result of USG/WALIS assistance.	Output	New publications and outreach products that did not previously exist and are directly linked to WALIS research and activities. Unit of Measure: Number of publications and outreach products.	Self-reported; monitored in TAMIS	Quarterly	Disaggregated by country, theme, COVID-19 related	0	3	3	5	7	5	8	8	13	5	14	9	14	<p>FY1-2 ASA Market and Feasibility studies for East, West, and Southern Africa;</p> <p>FY 2 Consolidated ASA Feasibility Study; Local Systems Case Studies for Senegal, Ethiopia, and South Africa (3); Global Waters Magazine, “Big Gains in Access to Safe Water: How Four African Countries Did It...and How Others Can Too”; Global Waters blog “Snapshot from Stockholm: Building Africa’s Leadership in Sanitation Recap”; IWED Madagascar video.</p> <p>FY3 Global Waters Blog on AMCOW 2018-2030 Strategic Plan, AMCOW 2018-2030 Strategy Brochure, Three guidance</p>
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Indicator 3.2: Number of regional and global meetings, learning events, and workshops supported or organized through USG/WALIS assistance.	Output	Unit of Measure: Number of events.	Self-reported; monitored in TAMIS	Quarterly	Disaggregated by country, event type, COVID-19 related	0	2	0	3	7	3	15	3	10	15	23	5	5	<p>FY2 RWSN forum; AfricaSan Task Force Meeting (Gabon); ASA Workshop; Friends of AMCOW; AMCOW TAC Meeting; World Water Week; Enumerator training for IWED Madagascar.</p> <p>FY3 SWA High Level Meeting (supported AMCOW Staff Attendance) (1); Kenya, Nigeria, and Senegal AfricaSan pilots (3); AMCOW TAC Strategy Subcommittee Consultation in Kigali, Rwanda (1); Eight AfricaSan Monitoring webinars (1); District capacity development trainings on the m-SINAS mobile data collection and Provincial capacity development trainings on data management and monitoring in Mozambique in Cabo Delgado, Maputo, Manica, and Sofala (1); Provincial capacity development trainings on data management and monitoring in Mozambique in Cabo Delgado, Maputo, Manica, and Sofala (1); Pilot Training workshop in Mozambique (1); Ten regional data cleaning capacity session in Kigoma, Pwani, Mwanza, Songwe, Katavi, Manyara, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Singinda, and Lindi, Tanzania (1); AfricaSan AITF Meeting in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (1); World Water Week 2018 (1); AfricaSan East Africa Sub-Regional Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya (1); AfricaSan South Africa Sub Regional meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa (1); Knowledge Management Training Sessions in Ethiopia (1).</p> <p>FY4 – Africa Water Week (Gabon); Central Africa Sub-Regional Meeting (Gabon); West Africa Sub-Regional Meeting (Gabon); IWED Mozambique– Central training for DNAAS technicians in Maputo; AfricaSan 5 (South Africa); AMCOW Consultation Workshop to support 5-year operational strategic plan; Mainstreaming the Use of Data for Decision-Making in Africa's WASH Sector Webinar. IWED Senegal (2) – (1) Training Workshop on participatory & optimal analysis of Senegal's water resources observation and monitoring network and (2) Diagnostic Workshop to determine appropriate monitoring for public sanitation facilities; World Water Week 2019.</p> <p>FY5-Discussion forum held at DAI for IWED Mozambique (1); IWED Mozambique closing event (1); IWED Tanzania Web Portal Training (1); IWED Senegal Training on operations and maintenance of hydrometric stations and piezometers (1); IWED Ethiopia Knowledge Management System Training, (1); GESI Grant- training for GWCL and CWSA staff on gender mainstreaming strategies for institutions (1); AMCOW OSS-training for new Enterprise Resource Planning (system) to enable AMCOW to streamline business processes (1); IWED Ghana-Task force trainings on data collection for the Golden Indicator: National Task Force, Ashanti Regional Task Force, Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly Task Force, Juaben Municipal Assembly Task Force, District Task Force pilot, Central Gonja District Task Force, Savelugu Municipal District Task Force pilot (1); IWED Senegal (5)– DGPRES trained on productive water use evaluation & data-analysis methods (SDG Indicator 6.4.1); workshop on surface water pollution management; workshop to train technicians from MEA on Sanitation IS; DGPRES strategy workshop to develop a national water efficiency strategy; workshop on Asset Inventory Mapping and Directory Platform; GESI grant- external stakeholder consultation workshops on gender mainstreaming guidelines held with MoGCSP, MSWR, PURC & CONIWAS, PUWU (4); GESI Grant online gender training (1); WALIS Lessons Learned Event (1); AMCOW workshop to validate findings from Framework Review Report (1); International Diplomacy and Etiquette course for AMCOW</p>
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																			staff (1); IWED Ethiopia Knowledge Management System Trainings for Water Commission (1); IWED Ghana Regional Training for Survey Enumerators (1). FY6 IWED Senegal workshop on SI Water (1); COVID-19 Senegal diagnostic workshop on M&E methodology (1); COVID-19 Senegal Training for Data Collectors (1); IWED Senegal IWRM Webinar covering IS Water Database (1); IWED Senegal IS Webinar covering Sanitation Database (1)
Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions participating in peer-to-peer or other learning activities sponsored or supported through USG/WALIS assistance.	Output	Unit of Measure: Number of institutions.	Self-reported; monitored in TAMIS	Annual	Disaggregated by country, institution/service type, COVID-19 related	0	0	1	3	3	3	32	3	33	15	15	3	7	FY1 AMCOW Africa Water Week Support (1) FY 2 AMCOW (Friends of AMCOW, SWA, EXCO, TAC, World Water Week) (1); Government of South Sudan (supported TAC co-chair's attendance) (1); Government of Tanzania (supported Sylvester Matemu's attendance to TAC meeting) (1) FY 3 AMCOW (Kenya AfricaSan Monitoring Pilot, WHO/GLAAS TrackFin Training of Trainers Workshop, Senegal AfricaSan monitoring pilot, World Water Week) (1); Mozambique held district and provincial trainings attended by 3 country institutions: DNAAS, District Service for Planning and Infrastructure, and Provincial Directorate of Public Works. 13 institutions from 10 countries attended the Southern Africa Sub-Regional Meeting ⁷ . 15 institutions from 11 countries attended the Eastern Africa Sub-Regional Meeting. ⁸ FY4 AMCOW (Africa Water Week, AfricaSan 5) (1); Government of Tanzania (supported Anyitike Mwakitalima's attendance to Africa Water Week) (1); Mozambique DNAAS Technicians training (1); 7 institutions from 4 countries attended the Central Africa Sub-Regional Meeting ⁹ ; 17 institutions from 14 countries attended the West Africa Sub-Regional Meeting ¹⁰ ; TAWASANET, Zambia WASH Forum, ANEW, SERI (supported attendance for CSOs to AfricaSan 5) (4); IWED Ethiopia – Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy and Oromia Water & Energy Resource Development Bureau to Knowledge Management Validation Workshop (2). Y5 IWED Tanzania- MoHCDGEC participated in web portal trainings (1); IWED Senegal- Various departments in the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA) received training on monitoring methods and improved processes for data related to SDG 6 (1); IWED Ghana- Savelugu MMDA, MSWR, Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council, Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, Juabeng Municipal Assembly, Central Gonja District, and Kumbungu District participated in data collection training (7). ASA Zambia- Zambia College of the Built Environment (ZCBE) received capacity development support through the development of a business plan and coordinated marketing

⁷ Disaggregated list for Southern Africa: Botswana Ministry of Land Management, Water, and Sanitation Services, Botswana Department of Water Affairs, Botswana Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Eswatini Ministry of Health and Wellness, Lesotho Ministry of Water, Lesotho Ministry of Health, Malawi Water and Environmental Sanitation Network, Malawi Ministry of Health and Population, Malawi Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Zambia Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, South Africa Department of Water and Sanitation, Zambia Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Care.

⁸ Disaggregated list for Eastern Africa: Burundi Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Lutte Contre le Sida, Burundi Ministère de l'Hydraulique, e l'Energie, et des Mines, Eritrea Ministry of Health, Ethiopia Ministry of Health, Kenya Ministry of Health, Rwanda Ministry of Health, Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure, Somalia Ministry of Health and Human Services, South Sudan Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, South Sudan, Nile Sustainable Development Organization, South Sudan Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, Sudan Ministry of Health, Tanzania Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Uganda Ministry of Health, Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment.

⁹ Disaggregated list for Central Africa: Cameroon Ministère De La Santé Publique, Chad Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de la Pêche, Chad Ministère de la Santé Publique, Democratic Republic of Congo Comité National d'Action à l'Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement, Democratic Republic of Congo Direction d'Assainissement du Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable, Democratic Republic of Congo Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Hydraulique, São-Tomé et Príncipe Ministère des Infrastructures, des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement.

¹⁰ Disaggregated list for West Africa: Benin Ministère de la Santé, Cote d'Ivoire Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, Gambia Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Gambia Ministry of Lands and Regional Governments, Ghana Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Guinea Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Cadre de Vie, Guinea-Bissau Ministère de l'Energie, Industrie et Ressources Naturelles, Liberia National Public Health Institute, Liberia National WASH Commission, Mali Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Assainissement et du Développement Durable, Mali Coalition Nationale Campagne Internationale Pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement, Mauritania Centre National des Ressources en Eau, Niger Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement, Nigeria Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Senegal Direction de l'Assainissement, Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement, Sierra Leone Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Togo Ministère de la santé et de la protection sociale.

																			<p>strategy for the college (1); IWED Ethiopia- MoWIE and OWERDB improved knowledge management systems for WASH sector knowledge (2); AMCOW- EU Pre-Pillar assessment support (1); GESI grant CWSA and WSUP received support through trainings and other capacity building activities under the GESI grant (2).</p> <p>FY6 IWED Senegal supported Ministry of Water & Sanitation, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health and Social Action, and Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through hosting technical workshops (4); COVID-19 Senegal supported the National Agency of Statistics and Demography through a workshop on structuring the database and defining the methods of statistical processing on public kiosks and COVID-19 (1); AMCOW – Mail merge training support and one-on-one mentorship for 4 staff (1); Lukanga Water Supply and Sanitation Company through Financial Assessment and Analysis report development (1)</p>
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ANNEX B: SUCCESS STORY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



SANITATION COUNTS: A WOMAN'S FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19 AND GENDER INEQUALITY

When Daba Sene was a schoolgirl in Tocomack, a small village in Senegal, her school did not have toilets or a place to wash her hands. She and her classmates would run out into the fields to relieve themselves. Even when she moved to a nearby city for high school, she did not have regular access to a clean toilet during school hours. Little did Ms. Sene know that she would find a career in public sanitation as the Head of the Dakar Regional Sanitation Division at the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA).

The Government of Senegal has been working to meet the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities and services across the country. The COVID-19 pandemic has further shown that access to these facilities, specifically places to wash hands with soap and water, is more important than ever. But Ms. Sene is also focused on ensuring that the water and sanitation sector in her country addresses gender inequalities, like promoting menstrual hygiene management, a necessary component of gender-responsive WASH services.

PHOTO: T. Boutrolle, WALIS

“Sanitation is the basis of all socio-economic development, including the improvement of conditions for school learning. Lack of sanitation and hygiene leads to more disease transmission and can result in disease “hotspots.” In the past, we have recorded the resurgence of multiple diseases linked to poor sanitation practices, particularly in children. This is why the Government of Senegal has focused on providing access to safe and clean sanitation facilities,” she explains.

Ms. Sene is just one of the regional sanitation specialists working with USAID’s Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support, or WALIS, project to count and record in an online database the public sanitation facilities in the parts of Senegal that have been hardest hit by COVID-19. This includes toilets and hand washing stations at healthcare facilities, bus stations, places of worship, schools, and other public places. Ms. Sene and her colleagues will also record the condition, functionality, and location of these facilities.

Since 2018, USAID’s WALIS project has collaborated with the Government of Senegal to collect critical field data on its public sanitation facilities in select areas of the country. In 2020, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project expanded to 76 communes in the Dakar, Diourbel, and Thiès regions. This partnership among the MEA, Ministry of Health and Social Action, and Ministry of National Education, with USAID’s support through WALIS and its local implementing partner, *Centre de Suivi Ecologique*, will allow Senegal to better address its WASH policies and service delivery needs in the face of the pandemic and in the future.

“The information we collect in this online database will allow officials in the water and sanitation sector to make informed decisions on the public’s access to clean, functional sanitation facilities and services, particularly in this context of COVID-19 where access to adequate basic health services is essential to eradicate the pandemic,” said Ms. Sene. “Just as important, this platform will also record women and girls’ access (or lack thereof) to menstrual hygiene management services in public places. This is a necessity in Senegal, especially for young women who should have regular access to appropriate toilets while in school.”

With the support of USAID, Senegal continues to improve its WASH sector monitoring to better identify gaps or weaknesses in accessibility and maintenance of public sanitation facilities. Understanding these weaknesses and gaps and in turn using this data to improve WASH services in public places will strengthen Senegal's resilience to public health threats and other chronic WASH challenges.

ANNEX C: CLOSEDOWN SUMMARY

OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE OF THIS ANNEX

The WALIS program closes on November 23, 2021, after six years of implementation. To ensure an orderly closedown, the program will conduct a phased closure of operations and technical activities in a manner which adheres to the budget and contract and aligns with DAI policies and closedown procedures. The purpose of the Closedown Summary is to provide USAID with a referential overview of the closedown process to ensure careful planning, execution, and monitoring. The information within this document is for informational purposes and is accurate at the time of submission. However, as implementing requirements change, processes and details may adjust to ensure strong results and compliant procedures during the remaining project period.

CLOSEDOWN OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The following sections explain major operational and administrative components of closedown. WALIS's administrative closedown process will last approximately eight months. This process will include file reviewing, disposition of inventory including compliant transfer or management of information technology resources, subcontract closure, personnel demobilization, and financial closeout.

INTERNAL FILE REVIEW

Prior to the close of the WALIS program the team will conduct a final internal review of procurement files, personnel files, subcontract files, financial documents, contractual approvals, and technical deliverables to ensure file completeness. The internal review is supported by members of DAI's home office team.

INVENTORY DISPOSAL

The program will dispose of inventory per USG and DAI requirements. The program has begun reviewing inventory and developing a short-list of potential beneficiaries for the inventory disposal. WALIS will seek input from USAID on proposed beneficiaries and will then develop a disposal plan. Disposal of NXP items must receive CO approval before the program makes any formal commitments to potential recipients. It is anticipated that DAI's contracts administrator will submit the disposition request to USAID in Q4.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The WALIS team utilizes SharePoint for the majority of its program document storage needs due to its secure and cloud-based backup capabilities. File retention policies will be adhered to and program documents will be retained in a secure digital location for the required timeframe in accordance with DAI and USG requirements.

At the time of submission, the program continued working remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The program will ensure that it maintains a strong and consistent virtual workflow throughout the closeout period, and that it is in close contact with DAI's IT team to ensure staff technology needs are met. In the final months of the project DAI's corporate IT team will assist with clearing the memory of electronic program equipment prior to transfer or disposition.

SUBCONTRACT CLOSURE

WALIS has three technically active subcontractors at the time of submission: RE Martin Water & Sanitation, *Centre du Suivi Ecologique*, and Cayman Consultants. The WALIS team will continue to manage the subcontractor’s technical assignments, obligated funding, and invoicing through the end of the program. The WALIS Chief of Party (COP) and Activity Managers will closely manage the phase out of assigned subcontractor technical tasks, and the operations team will facilitate administrative closeout.

PERSONNEL DEMOBILIZATION

The program is in the process of arranging demobilization travel for [REDACTED] and family to their home of record in accordance with his contractual allowances, DAI procedures, and USG regulations. WALIS is actively monitoring the use of annual leave across the team and encourages staff to use their leave prior to the end of their period of performance.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

WALIS continues to monitor costs closely throughout the closedown phase by regularly updating and reviewing the budget pipeline. Given the additional and unprecedented dimension of the COVID-19 pandemic, the team is exercising extra diligence by linking several implementation scenarios with budgetary projections to enable dynamic budgetary management regardless of challenges that the pandemic and global lockdown may pose.

TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION

TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

WALIS will complete technical activities this year per the approved workplan. As activities come to a close WALIS will prioritize capturing and summarizing the team’s learning, which will be included in the Final Report. Discussion on technical activities as they relate to scheduling and closedown are discussed in the main report.

SUMMARY OF KEY CLOSEDOWN DATES

The following table contains a list of key dates for the closedown process.

TABLE I. KEY DATES FOR SUCCESSFUL CLOSEDOWN

#	EXPECTED DATE	EVENT OR DELIVERABLE SUBMITTED
1	July 15, 2021	Submit Quarterly Progress Report covering Q3 FY21
2	July 15, 2021	Submit NXP inventory disposition plan to the CO for approval
3	July 31, 2021	Deadline for grant closure – all grants closed
4	July 31, 2021	All subcontracts closed
5	October 10, 2021	Submit draft Final Progress Report
6	October 15, 2021	Submit Quarterly Progress Report covering Q4 FY21
7	October 15, 2021	Submit FY21 Summary Annual Progress Report

#	EXPECTED DATE	EVENT OR DELIVERABLE SUBMITTED
8	November 23, 2021	End of WALIS contract
9	January 7, 2022	Submit the Final Progress Report

U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523
Tel: 202-712-0000
Fax: 202-216-3524
www.usaid.gov