



OPERATIONAL REPORT

Annual Report 2016: 1 January – 31 December 2016

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1 INTRODUCTION

The present report summarises the results of the period January to December 2016. The report highlights both achievements at project level as well as at regional/global level. It further presents the lessons learnt and joint activities realised during the reporting period. Additional information available regarding this period are the Results, News and Publications published on the Consortium website: www.waterconsortium.ch.

2 PROGRAMME PROGRESS JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2016

Since 2014, 223,000 people have gained access to drinking water supply (out of which 95'000 in this reporting period) and 111'000 people to water with improved quality (out of which 70,000 in this reporting period). In total, 195'000 people have gained access to adequate sanitation (out of which 86,000 in this reporting period). Efficient, low cost irrigation systems were implemented providing water for approximately 15'500 farmers or livestock holders (out of which 3,900 in this reporting period). Moreover, drinking water and sanitation facilities were implemented at health facilities and schools benefiting more than 198,000 patients (out of which 64,000 in this reporting period) and 50,000 pupils (out of which 24,000 in this reporting period).

The tables in Appendix I and II summarise the achievements in terms of beneficiaries reached during the reporting period January to December 2016 respectively the total number of beneficiaries reached since the start of the second phase.

More specific results on [selected indicators](#) as well as selected [success stories](#) are shown on the public website.

The Consortium has also strongly contributed to fostering **effective knowledge sharing and learning**. The highlights of the year have been the regional workshops 2016 and the **RWSN forum 2016** in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, where a delegation of 16 Consortium members from 9 countries actively participated and contributed to various sessions. It led to a long list of **documented good practices** by the teams in form of articles, posters and videos. Various meetings and exchange visits have further enhanced **collaboration**.

Even though still limited in numbers, several promising **advocacy and policy development** interventions have emerged. In Nepal, a national guideline for the Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) has been prepared both in English and Nepali languages and the government of Nepal has recognized WUMP as an effective planning tool in their WASH Sector Development Plan (SDP) for the period 2016-2013. In Bangladesh, a district level workshop on WASH in health care facilities was organized and received very positive national level media presence. The various advocacy and policy interventions hold great potential and thus receive strong attention during the final year of phase II.

In several countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger and South Sudan) the fragile political situation and tensions created considerable difficulties to the project teams and organizations and has hindered project implementation and as a result, project funds from South Sudan had to be reallocated to other countries and the projects either stopped or diminished.

3 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNT 2016

3.1 Project level

a) WASH services

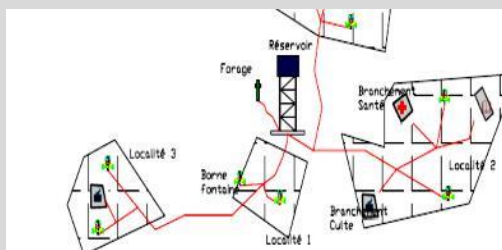
Access to safe drinking water and sanitation

Following the path set by the SDGs, emphasis is laid on moving from access to water towards providing **water supply services for all**. **Small piped systems** (Niger, Benin, Mozambique, Ethiopia) show promising results. In Mozambique, due to saving from efficient procurement process at local level, point sources were converted into small water distribution systems, serving today more people than initially planned. In Niger, the small piped systems supplying drinking water from one shared source to several villages (Mini-Adduction d'Eau Potable Multi-villages, MAEP-MV) even contribute to reduce conflicts by sharing water in a transparent and cost-effective way ([article](#) presented at RWSN forum 2016 and [poster](#) presented at Regional Workshop 2016). The proximity of the water points motivates men to fetch water and transport it with carts. Timely recruitment of a delegate by the local government has been a challenge in some cases, which needs stronger involvement and strengthening of the local governments from the beginning on. **Solar pumped water supply systems** show promising results in Nepal ([Online Report](#)) and Benin. In Benin, the mini solar-systems provide drinking water to the health centre, school and communities at the same time ([video](#) presented at RWSN forum 2016). Sharing the costs among all users benefits all. The involvement of the **private sector** (Madagascar, Mozambique) also seems to be a promising alternative to community management. In Madagascar, a private investor contributes 10% of the investment costs, which can be recovered during the 10-15 years contracting period by operating the water supply system. It is expected that the high interest in recovering own investments increases the engagement and sustain service delivery ([article](#) presented at RWSN forum 2016). **Rain water harvesting** systems in schools have proven a useful technology to provide water to surrounding households as alternative source of drinking water in the highly saline areas in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. And **rock catchment** allows to supply water to remote areas in South Sudan ([poster](#) presented at RWSN forum 2016). Connecting the pump of the water supply system to the national electric grid will cut running costs compared to fuel generated pumps in Ethiopia. Hence increasing the financial sustainability of the water system serving 15'000 people.

As a result of awareness campaigns, often through CLTS (Community-led Total Sanitation), in all countries additional **latrines** and **hand-washing facilities** have been built by community themselves, often using local material. The latrines constructed are safely separating human excreta from human contact, with strong slab and superstructure. In the mid-western region of Nepal, the Consortium projects have contributed that the region is in the verge of being the first development region of the country to be declared ODF. Local appropriate sanitary solutions are promoted, be it **flood resilient latrine** at raised platform in Bangladesh ([poster](#) presented at Regional Workshop 2016) or latrines out of locally available quality materials ([poster](#) presented at regional workshop 2016). While increasing the demand for sanitation by hygiene promotion campaigns, the private sector needs to be strengthened to provide sanitation services and/or products. In Ethiopia, Mali and Mozambique, masons have been trained to produce slabs.

Provide sanitation services to **disadvantaged people** have been addressed in different ways. In Mali, the most vulnerable to be supported with subsidized latrines were chosen by a census of the community and in Togo, youth has been mobilized to construct latrines for elderly people. For hand-

washing, simple and low cost facilities have been installed in all countries, i.e. the tippy tap technology. In Ethiopia, through couple training ([Online Report](#)), community solidarity has increased and the community at large has started to help single women or elderly people to construct their own latrines.



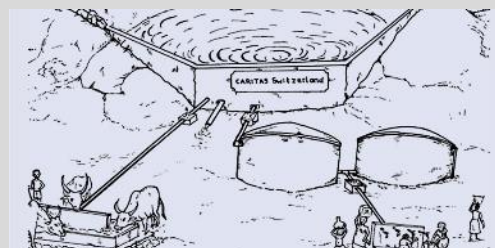
Ground water pumping station supplies water to several villages in Niger ([Online Report](#) and [Publication](#))



How private operators invest and operate water supply systems in Madagascar ([Online Report](#)).



Solar lifting drinking water supply system in Nepal ([Online Report](#))



Collection of runoff water from granitic rock outcrops – rock catchment in South Sudan ([Online Report](#))

Improving WASH in market centres

Public WASH services have been improved in Bangladesh, Nepal and Mali. In Bangladesh, the local market committee, elected local government representatives and project functionaries jointly established **WASH facility in market centres** thereby reducing open defecation and creating a healthy environment. Local Market Management Committee (MMC) took up responsibility for operation and maintenance (O&M) including cleanliness of the facility with one permanent cleaning staff. Apart from generating regular O&M costs the MMC have been accumulating money for future repair, maintenance and extension of the service. The experiences have been documented in a [video](#).

Public toilet with hot water bathing facility is running effectively and functioning well in Nepal. The number of people using the bathing facility is steadily growing. The established management structure – process led by VDC and supported by V-WASH-CC and other stakeholders - has been key to effective functioning of the system: A private operator runs the facility and collects a user fee. An agreed share is passed on to the Management Committee for regular maintenance of the system. Sustainability of the system is promising through strong ownership of the local government, revenue generation and stakeholder's commitment.

In Mozambique, a **sanitation market** in public places including market centres has been put in place to promote low cost and effective solution for sanitation and hygiene. This includes tippy- tab, how to make a superstructure, slabs produced by the trained local masons, etc.



Public latrines with bathing facility: a promising cost sharing and public private partnership management model (see [Online Report](#))



How to run successful WASH facility in market centres in Bangladesh ([video](#)) ([Online Report](#))

Water quality and household water treatment

Besides hygiene and sanitation promotion, the water quality at the point of use was improved through **bio-sand filters** in South Sudan ([poster](#) presented at Regional Workshop 2016) and **ceramic filters** (Nepal).

Promising results regarding water quality at point of use are achieved by local chlorine production with solar power (**WATA** technology) in Benin and Togo. In Togo, the village **mother clubs** (clubs de mère) produce and sell the chlorine within their communities to household and health centres. From time to time, they measure the residual chlorine in the households. In Benin, chlorine is produced in a health centre and distributed to others ([poster](#) presented at Regional Workshop 2016). A challenge remains the supply with Wata test and Wata blue, two reactive chemicals which are produced in Burkina Faso. In Bangladesh, household level treatment is outmost important as the distance between tube wells and toilets is often less than 10-meters due to densely populated areas. At system level, the installation of chlorine dosers (DOSATRON) in gravity water systems simplifies dosing in South Sudan.

In Ethiopia, the focus is being put on promotion and sensitisation of people on the need to have clean containers when coming to fetch water from the water kiosk. The kiosk attendant is given the responsibility to check the cleanliness of the container and has the mandate to refuse to give water if the container is not clean.

Improving WASH in schools

WASH in schools was further improved. In Benin, **hydrogen sulphide water quality testing** at the point of use (see [Poster](#)) show promising results regarding behaviour change of teacher and students. Now, those schools even foresee a yearly budget for Aquatabs. A song and poem competition between different schools led to very high engagement. Strong focus on **menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in schools** is continued in Nepal (see chapter on [gender](#)), Bangladesh and Benin and further strengthened in Ethiopia and South Sudan. In Bangladesh, breaking the taboo of menstruation and conducting an awareness session among students, parents and teachers as well as menstrual hygiene facility in female toilets brought considerable

improvements for girls: menstrual hygiene facility in female toilets, menstruation no longer a stigma in the community, and the education department currently adapting policies for secondary school.

The **Blue School approach** has been further scaled-up and lessons learnt compiled. It is implemented in Benin, Madagascar, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Nepal and Bangladesh. Teams in Niger and Madagascar are moving step-wise towards a Blue School (see [Poster](#)). Experiences and lessons learnt of piloting the Blue School approach in Benin ([video](#) presented at RWSN forum 2016) and Ethiopia (see [Publication](#)) have been compiled. In addition, over 50 schools in Benin have conducted an **auto-evaluation** assessing their individual strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding WASH activities and school gardening. The results served to adjust their individual school planning for the coming 1-2 years. For the gardening component, **drip irrigation** has been piloted in school gardens of blue schools in South Sudan. Pupils were eager to learn and shall pass on the newly acquired knowledge to their families. The **environmental component** has been strengthened in Madagascar with a “one tree per student” planting campaign for autochthonous species. Challenges remain to go beyond gardening and tree planting, but to establish a comprehensive link between water, its use and its **environmental** aspect and importance. To learn from the experiences of the 8 project teams implementing Blue Schools under the umbrella of the Consortium, and to go a step further and develop the Blue School concept 2.0, an expert consultation workshop is organized in 2017. It focuses on the environmental component of the blue school approach and aims at developing a catalogue for practical demonstrations of environmental and watershed aspects.

It is however important to work in parallel at community level. If not, there is a risk that the children face a **gap between the reality in school and at home** (no latrine, lack of household water treatment). Some students refuse to drink chlorinated water in the school (using Aquatabs), because they are not used to the taste (Benin). It is important to combine **interventions at school level with interventions in the communities** as pupils as change agents are not sufficient to have an impact at community level.

Project teams report, that it is sometimes challenging to attract and/or keep the **motivation** among the **teachers** or CHAST **facilitators** for hygiene promotion activities or trainings (Ethiopia, South Sudan, Niger). For sustainability, staff need to be locally institutionalized and approaches to be embedded in the school curriculum. Both requires stronger advocacy efforts.

Improving WASH in health centres

WASH in health centres has been improved by **installing a rain water harvesting system in a health centre** (Ethiopia) and a small piped water supply system in Mozambique. **Mobile-based monitoring of hygiene conditions** in health facilities in Mali ([video](#) presented at Regional Workshop 2016) and a subsequent learning visit together with the local authorities have led to improved hygiene conditions.

Furthermore, the practical guide developed for **biomedical waste handling** has proven a useful tool to train health agents in Mali. The number of participants with satisfying results have raised from 23% (before the training) to 85% after the training.



Improved Medical Waste Management in Health Care Facilities in Mali ([Online Report](#))



Supplying chlorine to surrounding health centres – a way to increase cost recovery? (Benin) (see [Online Report](#))



Mobile-based participative monitoring of hygiene risks in 35 health centres to prevent and control infections linked to unhygienic care (see [Online Report](#) and [video](#))

b) WASH capacity

Institutional strengthening of key stakeholders

The core challenge **of institutional and financial sustainability** is tackled in different ways:

In Benin, Madagascar, Mozambique and Nepal, **government authorities at municipal or district level** are strengthened in technical, administrative and financial issues to fulfil their responsibilities to provide WASH services for the population. Handling the tender documents and process at district level makes the activity more flexible and cuts down on hierarchical procedures in Mozambique. It also gives a chance for the local entrepreneurs to grow. However, it can increase the risks and requires capacity building and close supervision by the provincial and national bodies to improve local capacity.

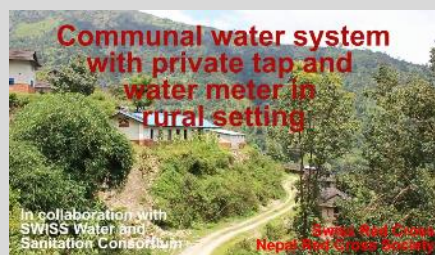
At community level, the **lead in procurement, storing and inventory management of construction material** is with the **Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC)** from the beginning on (Nepal). Today, the WUSC knows what materials are required and where to purchase them from in case of breakdowns. Furthermore, the WUSC shows high ownership of the system. **Private taps and water meter** increase payment of water tariffs by the population in Nepal ([video](#)). In Ethiopia, the Water Committees (WASHCO) decided to inform the population openly on life cycle costing after having learned about it themselves in a training. Moreover, a strong involvement of other local partners are promising, such as **mother clubs** in Togo, where they are responsible for post-ODF activities as well as the production of chlorine through WATA and measuring residual

chlorine in the households. In Bangladesh, selected community members with minimal literacy maintain and repair the water systems after having followed a training module.

Social accountability has been improved in Ethiopia through **community audits** ([poster](#)). **Media** proved to be a strong partner in Nepal: broadcasting a delay of construction in water supply schemes in the radio has made the service provider accountable and boost construction work.



Enhanced transparency and accountability through participatory planning and joint monitoring mechanisms ([Online Report](#))



Private taps and water meter increase payment of water tariffs by the population in Nepal ([video](#) and [Online Report](#))

Gender

Involving **women in WASH** related activities and decision making is key. In Nepal, women are **actively involved in all planning steps** from the very beginning ([video](#)). In Ethiopia, **couples have been trained together** on WASH related issues, gender roles and distribution of tasks, etc. Additionally, they had the opportunity to visit nearby model villages with (more) equal gender roles, which has led to great changes in the targeted villages ([Online Report](#)). Challenges remain due to the time intensiveness of the approach.

Particular focus on **gender** aspects was given **in schools**. Besides constructing **separate latrines with an incinerator to dispose used sanitary pads**, the **training to prepare reusable menstrual hygiene sanitary pads** for teachers and students in Nepal has been extended to **mother groups** (see [Video](#)) and to Bangladesh. Breaking the taboo of menstruation in public events and thus involving the parents (for example during the celebration of the Women Day) has been promising for improving girl's personal hygienic practice in Bangladesh and in Nepal. Challenges related to menstruation hygiene management in schools remain and a follow-up and further advocacy efforts are needed.



Celebration of Women's Day to break the "menstrual taboo" ([Online Report](#))



Empowering and actively involving women to sustain WASH services with the couple training approach ([Online Report](#))

Online data collection

Various projects in Bangladesh, Nepal, Benin, Ethiopia and Mali are applying **Smartphone-based technologies** for survey and monitoring purposes, i.e. Akvo flow, Open Data Kit (ODK) and iform builder. The [poster](#) shows a comparison of two monitoring systems used in Bangladesh and Nepal. In Mali, the **risk monitoring in health centres**, i.e. indicators on the hygiene and cleanliness of different areas within the health centres monitored by the technical staff has improved the hygienic situation within a couple of months ([video](#)).

After mobile-based data collection, the data analysis remains a challenge in the field due to often limited data analysis skills (statistical programs or Excel). Thus, efforts for capacity building for data cleaning and analysis are needed.

c) **Hygiene behaviour**

Hygiene and sanitation promotion

Successful hygiene and sanitation promotion in communities was conducted through **CLTS** (Community-led Total Sanitation) sensitization activities (Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Sudan, Mali, Niger, Togo, Bangladesh, Nepal), **focusing on women** (women as change agents in the household) or working with local healers ([poster](#)) in Nepal. **Exchange visits** for local communities and government representatives to villages with improved hygiene practices showed positive results (Ethiopia). **Using detergent soap dispenser** instead of a solid soap, which is touched and used by different people for multiple uses, showed increased handwashing with soap in Bangladesh.

Present/absence water quality testing carried out in the households and in the schemes in front of the communities triggered behaviour change towards household water treatment and safe storage practices in Nepal. The sulphide water quality testing used in Benin ([poster](#)) is a strong communication instrument beyond schools to trigger behaviour change through disgust when biologically contaminated water samples turn brown and release an odour of rotten eggs.

Nevertheless, achieving and sustaining **behaviour change**, i.e. hand-washing, remains a challenge. An intensive exchange and discussions is planned for the focal point meeting in 2017.

d) **Water services for family farming and livestock watering**

The improved water supply for irrigation, allows the cooperative in Ethiopia to plant and produce new vegetables and crops which can be sold on the market and generate income. First promising experiences are documented and amendments planned for the second planting season ([poster](#)).

The successful experiences on the water service for livestock watering “**Programme Hydraulique Niger Suisse (PHNS)**” has been documented (see [Publication](#) and [video](#)).

e) **Capacity for irrigation and for livestock watering**

Early training of irrigation users improves participation during construction of irrigation infrastructure in Ethiopia. This led to high demand from the community to have the irrigation facility built as well as their strong involvement in the selection and formation of the various committees.

In Mali, water service for family farming was improved and combined with treatment of organic solid waste and the **production of organic fertilizer** (closing the nutrient loop), which leads to increased agricultural production ([video](#)).

f) Sustainable water use and environmental aspects

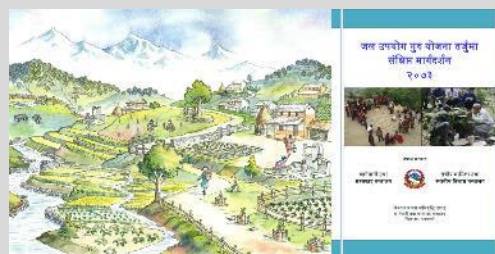
For sustainable water use, the **availability of the water** (quantity) needs to be carefully evaluated where ever gardening or irrigation are planned. Too often, the quantitative issue is not considered enough, or people are not well aware on how much water is actually needed for growing vegetables. As an example, the water requirement for irrigating the plants was estimated and compared to the measured yield of a hand dug well on the bank of a small stream in Ethiopia. The ratio of 1/5 of the available yield used for irrigation was found acceptable.

The successful **Water Use Master Plan (WUMP)** developed in Nepal (see [Online Report](#)) is further documented (video available in 2017). The approach is being transferred to Madagascar, where the information on water availability and use throughout the year as well as estimations on climate change impact on water bodies has been collected during communal meetings. Furthermore, water supply projects prioritized by the communities have been assessed according to jointly agreed criteria.

In Ethiopia, sustainable water use was improved by combining awareness raising towards **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with WASH promotion** (Ethiopia) (more information in the [Half-Yearly Report 2016](#)).



Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with WASH promotion (Ethiopia) ([Online Report](#))



National Guideline for Water Use Master Plan in Nepal ([Online Report](#))

3.2 Regional level

The **security situation** in various countries has been difficult and – in some cases – has had an impact on the projects. Increased insecurity in **South Sudan** limited the smooth implementation of project activities for both projects. In the case of HEKS, implementation has stopped. Regarding Caritas, some follow up activities could still take place. Both organisations have revised their budget and funds were reallocated to HEKS in Niger and to Caritas Switzerland in Ethiopia respectively. Monitoring visits could not take place. Similarly, in **Mozambique**, one of the two provinces of operation is unstable due to political tension for one project. Armed convoy is required for visiting the field, which reduces possibilities for regular follow-up. In **Ethiopia**, the state of emergency was

declared on the 9th of October 2016, which had an impact on the project implementation of all three organizations, as interventions are in the two most affected regional states (Oromia and Amhara).

The security situation in Francophone Africa is particularly difficult in **Mali**. The ban on motorcycling following several attacks by jihadists in the area hampered project activities in the district of Macina, because now, the team has to travel by car. In **Madagascar** and **Niger**, the situation is tense, but security constraints do not constitute obstacles to the progress of project activities.

In **Nepal**, the security situation has been fair in 2016 with the exception of a few incidents of bandh and blockades by different political parties across the country, mainly in Terai region. The planned local elections could not take place due to political instability in the country by the end of 2016. And the restructuring of the local federal government levels (Gaon Palika and Municipalities) took longer than initially planned. Finally, the local level elections have started on 14 of May 2017 and will continue for two more rounds in June and September 2017. Amidst this situation, implementation of the project activities in working areas remained fair and the progress made by the partner teams was satisfactory. In **Bangladesh**, the security situation is fair for the Consortium partners implementing WASH activities. However, visit from foreigners to project areas are tedious. Considering few past brutal events in different parts of the country including Dhaka, the government of Bangladesh has suggested to all development agencies to arrange police escorts for foreign visitors. This procedure was followed and a police escort arranged during the regional advisors' visit to the two project areas in May 2017.

a) Regional Workshops

Between October and November 2016, one Regional Workshop took place in each of the three regions. The Regional Workshops are central knowledge sharing and development events. Their repeating character has created an open and trustful learning environment. The fact that participants continue to exchange bilaterally after they return home indicates that face to face meetings still are highly effective and useful.

In 2016, the focus has been laid on the transfer of learnings and application of the lessons learned in the different projects, leading to improved practices. Another objective has been to foster knowledge exchange and learning between the three regions.

The following table shows the common objectives of the regional workshops 2016:

Regional Workshops 2016
General objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share best practices and lessons learned in order to improve the implementation of projects and scale up successful approaches. ▪ Address specific topics, technical issues and challenges faced by projects and find appropriate solutions. ▪ Plan joint activities (training courses, workshops, publications, etc.) including advocacy and policy dialogue.
Contents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very short presentation and discussion of CMU activities (reporting, knowledge management activities, planned activities, cooperation between member organisations at regional level), ▪ Presentation and discussion of advocacy activities funded by GAF (Mali, Mozambique, Nepal/Bangladesh),

Regional Workshops 2016

- Presentation and discussion of **Good Practice** (with videos and posters, which were prepared beforehand by the teams; see guidelines for posters / videos, RAs guide the teams, which good practice to document and how (video or poster),
- Presentation and in-depth discussion on selected Consortium **topics of interest** (common topics / region specific topics, if possible with inputs from external experts, project teams add inputs on the intranet),
- **Field visit** of one or two Consortium projects (incl. presentation and discussion of project objectives, activities, results and plans),
- Exchange with **country related organisations**; SDC, country delegates for water and sanitation and water/sanitation project teams of the 8 Swiss organisations working in the same countries, with focus on advocacy and policy development, etc.,
- **SWOT analysis** of Consortium,
- **Joint action planning** for 2017,
- Fostering use of **intranet** (e.g. with daily news post, new challenge-solution entry, content entry under key topics),
- Fostering **informal exchanges** (e.g. with joint dinner, networking corner)

Workshop	Main lessons learnt
<p>Benin, Parakou 3 - 7 October 2016</p> <p>Participants: Helvetas, Caritas, HEKS, Terre des hommes, Fastenopfer, Swissaid and Swiss Red Cross programmes in Benin, Togo, Niger, Madagascar and Mali</p> <p>Report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keyhole gardens demonstrating the link between water, nutrients and food in a very simple way are promising to be implemented in Blue Schools. ▪ Multi-village AEP as promising concept developed in Niger to connect several villages in one water supply system. If water source provides enough water and villages are close enough to each other, a multi-village system allows substantial economies of scale (pooling of resources) and encourages inter-village collaboration. ▪ Hydrogen sulfide bacteriological tests: With small, economical reagent (about 500 CFA francs per testing flask) to detect the presence of fecal coliforms ("presence / absence" test). The brownish color of the water and the odor of rotten egg (due to hydrogen sulfide) make it an excellent tool to stimulate shame and disgust. ▪ Use of ash after defecation as a very simple but effective good practice. Several benefits: The use of ash in latrines greatly reduces odors, accelerates mineralization and reduces the volume of faeces. Moreover, the user leaving the latrines is obliged to wash his hands and the ash replaces the soap advantageously. Finally, ash is generally available free of charge in villages. ▪ The internal review of the Consortium has shown the great potential of this close collaboration between different organizations. It also allowed to detect certain weaknesses. ▪ Already in earlier regional workshops, all participants appreciated the event and learnings taken home. Some colleagues have been participating since 2012 which creates an atmosphere of conviviality and trust. This allows critical and challenging discussions.

Regional Workshops 2016

Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
31 October – 4 November 2016

Participants:

Helvetas, Caritas, HEKS and Solidar Suisse programmes in South Sudan, Ethiopia and Mozambique

[Report](#)

There is a growing interest from project teams on how to increase **social accountability**, i.e. improving reporting mechanisms and accountability between duty bearers and right holders. **Water integrity** in general is a topic that is getting more and more importance.

Sustainability of community managed systems is a common challenge among all countries. Therefore, project teams were very interested to hear more about how to involve the **private sector in the management** of rural water schemes and to learn more about other management model options (Madagascar, Mozambique).

How to ensure **sustainable behaviour change** and the intensity of follow up required in terms of hygiene and sanitation promotion was also a common topic that project teams wanted to exchange on.

During the internal review session of the added value of the Consortium, despite the fact that contexts between South Sudan, Ethiopia and Mozambique are quite different, all participants mentioned having learned a lot from each other, especially during exchanges visits and regional workshop in terms of new approaches and that their project practices have been positively influenced by those exchanges.

More particularly, they appreciated:

- The sharing of good practices during regional workshop
- The learnings from being exposed to different countries and context
- The support of the RA
- The networking and collaboration between organizations, especially at national level

Nepal, Bardiya
14-17 November 2016

Participants:

from Helvetas, SRC and Tdh from Nepal and Caritas and Tdh from Bangladesh

[Report](#)

- Some specific topics such as MHM at schools, Water Integrity, IWRM& SDG Goals, DRR in sanitation, sustainability of WASH and achieving total sanitation etc. provided good insights to all

- Issues and challenges being faced by the projects such as water quality, hand washing, management of public toilets were discussed widely and possible measures to address those have been agreed.

- Excellent contribution regarding the internal review of phase II and Consortium future

Based on the lessons learnt from last year's regional workshops, the participants have been more **strongly involved in the preparations**. Each project team prepared and submitted a poster or a video with a good practice. Furthermore, **external input** (be it from another region or from an external expert) provided **new food for thought**.

The workshops **allowed to learn about good practices of each project team**. The reflection on the added-value of working as a Consortium and possible future collaboration has provided rich and interesting discussions and many constructive ideas have been developed.

Challenges	Planned improvements
Challenge to go in-depth besides more general or Consortium specific exchanges. The workshops are too short to go in depth with technical sessions (challenges already mentioned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Though the technical sessions were much more focused and dedicated much more time on some pre-selected topics (by the participant themselves), teams have expressed the need to have region-wide technical workshops on some specific topics (in case of a next phase).
Level, field of expertise and interest of participants vary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The regional workshop should be dedicated to sharing and coordination. Region-wide technical workshops, where staff would be sent depending on their field of expertise would really foster more in depth exchanges.

b) Exchange visits and shared training

Exchange visits between teams from the same country or different countries has continued in 2016 and show the great interest in learning from each other and exchanging on challenges and good practices. The Consortium Regional Advisors report that **exchange between project teams is frequent and open**. However, it remains a challenge for project managers to transfer such new expertise and knowledge, i.e. how to put new learning in practice (lack of flexibility in project budgets and planning).

Based on the interest and demand of the project teams, the exchange visits mainly focused on few key topics such as the **WASH in institutions (Health Centres and Schools)** with a focus on the **Blue Schools approach** (Benin, Togo, Mali, Ethiopia, Madagascar), hygiene promotion in schools with CHAST methodology and water quality at point of use (Bangladesh, Ethiopia), and **participatory impact assessment training** (Nepal). The full list of exchange visits including the objectives, detailed content and lessons learnt are on the intranet: [Francophone Region](#), [South and Eastern African region](#) and [South-Asia region](#).

Challenges	Planned improvements for the remaining phase
Inter-project learnings which are applied directly in the projects have increased but remain limited due to limited flexibility of projects regarding budgets and time lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Questions to reflect on how to integrate learnings in new/fictive projects are included in reporting templates for 2017.

c) Monitoring visits

Providing backstopping support when visiting projects on-site by the regional advisor is effective to **clarify various issues related to project implementation** as well as to provide concrete recommendations. These visits are essential and effective to **maintain the quality** and to help **ensuring the long-term sustainability of the interventions**. Regular backstopping has proven to be useful in sharing information on the Consortium's overall objectives and instruments in general, and reflect on the effectiveness of project approaches in particular. It also helps the projects to identify their good practice (it can be quite difficult for project staff within a same project to clearly see what they do which is different from others). A detailed list of all backstopping and

monitoring visits with the objectives and lessons learnt of each visit is on the intranet: [Francophone Region](#), [South and Eastern African region](#) and [South-Asia region](#).

Challenges	Planned improvements
Backstopping visit to each project team once a year to provide necessary on-site support is often not possible (budget constraint, security situation in the country, lack of willingness of project teams)	For the remaining time and budget available, the regional advisor carry out prioritized backstopping visits. Focal points encourage project teams to ask for backstopping visits.

3.3 Global level

a) Coordination and overall management

The Consortium Management Unit (CMU) developed a few more documents and tools in order to support the coordination, monitoring, reporting and knowledge sharing:

New coordination documents	
Documents	Objectives
Reporting template for Global Advocacy Fund interventions	A template for operational and financial reporting on the global advocacy funded interventions in the countries has been introduced.
Public Consortium website www.waterconsortium.ch	Strengthening the online reporting on the Consortium website, i.e. including success stories. Promoting good practices documented on the website.
Internal review	The process and tools for the internal review of the Consortium have been developed. The objective was to assess the added-value of working as a Consortium as well as its mechanism and functioning including a detailed assessment of the Global Advocacy Fund and modality of the Joint Emerging Town Project. The internal review has been carried out between September 2016 and March 2017 at different levels (regional workshops, focal point and steering board meetings). All information and results are available on the intranet .

In 2016, three **coordination and information sharing meetings** with Focal Points took place and were enriched with thematic sessions (for details see Annexe). They further strengthened collaboration and allow good communication flow. **Growing collaboration and trust** between organisation and the people involved has been confirmed from various Consortium members during the internal review. Also the fact, that it leads to improved project practice and scaling-up of good approaches. Furthermore, the internal review shows that advocacy and policy influencing remains a challenge for many project teams (see chapter 3.3c). Detailed information and summary of the internal review findings are on the [intranet](#).

Regular **CMU Skype exchange meetings** (every five to six weeks) took place and are a very helpful platform to exchange between the three regional advisors, the coordinator and the knowledge manager.

The shift towards more online reporting and publishing success stories on the website has been strengthened.

Challenges	Planned improvements
Communication and exchange between the CMU and the Consortium organizations remain a key issue, i.e. when staff changes occur regularly.	The communication and exchange between CMU and the Consortium organizations (FP & desks) needs continuous efforts e.g. by organizing regular meetings between FP and desks within the organizations. FP need to introduce new staff members well.
Monitoring and reporting: Common set of indicators remains a challenge and discussions/clarifications need to be continued. The shift from narrative reporting on activities towards lessons learnt and good practices is for some projects very challenging.	Improvements for qualitative reporting are considered, i.e. focus more on online reporting and directly ask for success stories to be published. Adaption of reporting templates 2017 to foster reflection of project teams and integrate learnings in future/fictive new WASH projects.

b) Knowledge management

The main achievements of 2016 in the knowledge management of the Consortium are the following:

Main achievements	
Documents/tools	
Guidelines on Consortium publications and news posts Guidelines	Guidelines on Consortium publications, success stories and news posts have been developed in order to define the content, objectives, layout requirements, roles and responsibilities (author, quality check, dissemination) for the different possible publications and news posts
KM Planning document 2017 link	To allow the project teams to include KM activities in their yearly planning from the start, a KM Planning document was made and shared.
Project Summary Sheets 2016 Link: please click on map	An updated Project Summary Sheet 2016 (1 page summary) was developed by each project with a focus on updated beneficiary numbers, lessons learnt and good practices. They build the basis for the Consortium project portfolio 2017.
Consortium project portfolio 2017 Link	The portfolio shows a short portrait (1 page summary) of each Consortium project. It is used for communication and exchange within the Consortium and beyond (i.e. on the website to present each project).

Main achievements	
Platforms	
Intranet Link	<p>Further development and improvement of the Consortium intranet with focus on key topics, i.e. good practices and lessons learnt. For the Consortium intranet a new management system for thematic relevant content (e.g. documented Good Practices, Lessons Learnt, etc.) was set-up in order to make documents, videos and presentations, which are uploaded on project pages, available under its respective Consortium “key topics”. The “key topic” section on the intranet compiles all thematic content developed by the Consortium and exchanged on at one of the Consortium events and meetings (see presentation FP meeting 20.10.2016). On the key topic front page (link), an overview with links to all consortium key topics and cross cutting topics guarantees easy navigation.</p> <p>Questions related to the intranet were addressed during the Regional Workshops.</p>
Website link	<p>New content: success stories (as part of the reporting), project summary sheets, news posts and all contributions for Stockholm World Water Week and RWSN Forum were posted on the public website.</p>
Meetings/workshops/events	
Exchange visits and shared trainings	<p>To gather practical and more in-depth knowledge on certain approaches in order to replicate them in own projects. To foster exchange Detailed information in chapter 3.2b).</p>
Knowledge Manager meeting Berne 15 th March 2016 link	<p>Meeting of the knowledge managers of the different Consortium organizations to (i) reflect on the knowledge management (KM) activities of the Consortium, (ii) to discuss and define the collaboration with the different organizations with focus on KM results of the Consortium, that can be implemented in the partner organizations and (iii) how to improve the Consortium KM.</p>
Regional Workshops 2016	<p>Support of the regional advisors in organising the three regional workshops by defining common objectives and specific focuses in knowledge management (i.e. presentation and discussion on lessons learnt, good practices, joint activities and shared trainings).</p>
Stockholm World Water Week 2016 link	<p>The Consortium participated at the Swiss booth at SWWW 2016 and was represented by the Consortium Knowledge Manager. Three events with Consortium involvement were organized and partly facilitated by the knowledge manager.</p>
Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) Forum link	<p>Support project teams to organize contributions to RWSN. From the Consortium, 10 project staff members from 7 countries (Nepal, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Niger, Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar) and 9 projects, as well as the whole Consortium Management Unit (3 Regional Advisors, Coordinator and Knowledge Manager) participated at the forum. Prior to the Forum the CMU supported the project teams with the selection and preparation of their contributions. A total of 3 Posters, 2 Videos and 3 Papers were developed and presented at the Forum by the project teams.</p>

In 2016, the knowledge management experienced a major boost through participation at two important **conferences** in the water sector: The **Stockholm World Water Week** (SWWW) in September and the **Rural Water Supply Network Forum** (RWSN) in Abidjan in November. At the

SWWW, the Consortium was represented by the knowledge manager and actively engaged in the Swiss booth, organized by the Swiss Water Partnership. The RWSN Forum was a great sharing and learning opportunity for the Consortium. The Consortium involvement at the Forum was part of the Consortium's advocacy activities. The Forum allowed the Consortium and its member organizations to share its expertise, its success and failure experiences and learn from others. In collaboration with SDC, the Consortium contributed to the RWSN Forum exhibition with a booth. Furthermore, promising **lessons learnt (LL) and good practices (GP)** were identified with the help of a revised knowledge management template assessing challenges and solutions in 2015, which allowed to contact project teams who shared promising LL & GP directly and invite them to make a contribution for the conferences mentioned above. The participation at these conferences was a major motivator for the teams to document their LL & GP in the form of posters, papers and videos. The **knowledge management products** created for the two conferences were published on the public Consortium website and shared on the Consortium intranet ([link](#)). In addition to high quality knowledge management products, formal and informal exchange between project teams and the CMU at the two conferences was highly appreciated by all participants.

Face to face meetings, as **the Regional Workshops, exchange visits and monitoring visits** were assessed as very successful in sharing and deepening understanding of good practices with presentations and discussions (e.g. World Cafés). The personal contacts established during the workshop are also extremely valuable to establish future collaborations and initiate exchange visits between different organizations. More detailed information see chapter 3.2.

A list with all poster, videos or articles documenting good practices is given in Appendix VI.

The **Consortium intranet** was further improved by introducing a new management system with focus on **key topics**, i.e. good practices and lessons learnt which provides an excellent overview of Consortium work to a certain topic and will be helpful securing and synthesizing the Consortium knowledge at the end of phase II.

Challenges	Planned improvements
Difficulty to identify lessons learnt and good practices based on previous template	The 2016 newly created simplified template for the collection of lessons learnt focusing on challenges and the solutions collected in form of a table was useful for the identification of promising GP LL
KM activities have not been planned sufficiently ahead	A 2017 knowledge management planning document and timeline were created and shared with the teams on intranet in early 2017. In future, KM activities need to be announced before teams do their yearly planning (thus by September latest). For Eastern & Southern African region, this was done during the regional workshop. Most teams have now put it in their plan.
Though documenting lessons learned or good practices is supposed to be the mandate of the KM (with support of the RA), RA are in many cases better positioned to take the lead. Writing a concept paper or properly documenting lessons learned or good practices takes a lot of time, and the RA does not have the 'time' to take the lead in such activities.	Better define where the mandate of the RA stops regarding KM If RA are better positioned to take a leading role in documenting lessons learned and good practices, then more time should be allocated for this purpose.

Intranet is very useful for CMU, but not widely used by certain teams in the field.	<p>Provided further technical advice during regional workshops.</p> <p>Need to critically reflect on the added value of the intranet for field staff and how it will be used/maintained beyond phase II and 2017 (time and resources).</p>
Website is a useful tool for publishing Consortium news and publications as well as conducting online monitoring. However, use/visits on the page are still limited.	<p>Strengthen dissemination of good practices published on the website.</p> <p>Critically reflect on how to continue with the public Consortium website after phase II.</p>

c) Advocacy and policy development

The following advocacy and policy development activities took place in 2016:

Advocacy and policy development activities	
Activity	Content / objectives
<p>Third Call for Advocacy and policy development</p> <p>March 2016, Deadline April 30 2016</p> <p>Proposals</p>	<p>For the third call for proposals, three proposals were received from project teams in Bangladesh, Nepal and Benin-Madagascar. Two initiatives were selected and are currently being implemented. In Bangladesh, the team will promote WASH in community clinics. As Bangladesh is a SDG monitoring pilot country, the team seeks to link its advocacy activities with it. In Nepal, the joint sector review in Nepal will be used to bring in a selection of good practices on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in School.</p>
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Mali	<p>Promoting the human right to water in the ongoing revision of the national water law</p> <p>Coordination meetings and workshops with different stakeholders at regional (Kayes, Ségou, Sikasso, Koulikoro, Mopti) and national level have taken place.</p> <p>A national workshop to validate the predraft of the new Water Code has been organized on 8-9 December 2016 with 100 participants from the Ministry of Water and Sanitation as well as the Technical Services of the WASH sector, national and international civil organizations, collectives and other development partners.</p> <p>Conducting a mass media campaign on 3 radio channels to inform population.</p>
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Mozambique	<p>Use the national platform “GAS” (Group of Water and Sanitation) to advocate for a selection of good practices, particularly the adoption of a standard latrine design for schools.</p> <p>Evidences gathered about the implementation and constraints of legal, institutional and regulatory small town water supply framework (ongoing).</p> <p>Revitalisation of the GAS networks. In Manica, monthly meetings are now hold, in Sofala every two months a meeting takes place. The Consortium organization plays a facilitating and secretariat role in</p>

Advocacy and policy development activities

	<p>Manica. A GAS paper is under development on (i) how to establish upwards mechanisms from community, district and then provincial level as well as (ii) downwards reporting mechanisms that decisions taken roll down to the district level. This to ensure that the real issues and needs are discussed at the GAS meetings and that decisions can be implemented in practices.</p> <p>Successful promotion during GAS meetings: (i) PEC team with monthly follow-up and monitoring, and (ii) standard design of latrines in schools and health centres including showers, which are now being adopted by other organizations.</p> <p>Support participation of civil society and provincial representative to national meeting for thematic discussion and sectorial review.</p> <p>Contribute to Aqua Share workshop in Maputo by sharing their experience on service delivery through private operators.</p> <p>Contribution to development of Water Policy Brief in Mozambique and to review the National Water Policy.</p>
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Bangladesh	<p>Scaling up the existing good practices in medical waste management, waste water management, personal hygiene behavior, hand washing, menstrual hygiene management, water safety & BCC sessions in community clinics.</p> <p>In a partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Consortium organizations organized a learning visit on WASH in community health care facilities at district level. Representatives of the Department of Public Health Engineering, other community health care projects, IO/NGOs, Civil Surgeon, media and health professionals participated and received inspiration from the improved WASH services and management at the visited health care facilities.</p> <p>Subsequently, an advocacy workshop was organized to highlight the good practices on WASH in health care facilities being implemented by the Consortium organizations. And, the national level media presented a feature on WASH in community health care facilities which further strengthened the advocacy efforts.</p> <p>To showcase the WASH practices and influence the policy makers, a video documentary is in progress.</p>
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Nepal	<p>Advocate and sensitize the relevant authorities at regional level for promotion of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) at schools; and improve MHM in schools through proper management of sanitary pads and use of incinerators</p> <p>With the support of an MHM activist, consultation with government line agencies, INGOs and NGOs have been conducted to explore the MHM approaches/practices promoted by different organizations. Furthermore, communities and schools of some districts (Dailekh, Salyan and Dang) were visited and explored the MHM related practices and understandings.</p> <p>Preparing district level workshop on MHM to take place before the national MHM related National workshop (organized by WSSCC in February 2017) so that the declaration of regional workshops can feed into the national workshop.</p>
Validated norms and standards for WASH in Health Centres in Mali	<p>Experiences on WASH in health care facilities (HCF) have been shared with the Direction Nationale de la Santé which chairs the Task Force on WASH in HCF and is responsible for establishing norms and standards regarding environmental sanitation in health care facilities on behalf of the Ministry of Health.</p>

Advocacy and policy development activities	
	<p>Three normative documents for a) medical waste management procedures, b) infection prevention and control (IPC) directives and c) a training module on IPC in health care have been revised with the participation of the Consortium and are in the process of validation.</p> <p>In November and December 2016, the Consortium has participated to the elaboration of the national strategic plan for the improving WASH in health facilities together with DNS, UNICEF, WHO, CCISD Bèsèya and other members of the task force. The plan is in the process of validation.</p>
Advocating for the inclusion of CHAST in the national strategy for WASH in school	In Ethiopia, one Consortium organization is advocating for the inclusion of CHAST in the national strategy for WASH in school by participating in national level ministry meetings.
National Guideline on Water Use Master Plan prepared in Nepal	A national guideline for the Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) has been prepared both in English and Nepali languages (SEIU website; http://www.seiu.gov.np/index.php/documents). The WASH Sector Development Plan (SDP) for the period 2016-2030 prepared by the government of Nepal has recognized WUMP as an effective planning tool for raising water security for human use, livelihood and economic development and watershed management. SDP highlighted that WUMP is effective for good local water governance.
Conference leads to scaling-up of Blue School concept in Bangladesh	Thematic round-table conference has been organized on 7 th November 2016 on “the importance and expansion strategy of WASH at school level” with high level participants. The Blue School concept was presented and well received. The Minister of Education even stated that the Blue School concept will gradually be spread to government schools. The local print and electronic media gave the event a wide coverage. And as a first result, 15 schools have taken initiatives to start with the Blue School components.
Promoting WASH in schools at national level in Benin	In collaboration with the national partnership on water (PNE) and the NGO Protos, the Consortium has promoted WASH in schools at national level. In a personal meeting with the minister of maternal and primary education (MEMP) in November 2016, the achievements, challenges and solutions have been discussed. Subsequently, the minister has established contacts with the direction to deepen the discussion on good approaches and proposed solutions.
RWSN Forum 2016 List of contributions (posters, papers and videos)	All project teams were encouraged to contribute to the RWSN Forum 2016 in Abidjan (29 Nov – 2 Dec 2016) with a paper, poster or video and participate at the conference. 10 paper, poster or video submissions from 5 different organisations were developed where of 9 have been accepted to the forum. One organisation could be motivated to participate, even if they were not able to prepare a paper, poster or video. A joint booth SDC/Consortium has been organized.
Stockholm World Water Week 2016 Information and report	Consortium participation at the Stockholm World Water Week (28 Aug – 2 Sept 2016), i.e. involvement at the Swiss booth and networking activities.

Besides the advocacy interventions in the countries, the Consortium has actively participated and contributed to **two international events**; Stockholm World Water Week 2016 and Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) Forum 2016. Both conferences have been great sharing, learning and scaling-up opportunities for the Consortium.

In case of the **RWSN Forum 2016** – with its focus on practitioners – 10 project staff members from 7 countries (Nepal, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Niger, Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar) and 9 projects, as well as the whole Consortium Management Unit (3 Regional Advisors, Coordinator and Knowledge Manager) participated at the forum. Furthermore, one representative of the local government counterpart of one Consortium project participated at the Forum. In total, the **Consortium members contributed 9 papers, posters or videos** to the Forum (see more information and list of contributions on the [intranet](#)) and shared their experiences on how to involve the private sector, improve WASH in Schools or enhance monitoring systems with very successful presentations. The **Consortium/SDC booth** was a great meeting point for all our colleagues and allowed to establish new contacts, build relationships and inspire discussions. The Forum was the first time, project teams from all three regions have met in one place, what made the Consortium participation at the RWSN Forum 2016 besides the advocacy possibilities and all the sharing and learning opportunities a big success.

For the **Stockholm World Water Week 2016**, the Consortium has been involved in three events, conducted networking activities and being active involved at the Swiss booth, which is coordinated by the Swiss Water Partnership (SWP). For more information and contacts established, see the [intranet](#).

Challenges	Planned improvements
Advocacy and policy interventions depend on various actors and need time (often more than initially planned). Nevertheless, Global Advocacy Fund interventions show steady progress.	Keep up follow-up and monitoring on the GAF interventions involving desk officers and offer support from RA.
The advocacy activities are still limited in number and progress.	We will further promote and support the ongoing advocacy activities. Document ongoing experiences well to have concrete evidence-based examples for future advocacy and policy influencing activities.
Global Advocacy Fund interventions: Communication with some project teams has been difficult. Emails for updates were delayed and deadline of reports were not met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involving the focal point in ensuring that project teams are clear that the GAF comes with reporting requirements. ▪ Take stronger decisions and measures if team cannot provide reports and be accountable for it.

d) Joint Emerging Town Project in Nepal

The Joint Emerging Town Water and Environmental Sanitation Project in Nepal is being implemented with support from various stakeholders including the local government bodies (see [Online Report](#)). Amidst the earthquake and socio-political disturbances, the project has resumed its activities satisfactorily. In case of water supply component, the project planning and preparatory works have completed smoothly and implementation phase activities have started whereas, in case of environmental sanitation component, planning based on CLUES approach is going on.

The main achievements in 2016 are the following:

Main achievements	
Implementation as agreed on in the "Project Implementation Guideline" (PIG)	<p>Project implementation ongoing as agreed in the "project implementation guideline" (PIG) which defines modality and approach chosen. Main steps in 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation agreement, for water component, among all five key stakeholders, has been signed. Well drilling (source development) is conducted Environmental Sanitation planning (CLUES approach) has been initiated, consultation meetings with users ongoing
Agreement on cost distribution	<p>Cost distribution (of total estimated cost) agreed on as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8% each by the District Development Committee (DDC) and the Village Development Committee (VDC) 22% by the beneficiaries (2% cash and 20% kind and labour) Remaining 62% borne by the Consortium <p><i>Remark: The restructuring of local governments in Nepal in 2017 will have a major effect on all financial commitments made from – the in future no longer existing – DDC and VDC, as a new governmental body will be responsible for development projects and financial commitments.</i></p>
Baseline data collected	Baseline data was collected (mobile based) with OpenDataKit.
Land for construction acquired	Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) has acquired and registered a piece of land for construction (338 sqm.). It was found a challenging task due to denser settlements and high land prices.
Water supply component (progress status)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDC has decided to allocate NRS. 800,000.00 and the VDC decided to allocate NRS. 200,000.00 for the current fiscal year (2016) as part of their fund matching commitments. This was decided by the respective DDC and VDC councils. Fund collection (2% upfront & O&M cash) from the beneficiaries is ongoing in the community Well drilling, development and installation works completed for the water source Construction of overhead tank started Pipes, fittings and other electro-mechanical accessories and equipments have been procured by the WUSC. Pipe laying plan is under discussion in the community. Financial management training was imparted to the WUSC members. Procurement committee members (established to assist WUSC) were also present in the training. WUSC has opened a bank account in one of the government owned bank. All project costs from the DDC, VDC and the project side is to be transferred to this account. WUSC is registered under the Water Resources Act (became a legal entity) and has established an office in Katarniya town.
Environmental sanitation component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental sanitation plan is in the process following CLUES approach. Two round discussions with the community have already taken place and a final round discussion is planned. In this manner, plan is expected to get finalized by the first quarter of 2017.

- Implementation of the environmental sanitation activities will take place after preparation of the plan.

The **emerging town** project started in Bardia district brings an opportunity to all consortium partners to work in areas which has a different nature than the rural and the urban (small town). The project is considered as a **model** by the local government partners as it tackles both **water and environmental sanitation in an integrated way**. The environmental sanitation component is to contribute to the **ongoing reflection on total sanitation in Nepal**.

Challenges	Planned improvements
The ongoing restructuring of local governments in Nepal in 2017 will have a major effect on all development projects, i.e. financial commitments made from – the in future no longer existing – DDC and VDC. A new governmental body will be responsible for financial commitments and their timely contribution to Katarniya project is unlikely.	Other financing options are investigated.
Earthquake, political unrest and restructuring of local bodies lead to delay in implementation, i.e. the Environmental Sanitation component.	Close follow-up of activities. Due to time and financial constraints, focus on sanitation measures with highest priority.

e) Public appearance and exchanges

The main achievement in public appearance and visibility of the Consortium was the **improvement of our public website and the strong presence and involvement at the RWSN forum 2016 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire**. The website is a strong tool to create ownership, especially for Consortium members in the countries.

Main achievements	
Public website www.waterconsortium.ch	Further improvement of the website to inform the broader public on achievements and news of the Consortium. Furthermore, online reporting on selected results and indicators (updated every six months) as well as publications on good practices allow greater transparency and shall serve the water and sanitation community beyond the Consortium.
RWSN forum 2016 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire News Post	Various contributions in sessions of Consortium members and a shared SDC/Consortium booth. This was an excellent platform to foster professional and personal exchange between the different organisations of the consortium, in additions to networking with other organisations.

Challenges	Planned improvements
Limited time available for updating of public website	Use limited time for a few but meaningful “news posts”. Encourage project teams and member organizations to contribute more actively (send “news posts”).

The Consortium has been represented at several external events. We are planning to actively present lessons learnt and good practices during the AGUASAN meetings in 2017, preferably by different organisations and local staff.

External meetings and events	
Meeting	Objectives
Public event: Panel discussion on Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) Basel, May 2016 Organizer: VPOD Basel	The steering board chair participated at the panel on the topic of “TiSA treaty and water as a common good” together with Christoph Brutschin (governor of Basel and head of water utility services) and Maude Barlow (water activist). He represented the view of the NGOs and the “voice of the South”. It offered a good opportunity to increase visibility of the Consortium.
World Water Week Stockholm 2016 Stockholm, Sweden 28 August - 2 September 2016	All information here .
AGUASAN meeting Berne Switzerland 8 September 2016	The Consortium coordinator chaired the AGUASAN meeting and presented the roll-up “Share, learn, scale-up - How working as a Consortium makes a difference”.
16è Sommet de la Francophonie Antananarivo, Madagascar, 22-27 November 2016	Besides ministry conferences, the Village of the Francophonie in Andohatapenaka allowed 112 countries and insitutions francophones, civil organizations, media, enterprises and artists to exhibit during the Sommet. The Swiss pavillon was devoted to the main theme: water, peace, security. In one corner of the Swiss booth, the Consortium presented its activities, i.e. the local colleagues presented their project activities in Madagascar.
Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) Forum 2016 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire 29 November - 2 December 2016	All information here .

The projects conduct yearly meetings with the Cooperation Offices. These meetings help to **improve coordination and cooperation** with SDC COOFs and **improving cooperation with the water projects** supported by SDC country offices. Besides giving an update on project implementation, the meetings focused on the evidence based advocacy and policy influencing

interventions, seeking opinion and exploring how SDC might be a partner in advocacy activities of the project.

Exchanges between local Cooperation Offices representatives and Consortium members	
Meeting	Objectives
Several meetings List	These exchanges strengthen the collaboration and are important for both sides in order to be informed on ongoing activities, i.e. about ongoing advocacy or policy development opportunities.

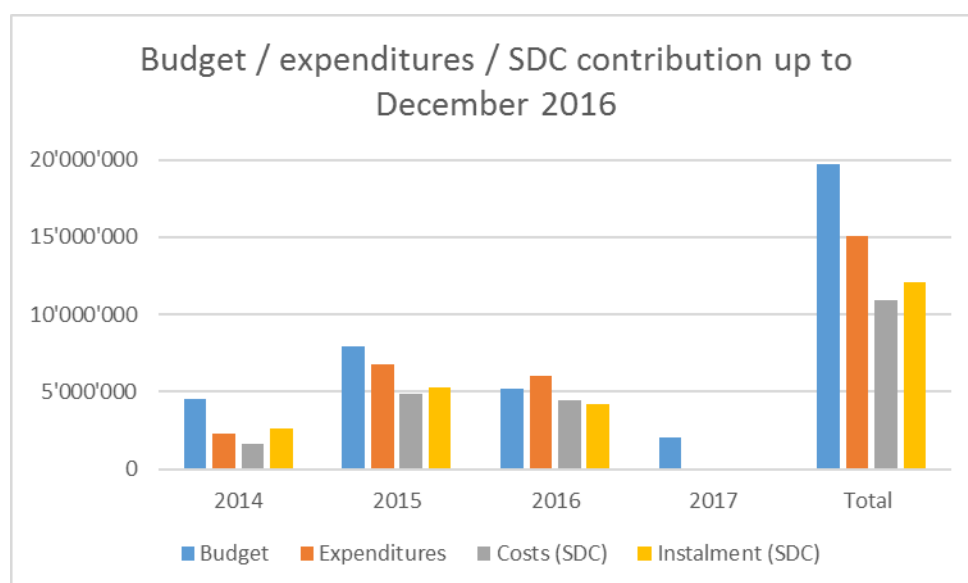
4 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The total costs for January to December 2016 amount to 6,023,408 CHF: 5,282,857 CHF project costs (117% of the 2016 projects budget) and 740,551 CHF CMU costs (112% of the 2016 CMU budget). The total costs for phase II corresponds to 76% of the total project budget and 80% of the total CMU budget for phase II. SDC contributes 4,489,101 CHF of the total costs in 2016 (75% of the costs). The balance of CHF 1'150'506 on 31 of December 2016 is in favour of SDC.

The higher expenditures in 2016 than originally budgeted for even out some of the unspent budgets in 2014 and 2015. In general, expenditures are on track. For the two projects in South Sudan with difficult security situation, budget reallocations have been decided and approved by the steering board and SDC in early 2017. In total, 288,942 CHF are reallocated to projects in Niger (217,000 CHF) and Ethiopia (71,942 CHF) and 123,175 CHF to the CMU for extended working period until end of 2017.

The CMU expenditures in 2016 are also higher than originally budget for. It also balances out some of the lower expenditures in 2014 and 2015, i.e. expenditures related to the Global Advocacy Fund were paid.

For further details, see Appendix III Financial report.



5 CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

The second phase of the Consortium (July 2014 to September 2017) is successfully being implemented at the different levels.

At the project implementation level many achievements could be made during this period, i.e. some indicators are already exceeded. The remaining targets will be achieved in 2017. However, the security situation, specifically in South Sudan, led to a reallocation of funds to projects in other countries.

The Blue School approach is promising and in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6. It allows to combine a variety of topics in a holistic way (water, sanitation, hygiene, menstrual hygiene, gender, environmental issues and more). The high interest in the approach and the motivation to tackle still remaining challenges and further improve the approach and its sustainability, result in an **Expert Consultation Workshop on Blue Schools in July 2017** in Kenya. During 4 days, the Blue School Implementation Experts from 8 project teams will gather to develop the Blue School 2.0. An initiative which is financed by additional funding which has been pooled by different organizations and SDC. This experience shows us that the Consortium is a good platform to test innovative approaches in different contexts and jointly develop them further.

Two of the main challenges analysed during the period are the water quality at the point of use as well as long term financial sustainability of water systems. Among others, the Consortium will put a special focus on these issues during the remainder of the present phase, i.e. the reporting in 2017. Another main challenge is the situation in some of the project countries. In Nepal in particular, the earthquake happening in April 2015 and the tensions due to the new constitutions and the ongoing restructuring of the government bodies resulted in delay in the **Joint Emerging Town Project**. Nevertheless, the water supply component of the project has well advanced and will be finalized in 2017. The participative Community-Led Urban Environmental Sanitation Planning (CLUES) has also progressed. However, it will only be possible to implement sanitation measures with highest priority due to time and financial constraints until the end of the year 2017.

The **Regional Workshops 2016** took place in Benin, Ethiopia, and Nepal and – again – served as main mutual learning and exchange event.

The **RWSN forum 2016** in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire has not only **boosted documentation of good practices**, but also allowed to share beyond the Consortium. The forum has certainly been a highlight of the year for the 16 participants from the Consortium, but also to learn that as a Consortium we are fairly advanced in certain topics such as water quality at the point of use or to test different management models beyond community management committees. And for the first time, Consortium members of the three regions had the opportunity to exchange face2face.

On global level, the **internal review** conducted in 2016 and early 2017 has shown that the collaboration has grown strong during phase II and that knowledge is shared openly. This led to improved project practice and up-scaling of approaches and good practices with the Consortium. It showed that the Consortium is helpful for replicating and that it plays a role in main-streaming of promising approaches or ideas. Advocacy and policy influencing remains challenging, even though first promising results have been achieved. The external review, commissioned by SDC has not been carried out so far.

Discussions with SDC on the future of water, sanitation support as well as the development of the new strategy for the SDC Global Programme Water have shown that the Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium cannot count on additional support for a subsequent phase. The board has therefore

installed a working group to prepare future scenarios. The way forward will be decided among the consortium members in 2017.

The **intranet** as well as the public **Consortium website** have been further improved and serve as valuable platforms for knowledge sharing. The knowledge sharing remains rather internal, therefore the dissemination of documented good practices beyond the Consortium shall be strengthened in 2017.

For details of the planning 2017 at global and regional level see Appendix IV.

APPENDIX I: RESULTS JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2016

Key indicators	Targets Consortium	Results Consortium	WEST AFRICA										ASIA						EAST AFRICA							
	ProDoc	2016	MADA FO	MADA HSI	NIGER SW	NIGER HEKS	MAU Tdh	MAU CACH	BENIN HSI	TOGO SRC	NEPAL SRC	NEPAL HSI	NEPAL Tdh	Small Town F	BG CACH	BG Tdh	ETH CACH	ETH HSI	ETH HEKS	MOZ HSI	MOZ SOL	SSUD CACH	SSUD HEKS			
OUTPUT 1.1 – WASH INFRASTRUCTURE	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1.1.1 Number of drinking water supply systems constructed/rehabilitated	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Community	4'168	743	21	1	14	0	0	3	0	30	25	21	2	0	63	407	2	27	1	108	4	3	11			
Community: communal	1'953	630	21	1	14	0	0	3	0	30	5	20	2	0	63	407	2	27	1	19	4	0	11			
Community: household (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	110									20	1		0					89							
Community: only household treatment/disinfection	0	4												0					0			4	0			
School	68	36	2	2					5	5	7	9	2	0	0		0		1		0	1	2			
School: school	0	30	0	1					0	5	6	12	2	0				1				1	2			
School: blue school	0	12		1					5		1	5	0	0	0	0	0						0			
Health centre	49	22						0		1	14	2		1	0	0	0	3		0		1	0			
1.1.2a Number of people with access to basic drinking water supply	0							5'613																		
Community (improved water sources)	224'000	95'163	6'831	4'754	0	0	0	4'968	1'500	26'000	1'755	9'466	878	0	5'642	9'955	510	4'422	1'070	5'771	2'000	0	9'641			
Community communal women	0	48'812	4'059	2'735	0	0	0	2'583	780	13'300	781	4'972	432	0	2'541	4'977	206	2'108	535	2'690	1'060	0	5'053			
Community communal men	0	45'656	2'772	2'019	0	0	0	2'385	720	12'700	854	4'402	446	0	3'089	4'978	304	2'314	535	2'610	940	0	4'588			
Community household women (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	356									65	48			8					235						
Community household men (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	339									55	44			4					236						
School	38'947	13'329	1'299	655	0	1'733		645	1'030	1'755	1'301	2'374	270	0	60	0	408		780		0		1'019			
School girls	0	5422	733	47	0	892		129	0	614	464	1'552	126	0					375		0		490			
School boys	0	6163	547	61	0	949		508	0	1'100	490	1'472	133	0					390				513			
School teachers	0	254	19	4	0	24		8	0	41	27	89	11	0					15		0		16			
Blue school girls	0	4264		271					520		165	1'736			15	1'317	240									
Blue school boys	0	3230		261					480		147	1'582			40	553	167									
Blue school teachers	0	221		11					30		8	102			5	64	1									
Health centre	294'568	76'600			0	0	10'989	1'030	23'000	13'411		5'792	0	1'150	-56	18'284		0		3'000		0				
Health centre: women patient	0	42'195			0	0	5'328		104	11'800	8'600		3'836	0	908	875	9'214		0		1'530		0			
Health centre: men patient	0	33'015			0	0	5'328		96	11'150	4'800		1'956	0	242	-875	8'854		0		1'465		0			
Health centre: staff	0	623			0	0	334		7	50	11		0	0	0	0	216		0		5		0			
1.1.2b Number of people with access to water with improved quality	0																									
Community (disinfection)	77'450	70'700								42'000												28'700	0			
Community women: only household treatment/disinfection	38'750	39'120								21'900													0			
Community men: only household treatment/disinfection	38'700	31'580								20'100												11'480	0			
School	0	12'497				1'733		10'764														0				
School girls	0	892				892																0				
School boys	0	949				949																0				
School teachers	0	24				24																0				
Blue school girls	0	5'408							5'408																	
Blue school boys	0	4'992							4'992																	
Blue school teachers	0	364							364																	
Health centre	0																									
Health centre: women patient	0																									
Health centre: men patient	0																									
Health centre: staff	0																									

Key indicators	Targets	Results	WEST AFRICA								ASIA						EAST AFRICA								
	Consortium ProDoc	Consortium	2016	MADA FO	MADA HSI	NIGER SW	NIGER HEKS	MALI Tdh	MALI CACH	BENIN HSI	TOGO SRC	NEPAL SRC	NEPAL HSI	NEPAL Tdh	Small Town	NBG CACH	BG Tdh	ETH CACH	ETH HSI	ETH HEKS	MOZ HSI	MOZ SOL	SSUD CACH	SSUD HEKS	
OUTPUT 1.1 – WASH INFRASTRUCTURE	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
1.1.3 Number of adequate sanitation facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	14							14																
Community	9'550	27'765	219			142		201	33	0	692	643	0	0	0	260	17'745	4'943	946	38	1'637		5	261	
Community: household	0	27809				139		201	33	0	692	643	266	0	0	260	17'745	4'943	946	38	1'637		5	261	
Community: shared facilities	0	222	219			3			0			0		0	0										
School	108	26	2	7	-4	0		7	0	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0			1		0		1	
School	0	18	0	3	-4	0		7	0	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0			0		0		1	
Blue school	0	17		4		0		0	7		1	5	0	0	0	0	0								
Health centre	78	11			1	0				0	4		1	0	0	0	0	2		0		2		1	
1.1.4 Number of people with access to adequate sanitation	0	707						707																	
Community	164'826	86'466	2'500			1'973		4'020	756	0	4'335	3'934	1'676	0	0	1'323	18'750	26'705	11'329	309	8'474	0	30	352	
HH women	0	40'461				486		2'010	210	0	2'300	2'029	888	0	0	666	9'375	11'957	5'871	149	4'304		20	196	
HH men	0	41'535				487		2'010	186	0	2'035	1'905	788	0	0	657	9'375	14'748	4'848	160	4'170		10	156	
shared women	0	2487	1'454			500			216	0		0		0	0				317						
shared men	0	1983	1'046			500			144	0		0		0	0				293						
School	41'486	24'189	1'299	655	2'511	0		1'328	1'442	9'800	2'004	3'420	320	0	60	0	282			780		50		238	
School girls	0	9700	733	47	1'220	0		370	0	5'800	876	0	162	0	0	0				375		25		92	
School boys	0	8000	547	61	1'203	0		929	0	3'800	762	0	148	0	0	0				390		22		138	
School teachers	0	422	19	4	88	0		29	0	200	46	0	10	0	0	0				15		3		8	
Blue School girls	0	4232		271		0			728		165	1'736			15	1'317	0								
Blue School boys	0	3255		261		0			672		147	1'582			40	553	0								
Blue School teachers	0	233		11		0			42		8	102			5	64	1								
Health centre	237'923	63'906				1'510	0	10'989		7'242		25'022		6'682	0	851	-56	708		0		2'000		8'958	
Health centre: women patient	0	36'713				766	0	5'328		3'744		15'600		3'552	0	654	875	324		0		1'190		4'680	
Health centre: men patient	0	25'918				743	0	5'328		3'456		9'400		3'130	0	197	-875	312		0		796		3'432	
Health centre: staff	0	1331				1	0	334		42		22		0	0	0	0	72				14		846	
1.1.5 Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	14							14																
Community	20'410	10'139	249			18		0	34	0		2'532	3'648	0	0	448	530		1'571	38	963		5	103	
School	146	462	2	13	15	0	0	0	7	250	147	4	5	18	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	1	
School	0	97	0	6	-4	0	0	0	7	0	66	3	0	18	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	1	
Blue school	0	263		7	0	0	0	0	0	250		1	5	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	
Health centre	59	11				1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2		0		1		1	
1.1.6 Number of people with access to hand washing facilities	0	707							707													1		1	
Community	131'221	63'542	1'719			126		0	756	0		12'216	22'868	0	0	5'642	2'650		7'825	309	8'474		30	927	
Community women	0	33'000	1'062			63		0	426	0		6'137	12'064	0	0	2'549	1'325		4'391	149	4'304		15	515	
Community men	0	30'542	657			63		0	330	0		6'079	10'804	0	0	3'093	1'325		3'434	160	4'170		15	412	
School	56'375	39'607	1'299	655	2'511	0	0	0	1'328	13'564	13'800	2'004	3'420	320	0	60	0	408		0		0	0	238	
School girls	0	11340	733	47	1'220	0	0	0	370	0	7'840	876	0	162	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	92	
School boys	0	9488	547	61	1'203	0	0	0	929	0	5'700	762	0	148	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	138	
School teachers	0	464	19	4	88	0	0	0	29	0	260	46	0	10	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	8	
Blue School girls	0	10608		271		0		0	6'864		165	1'736			15	1'317	240								
Blue School boys	0	9086		261		0		0	6'336		147	1'582			40	553	167								
Blue School teachers	0	555		11		0		0	364		8	102			5	64	1								
Health centre	200'623	41'236				1'510	0	0		0		25'022		3'017	0	1'077	-56	708		0		1'000		8'958	
Health centre women patient	0	24'778				766	0	0		0		15'600		1'117	0	821	875	324		0		595		4'680	
Health centre men patient	0	15'566				743	0	0		0		9'400		1'900	0	256	-875	312		0		398		3'432	
Health centre staff	0	948				1	0	0		0		22		0	0	0	0	72				7		846	

Key indicators	Targets Consortium ProDoc	Results Consortium	WEST AFRICA										ASIA						EAST AFRICA							
			2016	MADA FO	MADA HSI	NIGER SW	NIGER HEKS	MALI Tdh	MALI CACH	BENIN HSI	TOGO SRC	NEPAL SRC	NEPAL HSI	NEPAL Tdh	Small Town NBG CACH	BG Tdh	ETH CACH	ETH HSI	ETH HEKS	MOZ HSI	MOZ SOL	SSUD CACH	SSUD HEKS			
OUTPUT 1.2 – WASH CAPACITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1.2.1 Number of people trained on management, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation services	38	2'865	827	8	123	0	162	79	6	0	322	560	0	0	62	232	28	359	9	48	48	-8	0			
women	0	1339	345	0	52	0	68	38	4	0	103	407	0	0	34	65	10	181	4	7	24	-3	0			
men	0	1537	480	8	71	0	94	41	2	0	219	153	0	0	28	167	31	178	5	41	24	-5	0			
OUTPUT 1.3 – HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1.3.1 Number of beneficiaries reached by hygiene promotion interventions	717'940	316'479	7'061	7'002	9'269	0	3'479	13'040	0	18'900	33'999	24'930	5'612	0	5'642	105'772	14'911	6'789	0	8'419	40'420	2'120	9'114			
women	0	150'669	4'302	1'659	4'761	0	1'986	7'240	0	2'700	17'336	13'153	2'494	0	2'549	56'648	6'849	3'252	0	4'276	21'421	808	4'635			
men	0	143'076	2'659	1'609	4'508	0	1'493	5'800	0	2'700	16'663	11'777	3'118	0	3'093	49'124	8'062	3'537	0	4'143	18'999	1'312	4'479			
OUTCOME 2 - IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER FOR FAMILY FARMING AND LIVESTOCK WATERING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
OUTPUT 2.1 – WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR FAMILY FARMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.1.1 Number of schemes constructed/rehabilitated	35	4				0		2							0		0	2								
2.1.2 Number of beneficiaries (irrigation farmers / livestock holders)	10'170	3'905	1'316			0		2'450							2	0	0	137	0							
Irrigation farmers (women)	0	1519	1'316			0		200							0		0	3								
Irrigation farmers (men)	0	134				0									0		134									
Livestock holders (women)	0	2				0									2				0							
Livestock holders (men)	0	2250				0		2'250							0				0							
OUTPUT 2.2 – CAPACITY FOR IRRIGATION OR LIVESTOCK WATERING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.2.1 Number of people trained on management, operation, maintenance and efficient use of water	3'860	1657	1'464			0		32							24		0	137								
women	0	1510	1'464			0		27							16		0	3								
men	0	147				0		5							8		0	134								
2.2.2 Number of assessments conducted on crop diversification, marketing potential, value chains	0	1	0			0		0							0		1	0								
OUTPUT 2.3 – SUSTAINABLE WATER USE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.3.1 Level of water abstraction rates in comparison to recharge rate [% of target areas (catchments) in which annual water abstraction rate >= annual recharge rate]	0					0											0	0								
OUTCOME 3 - KNOWLEDGE & POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.1 Number of organizations (both consortium and non-consortium organizations) that adopt good practices (approaches/technologies) promoted by the consortium	9	57	0	0	0	0	2	42	4	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0			
3.2 Number of consortium lessons learnt reflected in sectoral policy frameworks (policy, strategies, norms, standards) and implementation guides	3	10	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
OUTPUT 3.1 – KNOWLEDGE SHARING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.1.1 Number of documents published by the consortium (case studies, fact sheets, policy briefs, etc.)	9	32	2	0	4	2	7	1	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0			
3.1.2 Number of meetings/workshops with consortium participation/facilitation	40	75	0	0	6	2	24	9	1	1	8	0	3	4	3	7	1	2	0	4	0	0	0			
national level	0	94	2	4	4	0	21	8	0	0	7	3	3	6	3	6	2	3	8	3	11	0	0			
regional level	0	29	1	2	2	0	3	1	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2			
global level	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			
OUTPUT 3.2 – EVIDENCE BASE FOR POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.1.1Number of new initiatives launched in advocacy bodies (e.g. civil society or multi-stakeholder platforms) supported by the consortium	25	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			

APPENDIX II: RESULTS TOTAL (UP TO DECEMBER 2016)

Key indicators	Targets	Results	WEST AFRICA									ASIA						EAST AFRICA							
	Consortium	Consortium	MADA FO	MADA HSI	NIGER SW	NIGER HEKS	MALI Tdh	MALI CACH	BENIN HSI	TOGO SRC	NEPAL SRC	NEPAL HSI	NEPAL Tdh	Small Town	RBG CACH	BG Tdh	ETH CACH	ETH HSI	ETH HEKS	MOZ HSI	MOZ SOL	SSUD CACH	SSUD HEKS		
OUTPUT 1.1 – WASH INFRASTRUCTURE																									
1.1.1 Number of drinking water supply systems constructed/rehabilitated	0																								
Community	4'168	1'629	55	2	20	6	14	5	0	30	38	47	9	0	546	517	5	60	9	189	32	4	41		
Community: communal	1'953	1'309	55	2	20	6	0	5	0	30	8	42	9	0	466	517	5	60	9	21	32	1	21		
Community: household (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	283									30	5			80					168					
Community: only household treatment/disinfection	0	24													0					0		4	20		
School	68	96	4	4	0			5	5	10	18	17	0	4	4	3			2		15	1	4		
School: school	0	61	0	2	0			0	5	9	21	17	0						2			1	4		
School: blue school	0	39		2					20	1	5	0	0	4	4	3							0		
Health centre	49	54			0		8		2	14	2		5	0	2	14	3		0		2		2		
1.1.2a Number of people with access to basic drinking water supply			0																						
Community (improved water sources)	224'000	223'940	15'399	8'002	4'365	8'093	5'600	8'075	5'500	26'000	2'498	16'620	2'209	0	16'230	12'455	3'210	11'839	9'644	6'791	40'128	5'561	15'721		
Community communal women	0	114248	8'796	4'700	2'214	4'127	2'800	4'296	2'860	13'300	1'110	8'097	1'078	0	7'531	6'227	1'622	5'550	4'817	2'990	21'267	2'780	8'086		
Community communal men	0	107253	6'603	3'302	2'151	3'966	2'800	3'779	2'640	12'700	1'211	7'561	1'131	0	8'290	6'228	1'588	6'289	4'827	2'910	18'861	2'781	7'635		
Community household women (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	1222									92	488			197					445					
Community household men (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	1217									85	474			212					446					
School	38'947	39'080	1'708	1'259	0	5'557		645	4'120	1'755	1'666	4'635	4'189	0	1'150	1'934	1'651		1'472		5'400		1'939		
School girls	0	13933	971	282	0	2'318		129	0	614	645	2'679	1'958	0				725			2'700		912		
School boys	0	15470	714	270	0	3'239		508	0	1'100	658	2'538	2'127	0					732		2'592		992		
School teachers	0	694	23	14	0	132		8	0	41	43	157	104	0					29		108		35		
Blue school girls	0	8231		355					2'080		165	1'736			472	2'634	789								
Blue school boys	0	6539		320					1'920		147	1'582			631	1'106	833								
Blue school teachers	0	447		13					120		8	102			47	128	29								
Health centre	294'568	252'970		0	3'000	31'034		3'437	23'000	13'411			12'377	0	3'870	100'307	18'284		0		6'000		38'250		
Health centre: women patient	0	147'628		0	1'556	15'184		1'352	11'800	8'600		7'346	0	2'645	66'871	9'214			0		3'060		20'000		
Health centre: men patient	0	100'780		0	1'436	15'183		1'248	11'150	4'800		5'031	0	1'213	33'436	8'854			0		2'930		15'500		
Health centre: staff	0	3795		0	8	668		14	50	11		0	0	12	56	216		0		10		2'750			
1.1.2b Number of people with access to water with improved quality			0																						
Community (disinfection)	77'450	111'928								83'030											28'700		198		
Community women: only household treatment/disinfection	38'750	59'914								42'600							0				17'220		94		
Community men: only household treatment/disinfection	38'700	52'014								40'430							0				11'480		104		
School	0	10'764						10'764																	
School girls	0																								
School boys	0																								
School teachers	0																								
Blue school girls	0	5'408						5'408																	
Blue school boys	0	4'992						4'992																	
Blue school teachers	0	364						364																	
Health centre	0																								
Health centre: women patient	0																								
Health centre: men patient	0																								
Health centre: staff	0																								

Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium

Key indicators	Targets	Results	WEST AFRICA								ASIA						EAST AFRICA							
	Consortium ProDoc	Consortium Total	MADA FO	MADA HSI	NIGER SW	NIGER HEKS	MALI Tdh	MALI CACH	BENIN HSI	TOGO SRC	NEPAL SRC	NEPAL HSI	NEPAL Tdh	Small Town PBG CACH	BG Tdh	ETH CACH	ETH HSI	ETH HEKS	MOZ HSI	MOZ SOL	SSUD CACH	SSUD HEKS		
OUTPUT 1.1 – WASH INFRASTRUCTURE																								
1.1.3 Number of adequate sanitation facilities constructed/rehabilitated																								
Community	9'550	39'849	627		174		309	299		1'248	3'455	1'383	652	0	870	18'545	5'163	3'077	722	2'772		5	548	
Community: household	0	41667			171		309	297		1'248	3'455	3'895	650	0	854	18'545	5'163	3'033	722	2'772		5	548	
Community: shared facilities	0	694	627		3			2					2	0	16			44						
School	108	152	4	14	16	37		11	0	27	8	0	17	0	4	4	2		1		4		3	
School	0	142	2	7	16	37		11	10	27	7	0	17	0	0	0		1		4		3		
Blue school	0	30		7		0		0	7		1	5	0	0	4	4	2							
Health centre	78	42			2	8				0	4		6	0	2	14	2		1		2		1	
1.1.4 Number of people with access to adequate sanitation																								
Community	164'826	195'973	11'068		2'197	0	6'180	5'825		7'500	18'146	24'308	19'594	0	4'502	22'750	28'549	20'005	5'830	14'557		30	4'932	
HH women	0	89'141			597	0	3'090	2'495		3'910	9'237	12'064	8'170	0	2'187	11'375	12'805	10'302	2'897	7'345		20	2'647	
HH men	0	92'102			600	0	3'090	2'250		3'590	8'909	12'244	10'654	0	2'113	11'375	15'744	9'093	2'933	7'212		10	2'285	
shared women	0	8125	6'191		500	0	0	648			0		350	0	119			317						
shared men	0	6605	4'877		500	0	0	432			0		420	0	83			293						
School	41'486	50'830	1'713	1'259	2'511	3'824		2'482	3'296	18'155	2'948	3'420	4'203	0	1'150	1'934	1'160		1'472		650		653	
School girls	0	18326	971	282	1'220	1'426		709		9'063	1'386	0	1'949	0	0	0		725		325		270		
School boys	0	19612	714	270	1'203	2'290		1'724		8'726	1'167	0	2'160	0	0	0		732		260		366		
School teachers	0	883	28	14	88	108		49		366	75	0	94	0	0	0		29		15		17		
Blue School girls	0	7322		355					1'664		165	1'736			472	2'634	296							
Blue School boys	0	5883		320					1'536		147	1'582			631	1'106	561							
Blue School teachers	0	416		13					96		8	102			47	128	22							
Health centre	237'923	198'644			1'510	3'000	31'034		9'649		25'022		13'633	0	2'073	100'307	708		750		2'000		8'958	
Health centre: women patient	0	120'342			766	1'556	15'184		4'992		15'600		7'251	0	1'428	66'871	324		500		1'190		4'680	
Health centre: men patient	0	76'620			743	1'436	15'183		4'608		9'400		6'382	0	643	33'436	312		250		796		3'432	
Health centre: staff	0	1748			1	8	668		49		22		0	0	12	56	72				14		846	
1.1.5 Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated																								
Community	20'410	20'689	633		18	0		350	340		4'228	5'049	4	0	1'247	1'830		3'006	722	2'098		5	1'159	
School	146	1'153	4	20	35	37		11	751	213	8	5	46	0	4	4	3		1		4	2	5	
School	0	290	2	10	16	37		11		132	7	0	46	0	0	0		1		4	2	22		
Blue school	0	777		10	0			0	750		1	5	0	0	4	4	3				0			
Health centre	59	62			2	8		0	1	0	4	0	12	0	2	28	2		1		1		1	
1.1.6 Number of people with access to hand washing facilities																								
Community	131'221	131'937	3'992		126			1'476	2'720		20'674	31'666	770	0	16'230	9'150		14'285	5'830	14'557		30	10'431	
Community women	0	67'385	2'434		63			858	1'414		10'414	16'448	350	0	7'728	4'575		7'049	2'897	7'345		15	5'795	
Community men	0	64'652	1'658		63			618	1'306		10'260	15'218	420	0	8'502	4'575		7'236	2'933	7'212		15	4'636	
School	56'375	75'027	1'714	1'259	2'511	3'824		2'482	24'276	13'800	2'948	3'420	4'203	0	1'150	1'934	1'651		962		600	933	7'360	
School girls	0	19890	971	282	1'220	1'426		709		7'840	1'386	0	1'949					342		300	417	3'048		
School boys	0	20318	714	270	1'203	2'290		1'724		5'700	1'167	0	2'160					350		238	492	4'010		
School teachers	0	1068	28	14	88	108		49		260	75	0	94					14		12	24	302		
Blue School girls	0	18423		355					12'272		165	1'736			472	2'634	789							
Blue School boys	0	15947		320					11'328		147	1'582			631	1'106	833							
Blue School teachers	0	1003		13					676		8	102			47	128	29							
Health centre	200'623	155'129			1'510	3'000		207		25'022		9'968	0	3'697	100'307	708		752		1'000		8'958		
Health centre women patient	0	98'370			766	1'556		104		15'600		4'816	0	2'558	66'871	324		500		595		4'680		
Health centre men patient	0	55'782			743	1'436		96		9'400		5'152	0	1'127	33'436	312		250		398		3'432		
Health centre staff	0	1033			1	8		7		22		0	0	12	56	72		2		7		846		

Key indicators	Targets Consortium ProDoc	Results Consortium Total	WEST AFRICA										ASIA						EAST AFRICA							
			MADA FO	MADA HSI	NIGER SW	NIGER HEKS	MALI Tdh	MALI CACH	BENIN HSI	TOGO SRC	NEPAL SRC	NEPAL HSI	NEPAL Tdh	Small Town	NBG CACH	BG Tdh	ETH CACH	ETH HSI	ETH HEKS	MOZ HSI	MOZ SOL	SSUD CACH	SSUD HEKS			
OUTPUT 1.2 – WASH CAPACITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1.2.1 Number of people trained on management, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation services	38	8'539	1'466	118	153	177	349	284	18	0	929	960	336	0	154	1'302	83	1'220	44	114	736	40	56			
women	0	3652	616	60	64	26	176	94	14	0	309	710	129	0	80	365	28	513	22	21	384	17	24			
men	0	4948	900	58	89	151	173	190	4	0	620	250	207	0	74	937	68	707	22	91	352	23	32			
OUTPUT 1.3 – HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900			
1.3.1 Number of beneficiaries reached by hygiene promotion interventions	717'940	788'951	15'399	12'195	12'859	26'106	21'799	24'377	10'712	130'400	79'572	62'293	24'427	0	16'230	149'905	21'775	17'985	12'849	17'275	97'220	5'037	30'536			
women	0	391'335	9'039	4'644	6'516	12'642	13'950	13'172	5'408	53'255	40'236	31'659	10'781	0	7'728	77'023	9'950	8'038	6'412	8'703	51'672	2'593	17'914			
men	0	374'981	6'260	3'817	6'343	13'464	7'849	11'205	5'304	58'245	39'336	30'634	13'646	0	8'502	72'882	11'825	9'947	6'437	8'571	45'648	2'444	12'622			
OUTCOME 2 - IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER FOR FAMILY FARMING AND LIVESTOCK WATERING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
OUTPUT 2.1 – WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR FAMILY FARMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.1.1 Number of schemes constructed/rehabilitated	35	33						4							26		1	2								
2.1.2 Number of beneficiaries (irrigation farmers / livestock holders)	10'170	15'508	3'329			8'093		2'638							1'265	0	46	137	0							
Irrigation farmers (women)	0	4269	3'329			0		388							544		5	3								
Irrigation farmers (men)	0	713				0		0							538		41	134								
Livestock holders (women)	0	4228				4'127		0							101			0								
Livestock holders (men)	0	6298				3'966		2'250							82			0								
OUTPUT 2.2 – CAPACITY FOR IRRIGATION OR LIVESTOCK WATERING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.2.1 Number of people trained on management, operation, maintenance and efficient use of water	3'860	4645	3'477			36		220							682		93	137								
women	0	4014	3'477			12		215							298		9	3								
men	0	631				24		5							384		84	134								
2.2.2 Number of assessments conducted on crop diversification, marketing potential, value chains	0	4	0			0		1							0		2	1								
OUTPUT 2.3 – SUSTAINABLE WATER USE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.3.1 Level of water abstraction rates in comparison to recharge rate [% of target areas (catchments) in which annual water abstraction rate >= annual recharge rate]	0														0		0	0								
OUTCOME 3 - KNOWLEDGE & POLICY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
3.1 Number of organizations (both consortium and non-consortium organizations) that adopt good practices (approaches/technologies) promoted by the consortium	9	79	0	0	0		5	42	7	2	4	3	2	0	0	3	1	6	1	0	1		2			
3.2 Number of consortium lessons learnt reflected in sectoral policy frameworks (policy, strategies, norms, standards) and implementation guides	3	14	0	0	0		4	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1		0			
OUTPUT 3.1 – KNOWLEDGE SHARING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.1.1 Number of documents published by the consortium (case studies, fact sheets, policy briefs, etc.)	9	70	3	3	4	15	11	1	1	6	2	5	2	0	0	2	2	6	1	0	1	1	4			
3.1.2 Number of meetings/workshops with consortium participation/facilitation	40	187	0	9	11	4	26	19	3	5	20	0	12	0	12	16	5	8	2	9	8	15	3			
national level	0	183	2	12	8	4	23	18	1	1	16	7	9	0	11	14	3	7	11	6	16	11	3			
regional level	0	67	1	6	3	2	4	3	6	3	4	4	4	0	1	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3			
global level	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			
OUTPUT 3.2 – EVIDENCE BASE FOR POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.1.1Number of new initiatives launched in advocacy bodies (e.g. civil society or multi-stakeholder platforms) supported by the consortium	25	16	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0			

APPENDIX III: FINANCIAL REPORT

Costs per organisation for reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2016)

			Budget Phase II				Reporting Period						Reporting Period					
			01.07.2014 - 30.09.2017				01.01.-30.06.2016						01.07.-31.12.2016					
			Budget	SCD contribution	Own funding	Own funding (%)	1. Infrastr. & Constr.	2.Cap.build.&c insult.serv.	3. Project management	Total Costs	Total SDC Funding	Total own Funding	1. Infrastr. & Constr.	2.Cap.build.&c insult.serv.	3. Project management	Total Costs	Total SDC Funding	Total own Funding
Organisation	Country																	
Solidar	SAH	Mozambique	736'063	552'047	184'016	25	4'056	4'006	43'802	51'864	38'898	12'966	28'324	13'237	24'175	65'736	49'301	16'435
	SAH	Total	736'063	552'047	184'016	25	4'056	4'006	43'802	51'864	38'898	12'966	28'324	13'237	24'175	65'736	49'301	16'435
HEKS	HEKS	Niger	892'088	611'355	280'733	31	84'640	45'093	23'091	152'824	105'424	47'400	77'558	46'257	28'291	152'106	104'952	47'154
	HEKS	South Sudan	1'108'800	782'035	326'765	29	187'509	15'164	19'839	222'512	174'511	48'001	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRC	HEKS	Ethiopia	790'275	592'707	197'569	25	16'227	23'212	36'987	76'426	57'426	19'000	16'643	12'761	45'133	74'537	55'796	18'741
	HEKS	Total	2'791'164	1'986'096	805'068	29	288'376	83'469	79'917	451'762	337'361	114'401	94'201	59'018	73'424	226'643	160'748	65'895
	SRC	Nepal	1'404'000	1'053'000	351'000	25	56'860	32'753	52'385	141'998	106'499	35'499	284'713	43'464	111'545	439'722	329'791	109'931
	SRC	Togo	1'176'000	882'000	294'000	25	39'470	50'306	19'595	109'371	82'028	27'343	180'038	79'232	18'473	277'743	208'308	69'435
Tdh	SRC	Total	2'579'999	1'934'999	645'000	25	96'330	83'059	71'980	251'369	188'527	62'842	464'751	122'696	130'018	717'465	538'099	179'366
	Tdh	Bangladesh	955'081	716'311	238'770	25	45'103	64'020	44'510	153'633	115'225	38'408	37'274	56'374	34'319	127'967	95'976	31'991
	Tdh	Mali	622'775	453'796	168'979	27	0	33'064	23'850	56'914	56'914	0	0	61'132	50'331	111'463	111'463	0
	Tdh	Nepal	700'000	525'000	175'000	25	17'919	44'042	35'904	97'865	73'399	24'466	34'629	33'682	22'419	90'730	68'048	22'682
	Tdh	Total	2'277'856	1'695'107	582'749	26	63'022	141'126	104'264	308'412	245'538	62'874	71'903	151'188	107'069	330'160	275'487	54'673
Swissaid	Swissaid	Niger	1'108'829	831'622	277'207	25	178'692	21'521	18'182	218'395	163'796	54'599	359'411	41'873	31'281	432'565	324'424	108'141
	Swissaid	Total	1'108'829	831'622	277'207	25	178'692	21'521	18'182	218'395	163'796	54'599	359'411	41'873	31'281	432'565	324'424	108'141
Helvetas	Helvetas	Nepal	800'043	562'113	237'930	30	88'515	28'782	33'309	150'606	105'850	44'756	51'346	39'208	28'620	119'174	80'035	39'139
	Helvetas	Ethiopia	946'333	514'083	432'250	46	55'698	42'401	47'415	145'514	94'073	51'441	17'895	53'260	46'826	117'981	77'435	40'546
	Helvetas	Mozambique	1'264'570	500'000	764'570	60	107'714	44'275	41'206	193'195	64'195	129'000	71'860	66'567	47'702	186'129	32'629	153'500
	Helvetas	Benin	982'386	577'417	404'969	41	3'300	4'141	66'734	74'175	44'505	29'670	20'218	6'895	15'464	42'577	27'002	15'575
	Helvetas	Madagascar	496'518	372'388	124'129	25	6'735	16'282	24'316	47'333	28'597	18'736	80'343	26'556	27'842	134'741	96'903	37'838
	Helvetas	Total	4'489'850	2'526'001	1'963'849	44	261'962	135'881	212'980	610'823	337'220	273'603	241'662	192'486	166'454	600'602	314'004	286'598
	Caritas	Bangladesh	811'171	608'378	202'793	25	21'408	38'498	7'456	67'362	50'522	16'840	41'962	80'460	69'069	191'491	143'618	47'873
	Caritas	South Sudan	835'816	626'862	208'954	25	56'412	42'317	10'887	109'616	82'212	27'404	22'230	7'170	54'757	84'157	63'117	21'040
	Caritas	Ethiopia	775'860	581'895	193'965	25	49'038	20'823	20	69'881	52'411	17'470	28'698	28'681	40'261	97'640	73'230	24'410
	Caritas	Mali	641'739	481'304	160'435	25	44'647	17'212	12'769	74'628	55'971	18'657	17'360	34'321	23'560	75'241	56'430	18'811
Fastenopfer	Caritas	Total	3'064'586	2'298'440	766'147	25	171'505	118'850	31'132	321'487	241'116	80'371	110'250	150'632	187'647	448'529	336'395	112'134
	Fastenopfer	Madagascar	690'000	552'000	138'000	20	61'245	23'918	13'612	98'775	79'020	19'755	72'177	38'100	37'993	148'270	118'616	29'654
	Fastenopfer	Total	690'000	552'000	138'000	20	61'245	23'918	13'612	98'775	79'020	19'755	72'177	38'100	37'993	148'270	118'616	29'654
Total project costs			17'738'346	12'376'312	5'362'034	30	1'125'188	611'830	575'869	2'312'887	1'631'476	681'411	1'442'679	769'230	758'061	2'969'970	2'117'074	852'896
4. Consortium Management			2'000'000	2'000'000	0	0				294'654	294'654					445'898	445'898	
TOTAL			19'738'346	14'376'312	5'362'034	27	1'125'188	611'830	575'869	2'607'541	1'926'130	681'411	1'442'679	769'230	758'061	3'415'868	2'562'972	852'896

Total costs per organisation up to 31 December June 2016 in comparison to budget

Organisation		Country	Budget Phase II				Reporting Total					
			01.07.2014 - 30.09.2017				01.07.2014 - 30.09.2017					
			Budget	SCD contribution	Own funding	Own fund. (%)	Total Costs	SCD contrib.	Own funding	Own fund. (%)	Balance in CHF	in %
Solidar	SAH	Mozambique	736'063	552'047	184'016	25	549'085	411'812	137'273	25	186'978	25%
	SAH	Total	736'063	552'047	184'016	25	549'085	411'812	137'273	25	186'978	25%
HEKS	HEKS	Niger	892'088	611'355	280'733	31	798'559	548'880	249'679	31	93'529	10%
	HEKS	South Sudan	1'108'800	782'035	326'765	29	608'890	432'369	176'521	29	499'910	45%
	HEKS	Ethiopia	790'275	592'707	197'569	25	604'588	453'441	151'147	25	185'688	23%
	HEKS	Total	2'791'164	1'986'096	805'068	29	2'012'036	1'434'690	577'346	29	779'127	28%
SRC	SRC	Nepal	1'404'000	1'053'000	351'000	25	955'350	716'512	238'838	25	448'650	32%
	SRC	Togo	1'176'000	882'000	294'000	25	944'084	708'063	236'021	25	231'916	20%
	SRC	Total	2'579'999	1'934'999	645'000	25	1'899'434	1'424'575	474'859	25	680'565	26%
Tdh	Tdh	Bangladesh	955'081	716'311	238'770	25	641'623	481'218	160'405	25	313'458	33%
	Tdh	Mali	622'775	453'796	168'979	27	517'986	349'007	168'979	33	104'789	17%
	Tdh	Nepal	700'000	525'000	175'000	25	636'063	477'048	159'015	25	63'937	9%
	Tdh	Total	2'277'856	1'695'107	582'749	26	1'795'672	1'307'273	488'399	27	482'184	21%
Swissaid	Swissaid	Niger	1'108'829	831'622	277'207	25	891'604	668'704	222'900	25	217'225	20%
	Swissaid	Total	1'108'829	831'622	277'207	25	891'604	668'704	222'900	25	217'225	20%
Helvetas	Helvetas	Nepal	800'043	562'113	237'930	30	568'817	388'099	180'718	32	231'226	29%
	Helvetas	Ethiopia	946'333	514'083	432'250	46	717'677	376'529	341'148	48	228'656	24%
	Helvetas	Mozambique	1'264'570	500'000	764'570	60	798'888	277'888	521'000	65	465'682	37%
	Helvetas	Benin	982'386	577'417	404'969	41	894'714	514'745	379'969	42	87'672	9%
	Helvetas	Madagascar	496'518	372'388	124'129	25	470'219	366'087	104'132	22	26'299	5%
	Helvetas	Total	4'489'850	2'526'001	1'963'849	44	3'450'315	1'923'348	1'526'967	44	1'039'535	23%
Caritas	Caritas	Bangladesh	811'171	608'378	202'793	25	681'846	511'385	170'461	25	129'325	16%
	Caritas	South Sudan	835'816	626'862	208'954	25	729'522	547'141	182'381	25	106'294	13%
	Caritas	Ethiopia	775'860	581'895	193'965	25	540'232	405'173	135'059	25	235'628	30%
	Caritas	Mali	641'739	481'304	160'435	25	318'640	238'979	79'661	25	323'099	50%
	Caritas	Total	3'064'586	2'298'440	766'147	25	2'270'239	1'702'677	567'562	25	794'347	26%
Fastenopfer	Fastenopfer	Madagascar	690'000	552'000	138'000	20	603'655	482'924	120'731	20	86'345	13%
	Fastenopfer	Total	690'000	552'000	138'000	20	603'655	482'924	120'731	20	86'345	13%
Total project costs			17'738'346	12'376'312	5'362'034	30	13'472'040	9'356'003	4'116'037	31	4'266'306	24%
4. Consortium Management			2'000'000	2'000'000	0	0	1'594'291	1'594'291				
TOTAL			19'738'346	14'376'312	5'362'034	27	15'066'331	10'950'294	4'116'037	27	4'266'306	22%

APPENDIX IV: OVERVIEW PLANNING 2017

	Jan 17	Feb 17	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17
Meetings & Workshops												
Steering Board Meetings												
- SB meeting 01/17												
- SB meeting 02/17												
- ...												
Focal Point Meetings												
- FP meeting 01/17												
- FP meeting 02/17												
- ...												
Task groups (on demand)												
- Advocacy & Policy Development												
- Future of the Consortium												
Financial Manager Meeting												
Knowledge Manager Meeting												
CMU meetings (f2f once per year, Skype monthly+)												
-CMU Skype 01/17												
-CMU Skype 02/17												
-CMU Skype 03/17												
-CMU Skype 04/17												
-CMU Skype 05/17												
-CMU Skype 06/17												
-CMU Skype 07/17												
CMU - SB chair meeting												
-CMU - chair meeting 01/17												
-CMU - chair meeting 02/17												
-CMU - chair meeting 03/17												
-CMU - chair meeting 04/17												
- ...												
Country-level meetings (often quarterly)												
Monitoring visits												
- East Africa												
- West Africa												
- Asia												
Exchange visits												
- East Africa												
- West Africa												
- Asia												
Trainings & Workshops												
- East Africa												
- West Africa												
- Asia												
COOF and Consortium representatives												
Tools												
Consortium Intranet: Updating												
Reporting system & template: updates												
Consortium Website: Updating												
Public online reporting												
Portfolio/Project summary sheets												
Monitoring, Reporting & Evaluation												
Yearly Plans of Operation												
Operational Reporting / Controlling												
- Annual report 2016												
- Half-yearly report 2017												
- Annual report 2017												
- End of phase report												
Financial Reporting / Controlling												
-CMU-bills from partners to CMU (Caritas,chairs,												
- Annual report 2016												
- Half-yearly report 2017												
- Annual report 2017												
- Internal review												
External evaluation												
Evaluation missions (by RA)												
Products												
Publications												
Various lessons learnt & good practices (LL & GP)												
...												
Joint Activities & Projects												
Joint emerg. town water supply and sanitation												
Monitoring visits by RA												

APPENDIX V: LIST OF CONSORTIUM MEETINGS

Internal meetings	
Meeting	Objectives / Output
Focal Point meeting 8 March 2016 Minutes	Meeting of the Consortium focal points on (i) discussing and sharing experiences related to sustainability of WASH services, with a focus on financial and institutional sustainability as well as (ii) selected operational questions.
Focal Point meeting 23 May 2015 Minutes	Meeting of the Consortium focal points for (i) an update on the main Consortium activities, (ii) to exchange on the Blue School approach and (iii) discussing knowledge sharing / developing ideas on how to improve project exchanges in terms of learning from each other as well as (iv) collecting inputs for the regional workshops 2016.
Steering Board Meeting 16 June 2016 Minutes	Meeting of the Consortium steering board members for (i) an update on ongoing activities in the regions and in Switzerland (ii) approval of the annual report 2015 and (iii) evaluating and choosing the third round Global Advocacy Fund proposals.
Steering Board Workshop 16 June 2016 Minutes	Workshop of the Consortium steering board members as entry point for the evaluation process and giving orientation where the “flagship Consortium” shall head to (post-phase II). Focus on three questions: (i) Consortium’s added value, (ii) Consortium scenarios 2017 and beyond and (iii) evaluation process and next steps.
Focal Point meeting 20 October 2016 Minutes	Meeting of the Consortium focal points for (i) an update on the main Consortium activities, (ii) to self-assess the added-value of working as a Consortium (input to internal review), and (iii) learn and exchange on the CLUES approach with input presentation of Philippe Reymond, Eawag/Sandec.
Steering Board meeting 17 November 2016 Minutes	Meeting of the Consortium steering board members for (i) an update on ongoing activities in the regions and in Switzerland (ii) to self-assess the added-value of working as a Consortium (input to internal review), and (iii) discuss potential future of the Consortium (after phase II).

APPENDIX VI: LIST OF DOCUMENTED GOOD PRACTICES

New online publications / poster / videos

Afrique Francophone



Blue Schools in Benin

See [Video](#)



Mini Solar Water System for Schools, Health Centres and Communities (Benin)

See [Video](#)



Mini Water Supply Systems "Multi-Village" (Niger)

See [Publication](#)



Hydrogen sulphide water quality testing (Benin)

See [Poster](#)



Production locale de chlore et partage (Benin)

See [Poster](#)



Mobile-based risk monitoring in Health Centres (Mali)

See [Video](#)

New online publications / poster / videos



Service Technique en Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène (STEAH) (Madagascar)

See [Video](#)



Blue Schools in Madagascar

See [Poster](#)



Gestion des Ordures (Mali)

See [Video](#)



Puits Pastoraux (Niger)

See [Video](#)



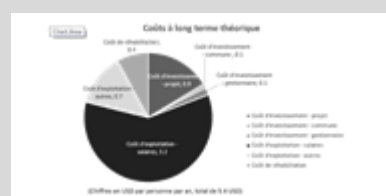
Local Engineering Solutions Improve Access to Sanitation (Togo)

See [Poster](#)



Transformation des puits à grand diamètre au Bénin

See [Video](#)



Investisseur gestionnaire

See [Publication](#)

New online publications / poster / videos

Eastern & Southern Africa



Community auditing (Ethiopia)

See [Poster](#)



Rock Catchments for Community Water Supply (South Sudan)

See [Poster](#)



Capacity building to couples for women empowerment (Ethiopia)

See [Publication](#)



Improving water quality at point of use (Ethiopia)

See [Poster](#)



Upgrading water pump to small distribution system (Mozambique)

See [Poster](#)



Improved Small Scale Irrigation Practices in Keraro (Ethiopia)

See [Poster](#)



Sand filters (South Sudan)

See [Poster](#)

New online publications / poster / videos

Asia



Water User Master Plan (Nepal)

See [Video](#)



Flood resilient latrine at raised platform (Bangladesh)

See [Poster](#)



Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools (Nepal)

See [Video](#)



WASH management at market place in Bangladesh

See [Video](#)



Pond Sand Filter-Pond Embankment Gardening
Tdh, Bangladesh

See [Poster](#)



Women in WASH (Nepal)

See [Video](#)

New online publications / poster / videos



Communal water system with private tap and water meter (Nepal)

See [Video](#)



Changing the community through traditional healers (Nepal)

See [Poster](#)



ODF Mapping with Google Earth
Tdh, Bangladesh

See [Presentation](#)



Water Integrity (Nepal)

See [Presentation](#)



Mobile-based Monitoring Systems (Bangladesh)

See [Poster](#)



Drinking water quality and water treatment (Nepal)

See [Publication](#)