Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium

OPERATIONAL REPORT

Half-yearly Report 2017:
1 January – 30 June 2017

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CONTENTS

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1 INTRODUCTION

The present report summarises the results of the period January to June 2017. The report highlights both achievements at project level as well as at regional and global level. It further presents the lessons learnt and other initiatives 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 JUNE 2017

Since 2014, 301,000 people have gained access to drinking water supply (out of which 60'000 in this reporting period) and 116'000 people to water with improved quality (out of which 6,000 in this reporting period). In total, 232'000 people have gained access to adequate sanitation (out of which 32,000 in this reporting period). Efficient, low cost irrigation systems were implemented providing water for approximately 16'000 farmers or livestock holders (out of which 550 in this reporting period). Moreover, drinking water and sanitation facilities were implemented at health facilities and schools benefiting more than 250,000 patients (out of which 19,000 in this reporting period) and 60,000 pupils (out of which 6,500 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 June 2017 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.

Compared to 2016, when projects have focused on implementing activities according to their work plan, most projects have now entered a consolidation phase during which they integrate lessons learned from other projects and try to improve sustainability of their interventions. For example, Blue School components have been added to WASH in school interventions in Niger, Togo and South Sudan. **Collaboration with other initiatives** such as the Multi-Country Water Integrity Program (MC-WIP) were also successfully started. Knowledge sharing and learning has also been continued with some more good practices documented and the Consortium-wide **Expert Consultation Workshop on Blue School** in preparation. Two peer reviews have been organised between two teams from different regions (Nepal /Ethiopia) but that have been piloting similar approaches (WUMP) to foster exchange and learning. Furthermore, intense discussions on the **future collaboration** between the 8 organizations for 2018 and beyond have taken place. The continuation of part of the knowledge sharing (i.e. regional workshops in all 3 regions) as well as a small coordination mechanism in Switzerland has been agreed on. All 8 organizations have agreed on contributing to it financially.

Several promising **advocacy and policy development** interventions are being implemented. In Nepal, a strong movement on menstrual hygiene management has been created and in Bangladesh, advocacy on blue school and menstrual hygiene management has been put forward. The various advocacy and policy interventions hold potential and will continue to receive major attention during the last months of phase II.

In several countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger) the fragile political situation and tensions created considerable difficulties to the project teams and organizations and has hindered project implementation. In South Sudan, project interventions had to be stopped respectively diminished, and funds were reallocated from South Sudan to Niger and Ethiopia.

3 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNT 2017

3.1 Project level

a) WASH services

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation

The SDG has made the move from access to improved service delivery. In the way the projects were designed and in the indicators, the Consortium has addressed this from the beginning of phase II. While in the first years, the focus has been more on the construction, in this reporting period, the efforts have been geared towards improving services delivery and sustainability. One project in Mozambique identified the need to focus more on **transparency of financial processes and engagement of 'citizens**'. In Nepal and Mozambique, it has been observed that water tariff payment is higher for private connections compared to public water taps. Alternative **management model** has been tested in Madagascar and Mozambique for providing better services. The experiences in Madagascar have been documented in a film (video). And in the more traditional community management model, where unclarity remains on who the assets owners are and thus who should be responsible for which cost components of the system, has been addressed by calculating the life cycle costs with the local stakeholders (Ethiopia). Additionally, teams in Ethiopia have committed to take part in the **piloting of the Integrity Management toolbox** for small water supply systems. Within the process, WASHCOs learn how to provide quality services and understand the added value to operate more professionally. No matter the management models, it seems that the questions on having to pay for water services remains a challenge in some countries (South Sudan, Ethiopia to some extent). And in case communities do pay, the tariff set is often not sufficient to cover major repair costs. It is essential to clarify responsibilities of the different stakeholders, i.e. community groups, local government and also who is the asset owner. So that each stakeholder knows what to expect respectively to provide in different situations (minor vs. major breakdown).

High **functionality rate** and remarkable **reduction in fetching time** – up to two hours per day and household – has been observed during the first outcome surveys conducted in Nepal and Mali (most outcome surveys still to be conducted during coming reporting period). People reported to use time gains for other economic activities such as gardening or more time for child care.

The various hygiene raising and awareness campaigns, often through CLTS (Community-led Total Sanitation), in all countries have led to remarkable results regarding people with access to self-built **latrines** and **hand-washing facilities**. In Bangladesh, dividing households in **clusters with cluster leaders** who conduct door-to-door visits and update the cluster map, has shown very effective and created a strong community mobilization. In Togo, the CLTS approach was complemented with the **MADONA** approach, which stands for **M**otivate, **A**nalyse the CLTS norms and standards, **D**ecide to act now, **O**rganize activities, **N**o to leave anyone behind, **A**dvance towards ODF. Especially the "**small and immediately feasible actions**" – be it to repair a broken

hand-washing station, repair a broken latrine lid which allows flies to pass, or to place a ventilation pipe – have been very motivating for the population. In different countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, Niger, Madagascar, the local governments have taken the lead in CLTS promotion activities. Nevertheless, a big challenge regarding sustainability of the hygiene interventions remains. In some cases, structures at local level exist to continue the hygiene and sanitation promotion campaigns and the project contributed to building capacity of these local government (Ethiopia). However, in other countries, though very engaged during the project, once there will be no more funds and logistical support, the local governments are likely not to continue. To be sustained, there would be a need for enforcement from the national level and thus, stronger lobby for this. For example, in Ethiopia, health extension workers as government staff are conducting hygiene and sanitation promotion at the lowest administrative level.

Total sanitation movements are strong in Bangladesh and Nepal. In Nepal, an **intense WASH campaign** was carried out by one organization through hygiene literacy classes and monthly two-hour classes for all women organized by a local facilitator, also conducting regular home visits in the community. These efforts resulted in an officially declared **total sanitation model ward** by the local authority. One main challenge to reach total sanitation is the separation of animals from human living areas, especially where space is rare. Promising results have been achieved in Bangladesh, where proper **management of livestock waste** by composting cow dung and kitchen waste or establishing earthworm pits have been observed after a hygiene session on livestock waste management.

Post-ODF follow-up remains a challenge, especially as project interventions are coming to the end. Strengthening local actors, for example in sanitation marketing as done in Madagascar, is one promising approach, but needs to be integrated in the project from an early stage. The couple training applied in Ethiopia, where both men and women were sensitised to hygiene and sanitation and had the opportunity to the visit a model village, they observed a positive change as now the whole community feels responsible for the overall cleanliness of their village (besides improving their social cohesion).

The **financial and institutional sustainability** remains a key challenge – not all water user committees are able to cover operation and maintenance costs, district governments not fulfilling agreement to pay for major repairs (often due to lack of clarity on their own mandates and lack of logistics means), or often no one trains or instructs new water user committee members once the former ones are not willing to continue their task. Nevertheless, there are various efforts to address this issue. In Madagascar, the "**triangular accountability**" (triangle de redevabilité) between the municipality (as owner / awarding authority), the private entity (as operator and part-investor) and the consumers (water users and customers) has been further strengthened and all parties continuously reminded of each's responsibility to guarantee and keep up the service. Or, that the water users are well organized to claim their rights and are well informed on planned and ongoing investments in the sector (transparency). In Ethiopia, a community audit is organized by the WASHCO to create a platform for the community (customers) to ask for their rights and request for accountability and transparency. In Madagascar, a simple monitoring tool integrating the five main WASH performance indicators – e.g. verifying the water consumption and the paid tariff, hand-washing at the five critical times, use of improved latrines – is being developed. In Nepal, private connection schemes with **maintenance workers being paid directly by the households** for his/her service seem to work better than trained village maintenance workers who are volunteers. In Ethiopia, **certification of WASHCOs by the Woreda Water Office**, which is a first step towards the legalisation process of WASHCO is ongoing. Furthermore, the **Kebele WASH teams** (as an official entity by law) has been brought alive and formed on their role and responsibility.

Piloting the Integrity Management toolbox for small water supply systems in Ethiopia
(Online Report)

Water quality and household water treatment

Emphasis has been laid on the **water quality from source to point of use** due to the water quality analysis at household level. Project teams report to have organized extra hygiene promotion with focus on water collection, type and cleanliness of containers, storage as well as water treatment at household level (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal). It included training of care takers to check cleanliness of containers, use of different filter or treatment options (WATA, etc.), management of animal excreta and separate housing. The end line surveys will provide answer on the effectiveness of this extra efforts. **Marketing** efforts have shown success in Nepal, where one shopkeeper woman succeeded to sell ceramic filters successfully, as well as in Madagascar, where nearly all households in the intervention area purchased a hand-washing container with tap. Both products have been seen as aspirational good by the local population, which explains the great success of sales. However, in general, marketing efforts need be strengthened in future projects and integrated from the very beginning.

A big challenge is faced in regarding water prizing of drinking water in South Sudan. Due to the persisting economic crisis since early 2016, the Commissioner ordered **removal of the monthly water user charges** for political reasons. This has led to very high water consumption and at this level requires renewal of the chlorinator twice a day (in contrast to every four days at “normal” water consumption levels). As a result, the Water Department cannot cater for the high chlorine consumption while water consumption is for free. This also questions the sustainability of the installation of a chlorine based cleaning system. The system of charging a water use fee worked well in 2015 so theoretically proves a good model, when political situation is more stable.

Improving WASH in schools

Thanks to the knowledge sharing during regional workshops and exchange visits, the water supply system for one school in Ethiopia has been upgraded from a shallow well to a **solar pump system**, and the **Blue School** concept has **further spread** within the Consortium. Projects in Niger, Togo and South Sudan have adopted it and added Blue School components to their existing WASH in school interventions by organizing meetings or exchange visits with the respective education and agriculture ministries, introducing school gardens, organizing training of trainers or (head) teachers on school garden management and gardening techniques, reforestation practices, etc. In Togo and Niger, the **outreach to the community** was surprisingly fast, so gardens with vegetables or flowers at children’s homes have already been observed within weeks or a couple of months after first Blue School components had been introduced in the schools. And in Ethiopia, the school garden

becomes a learning media for students and parents as vegetable production is not usually practiced in that area (Gorodola and Medawelabu woredas). Various projects report to implement the Blue School approach in their new projects which are currently in planning (2018 and beyond). Nevertheless, challenges regarding Blue School implementation remain. They will be discussed during the upcoming Blue School workshop in July in Kenya and a **Blue School Kit** to give more guidance will be developed (more information see chapter 3.2a).

Hygiene promotion with **Children Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) interventions** in schools combined with repeated monitoring surveys on hand-washing have led to remarkable results in Ethiopia. It has been observed that students practice hand-washing with soap systematically after having used the latrines. Another promising way to promote good hygiene habits has been applied in Mozambique, where **school committees work in close coordination with the community water management committee** to organize plays on WASH, etc. to adhere best hygiene principles for students and communities.

Again, strong focus on **menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in schools** was given in Nepal (see chapter on gender). And, MHM will be added as a compulsory component in the new Blue School concept.

Improving WASH in health centres

WASH in health centres has been improved in all countries (except Madagascar). However, financial sustainability remains the main challenge. In Niger, introducing a water tariff for water consumption in health centres has been a real challenge (very limited financial capacity of health centres, free health consultations for children between 0 and 5 years old). Discussion with the municipality in Kanembakaché led to an agreement that the municipality pays for the first 5 m3 per month of water consumption per health centre or school realized by the project.

WASH in health facility evaluation tool FACET

(Online Report)

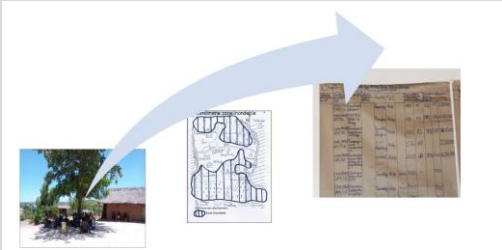
b) WASH capacity

Institutional strengthening of key stakeholders

Projects have implemented activities aiming to strengthen local institutions and structures at different levels in the WASH sector. The **Water Use Master Plan** (WUMP) has shown to be a promising **tool to support local governments in acquiring additional funding** for their prioritized

WASH interventions. In Madagascar, a list of prioritized WASH interventions with estimated costs has been elaborated as a result of the participative WUMP process. The local government (maire) later presented it successfully to a WASH coordination table, where donors or foundations agreed on financing one or more of the listed interventions.

A challenge remains the strengthening of the private sector stakeholders or how to ensure capacity building of local government staff and water user committee members. One way is to integrate certain (WASH related) trainings in the curricula of local universities or administration schools. In Ethiopia, joined annual review meeting for all three Woreda of intervention with key stakeholders, including all Health Extension Workers (HEW), WASHCOs and WASH Kebele teams, and the three Woreda officials have been organized. This is a platform for presentation of progress, information exchange, discussion on challenges and getting ideas on how to address them. This has helped building the capacity of the HEW and WASHCOs, clarify their roles and responsibilities and create a healthy competition among Kebeles.



WUMP plan as tool to attract additional funding in Madagascar

(Online Report)

Gender

In all projects, attention is paid to include disadvantaged and vulnerable people. In Ethiopia, the promising **couple capacity training** approach (see Publication) has been replicated in two more villages and means to reduce its costs are looked for.

Strong **menstrual hygiene management** efforts have been continued. Among others, the Women Day and Menstrual Hygiene Day (28 May 2017) have been celebrated with different events (elocution, songs, WASH quiz competition) in Nepal. Especially, the Menstrual Hygiene Management Day has been celebrated by conducting and participating at different events at national, regional and local level. The main objectives were to address the challenges and hardships that many women and girls face during their menstruation, to break the silence on menstruation and to increase accessibility on sanitary product needed during menstruation. And in Ethiopia, MHM is part of the couple training, aiming to break a taboo and discuss it with men and women. An innovative measure has been taken by one Consortium organization who initiated the concept of **menstrual hygiene friendly workplaces** and has already introduced the concept in their own offices as well as their partner offices in Nepal (Online Report). For schools, menstrual hygiene management will be a compulsory component the new Blue School Kit in order to make the topic more visible. For more information on menstrual hygiene management please also refer to chapter 3.3 c) Advocacy and policy development.

Menstrual hygiene friendly workplaces (Online Report)

Online data collection

Smartphone-based technologies for survey and monitoring purposes, i.e. Akvo flow, Open Data Kit (ODK) and iform builder, have further **spread** to other Consortium organizations and projects. In Mali, one Consortium organization has been involved in developing the "**WASH in Health Facility Evaluation Tool (FACET)**" together with Eawag-Sandec and CartNGO to monitor the basic indicators defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF (http://www.washdata.org) within the monitoring process of SDG6 (see Online Report). It shall simplify the monitoring process for basic health facilities and allows to assess their WASH service level. Results will serve for decision-making. The challenge remains that ownership is created among staff in the health facilities to conduct the monitoring.

c) Hygiene behaviour

Hygiene and sanitation promotion

Hygiene and sanitation promotion is a key part of all project interventions. Usually, people acquire good level of knowledge on WASH issues and good behaviours, however, achieving **behaviour change**, remains a challenge. In Nepal, one project has achieved very good results regarding hand-washing with soap after going to the toilet and before eating (about 95% of people doing so). But at other critical times, e.g. before cooking results (67%) are considerably lower. Based on experiences gained through Risk, Attitude, Norm, Attitude, Self-regulation (RANAS) analysis, extra attention is given to the social norm factors. For example, all households fulfilling the indicators of total sanitation are rewarded with a **sticker** (Nepal).

Sustaining total sanitation and open defecation free (ODF) status is the main challenge in all countries as explained in chapter a).

d) Capacity for irrigation and for livestock watering

After finalization of the irrigation scheme in Ethiopia, the **cooperative** members have developed a **business plan** based on the **cropping calendar** for the three growing periods per year, and started vegetable production. All members agreed on **communal working days** and divided the work among themselves. In another project in Ethiopia, fruit and vegetable plantation has been successfully accomplished for **poor and disadvantaged women**, who attended a 3-days **training**

on water for horticulture production and a 1-day experience sharing visit to a nursery site. All participants contributed money from their own and bought avocado and apple seedlings with a subsidized price (subsidy from the woreda Agriculture and natural resources development office).

e) Sustainable water use and environmental aspects

Sustainable water use was improved through **revival of sources** in Nepal. Groundwater recharge with infiltration trenches, constructed uphill, revived traditionally used water sources, which normally were depleting and/or dried up. With the Blue School Workshop and the development of the Blue School Kit, emphasis is laid on the **sustainable water and land use management practices** and a **catalogue of technologies** developed, which compiles practices adapted to the school setting.

Revival of springs 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. In **South Sudan**, the situation remains tense during the first half of 2017, notwithstanding the unilateral ceasefire declared in May 2017. Fighting has continued in various locations in South Sudan and the economic situation continues to deteriorate (high inflation, fuel scarcity, insecurity along roads, inadequately supplied markets). This situation is reflected in both states where Consortium projects work(ed), i.e. Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria. One project location remains accessible via road from Uganda, which allows the import of materials. This increased the transportation costs to the project sites, why the project focused on finalizing the construction of the water treatment plant and the work in the school (in Ikwotos) rather than following up on hygiene and sanitation promotion in the more remote project site (rock catchment). This explains the lower than expected number of latrines constructed. The other project implementation has stopped and budget reallocated to a project in Niger (with approval of steering board and SDC in February 2017). In **Mozambique**, one organization has been facing unstable situation in one of the two provinces of operation due to political tension (Manica) which until the beginning of 2017 required armed convoy for field visits and reduced the possibilities for regular follow-up with the community WASH committees in Báruè district. In **Ethiopia**, the state of emergency was lifted on August, 4 2017. There has been no major limitation to project implementation in this reporting period.

In **Mali**, the security situation continues to deteriorate. The Mopti region is regularly affected by attacks and thefts. This makes activities in that region difficult. The project hired a consultant to

reflect on the security situation and develop security procedures to be implemented. Now, regular briefings are held to assess the changing security conditions, and the use of motorcycles has been restricted in some areas. In the western part, the conditions are less restrictive and the activities of the project are rarely disrupted. This is also the case in Niger and Madagascar where, despite chronic insecurity, projects nevertheless operate more or less normally.

In **Nepal**, the security situation has been fair in 2017 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 been carried out in May, June and September 2017. Due to this long election period, projects had to readjust their implementation schedule. Project activities were on hold in the communities during the first two round of elections, but speeded up quickly after the 2nd round of elections. 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

In 2017, no regional workshops have been planned and budgeted for. An additional workshop to consolidate the different experiences gained with the Blue School approach is organized. For details see chapter 3.3f).

b) Exchange visits and shared training

Exchange visits between teams from the same country or different countries has continued in 2017 (see Annex) and show the continued interest in learning from each other and exchanging on challenges and good practices.

A new form of exchange visits within the Consortium is piloted by one organization, which conducts **peer reviews** as final project evaluations. The project team in Ethiopia has conducted a 4-days peer review to the project in Nepal. The focus has been laid on learning from each other on certain topics or approaches in order to learn for future project implementation. The Nepal team will conduct the peer review of the Ethiopian project in July 2017. The teams are coached by a WASH Advisor from the head office. Based on the experiences, lessons learnt for such peer reviews will be documented.

Appendix V shows the full list of exchange visits (3 in total) including the objectives, detailed content and lessons learnt.

Challenges	Planned improvements for the remaining phase
With phase II coming to an end, exchange visits and shared trainings are reduced in number.	▪ In Eastern & Southern Africa, one organization is planning a shared training on Sustainable WASH interventions in October 2017 in Ethiopia. ▪ Planned exchange visit in Mozambique for local government (SPDI) from Cabo Delgado to come to Manica province.
Spaces for open f2f exchange between the project staff remain limited	▪ Regional workshops are continued in 2018 for all water projects of the 8 organizations in the 10 Consortium countries. Focus on topics with common interest will be given. ▪ Define target audience for workshops in 2018 well.

c) Monitoring visits

Providing backstopping support when visiting projects on-site by the regional advisor has again shown to be effective to **clarify various issues related to project implementation** as well as to provide concrete recommendations. As project implementation is coming to an end, demand for backstopping visits has declined but in some regions increased for knowledge management support (poster, factsheet or video development). Thus, the backstopping visits carried out have focused on collecting good practices from the project teams and improve sustainability of the interventions. A detailed list of all backstopping and monitoring visits with the objectives and lessons learnt of each visit is given in Appendix VI.

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	Templates for operational reporting in 2017 have been adapted to allow reflection over the total project implementation period.
Public Consortium website www.waterconsortium.ch	Keep up-to-date and further strengthening the public Consortium website, promoting good practices documented on the website, i.e. the new Blue School publications (second semester 2017).
Internal review Report	Analyse the and added-value of working as a Consortium. Specific focus on new elements which were added in phase II compared to phase I.

In the first six months of 2017, two **coordination meeting** with focal points took place and were enriched with thematic sessions on behaviour change and water integrity (for details see Annexe). Regular **CMU Skype exchange meetings** (every six weeks) took place and are a very helpful platform to exchange between the three regional advisors, the coordinator and the knowledge manager.

The **internal review** has shown that the **collaboration has grown** strongly 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.

Monitoring and reporting processes are well established. For the reporting in 2017, new templates are developed which allow critical reflection on the collaboration over the last three years and focus on certain thematic issues, i.e. the water quality at the point of use. The online reporting and publishing success stories on the website is continued.

Challenges	Planned improvements
For some teams that receive funding from other donors for the same project, reporting is challenging as each donor has its own format.	▪ Communicate reporting requirements early and keep reporting templates short but meaningful.
The current reporting format lacks narrative, which makes it difficult for RA to really understand the project and to support teams, unless the project has been visited.	▪ For a next phase, stronger shift towards online reporting for quantitative results allowing more explanations and text. ▪ Ask for well written success stories which can be published on the website.

b) Knowledge management

The main achievements of the first six months in 2017 regarding knowledge management (KM) of the Consortium are the following:

Main achievements	
Documents/Tools	
Consortium project portfolio 2017 Link to portfolio 2017	The **portfolio 2017** showing a short portrait (1 page summary) of each Consortium project was updated. It is used for communication and exchange within the Consortium and beyond (i.e. on the website to present each project).
Platforms	
Intranet	New good practices and lessons learnt were labelled systematically on all project intranet pages and were thereby automatically added to

Link to key topics	the corresponding key topic. All contributions for Aguasan workshop/ meetings and SDC Water Team Days were posted on the intranet.
Public website Link	New content: success stories (as part of the reporting), project summary sheets, news posts were posted on the website. In order to make our learnings, publications and success stories available beyond the end of phase II, a special focus was laid on documenting Consortium products directly on the public website.
Meetings/workshops/events	Consortium presence and contributions at various events, see chapter e)

New online publications / poster / videos

	CHAST road map was developed following an exchange visit between Caritas Switzerland teams in South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. Link
	La gestion de l'approvisionnement en eau potable par un opérateur privé à Madagascar (Video)
	WASH'Nutrition Practical Guidebook 2017: ACF, UNICEF and ECHO published a new practical guidebook on increasing nutritional impact through integration of WASH and nutrition programs, featuring Waterconsortium projects from Mali and Bangladesh (pp 47, 66). Link
	Project Experience: The AIRWASH Project in Ethiopia works with both men and women to enhance women's participation and to allow women to voice their needs in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene related activities. Links to publication and webinar
	Article sur les « Écoles Bleues » au Benin dans l'Hebdomadaire béninois Educ'Action, organisé dans le cadre du projet Eau Potable pour Ecoles et Centres de Santé au Benin See Article

WASH in health care facilities in Mali: case study

See presentation

Menstrual Hygiene Management in Nepal MHM

See presentation

In the first 6 months of 2017, the fruit of the knowledge management efforts in 2016 could be harvested. Below a few examples to illustrate:

- **The guidelines** on Consortium publications and news posts developed in 2016, in order to define the content, objectives, layout requirements, roles and responsibilities (author, quality check, dissemination) for the different possible publications and news posts proved helpful in standardizing our products and have made it easier for project teams to document their good practices, lessons learnt, news post and publication both on intranet and public website.
- Thanks to repeatedly encouraging Consortium members to present their work publicly, a **number of products were shared at important Swiss events** in the water sector such as the SDC Water Team Days, the Aguasan workshop 2017 and meetings (see table in chapter e).
- The KM planning document, helped the regional advisors and project staff to plan their contributions to KM and to manage their time in advance.
- Due to contacts established at the RWSN forum last year, one organization was invited to contribute to a RWSN webinar on promoting women's rights and gender equality, featuring a Consortium project in Ethiopia.

Further, existing Consortium structures were successfully used to strengthen knowledge exchange between organizations, such as sharing thematic inputs on topics of interest to all organizations (e.g. behaviour change) at the Focal Point meeting. Another highly promising example on how working as a Consortium can have an added value to share and consolidate lessons learnt and to improve existing concepts, is the Blue School workshop that will be held in Kenya in July 2017.

An important aspect of 2017's first semester was to prepare for consolidation and synthesis of lessons learnt in view of the end of phase II. The regional advisors helped to identify good practices or topics for synthesis publications, which will give a broader perspective on a specific good practice (e.g. Advocacy for Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools, Added-value of Working as a Consortium, Lessons learnt from the collaboration form in the Joint Emerging Town Project). There was less focus on documenting specific good practices as this has been done extensively in 2016. In fact, all the Consortium good practices documented during this reporting period, were initiated by the team's themselves without call for publications from the Management Unit. Finding an appropriate place for the dissemination of Consortium products beyond the Consortium, remains challenging. Discussions with different partners such as Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) are in planning. In the light of the phasing out, the knowledge management lays a special focus on

documenting lessons learnt on the public website rather than the intranet, in order to make them publicly available in the long-term. Furthermore, synthesis documentation of experiences made as a Consortium, e.g. the way of working together – as a whole as well as in the Joint Emerging Town Project will be finalized.

Challenges	Planned improvements
Make Consortium products available long-term beyond the duration of Phase II	Document Consortium products on the public website, which will be maintained as part of the basic Consortium structure beyond Phase II. Document Consortium experiences and lessons learnt in form of synthesis documents.
Disseminate products beyond the Consortium	Discussion with various partners such as Sustainable Sanitation Alliance, Sustainable Water and Sanitation Management Toolbox

c) Advocacy and policy development

The following advocacy and policy development activities took place in the first six months of 2017:

Advocacy and policy development activities	
Activity	**Content / objectives**
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Mali	Promoting the **human right to water** in the ongoing revision of the **national water law** Draft of new Water Code analyzed firstly by the technical team of the project and then by the rural communities through the *democratic consultation spaces* (EID in French) with the objective to ensure the draft is taking into consideration the results of the previous regional and local consultations. Human right to water (GAF project) part of the 2017 plan of action from FONGIM (international NGOs forum in Mali) WASH working group. Both consortium members carrying the GAF project are members of this WG, one of them is even co-lead (meanwhile WaterAid is lead). New Water Code welcomed by the National Direction of Hydraulics and the Office of the Minister of Energy and Water Advocacy capacities of the CSO networks involved in the advocacy process reinforced, and visibility improved at national level of the consortium members as well as of the networks of CSO ToR for the capitalization of the experience with the CSO elaborated
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Mozambique	Use the **national platform "GAS"** (Group of Water and Sanitation) to advocate for a **selection of good practices.** Contribute to the **review of the Water Policy** through national and provincial GAS meetings. Focus on: ▪ share experiences about alternative models for service delivery (instead of community management models) ▪ share the new approach of PEC team – which stands for Community Education and Hygiene Promotion – and the importance

	of monthly follow-up and monitoring of community WASH committees ▪ promotion of a new standard design of latrines in school and health centres. Development of two manuals endorsed by the national government in January 2017: Operation and maintenance manual for rural water supply systems, notions of administrative and financial management of rural water supply systems
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Bangladesh	Scaling up the existing good practices in medical waste management, waste water management, personal hygiene behaviour, hand washing, menstrual hygiene management, water safety & BCC sessions in community clinics. Representatives from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as well as Local Government Division made statement emphasising on the importance and integration of WASH functionality and management in health care facilities at rural level. Some recommendations from district level workshop were reflected in the Operational Plan (OP) with the concentration on medical waste management. Last district level workshop and learning visit were held at Barguna, Thakurgaon and Chapai Nawabganj district with representatives of "Community Based Health Care (CBHC)", Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), IO/NGO, media and health professionals, which received inspiration from the improved WASH services and management at health care facilities.
Global Advocacy Fund intervention in Nepal	**Regional level workshop on MHM** on XX February developing **Dang declaration** with 15 key points to consider for MHM. It was presented at the subsequent **national MHM workshop** (organized by WSSCC in February 2017). The Dang declaration was taken up and serves as basis to develop a national policy on MHM. Follow-up on key points in Dang declaration Online Report
Blue School promotion at federal and regional level in Ethiopia	A federal and regional level Blue School Promotion Workshop has been organized in Addis Abeba on June, 30 3017. The concept has been well received and different points (school garden, vegetable production with income generation, will be integrated in the new government School Health and Nutrition Strategy.
Advocating for blue school and menstrual hygiene management in Bangladesh	A district level workshop was organized to present and disseminate the **blue school** concept as well as information on **menstrual hygiene management** and its importance in schools. 83 participants from different ministries (education, health), local governments and other NGOs joined. 11 schools committed actions for MHM and a follow-up plan and monitoring was agreed on.
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.
Stockholm World Water Week 2017 News on website	Planning and preparations for the Consortium participation at the **Stockholm World Water Week** (27 Aug – 1 Sept 2017), i.e. involvement at the Swiss booth, poster and presentation on Blue School concept and networking activities.

Advocacy for Menstrualy Hygiene Management in Nepal
(Online Report)

Besides the advocacy interventions in the countries, the Consortium is planning to participate and get involved at **two international events**; Stockholm World Water Week 2017 and University of North Carolina (UNC) conference on Water & Health 2017. Both conferences are great sharing, learning and scaling-up opportunities for the Consortium. In case of the **UNC conference 2017**, the newly developed **Blue School** concept and products will be presented and shared. For the **Stockholm World Water Week 2017**, the Consortium is planning networking activities and its involvement at the Swiss booth, which is coordinated by the Swiss Water Partnership (SWP).

Challenges	Planned improvements
Advocacy interventions with results in policy changes need time and depend on many actors	Intensify collaboration with strong local partners
Global Advocacy Funds: teams with limited experience in advocacy would have required more support	Support the teams to the outmost possible until the end of the year. Continue advocacy initiatives to build up this expertise

d) Joint Emerging Town Project in Nepal

The Joint Emerging Town Water and Environmental Sanitation Project in Katarniya located in Bardiya district, Nepal, is designed to serve urban population with WASH facilities. The project is a multi-stakeholder collaboration where three Swiss Water and Sanitation Consortium partners in Nepal together with the local government bodies, government line agency and the user's committee jointly support and manage the project. Each party fulfils the agreed roles and responsibilities as agreed in the "Project Implementation Guideline". This model is an efficient model and is foreseen as a replicable model in other emerging towns. Water supply and environmental sanitation development are two major components of the project. In water supply, about 90% of the construction work have been completed by June 2017, whereas environmental sanitation plan has been finalized following modified CLUES approach.

The main achievements between January and June 2017 are the following:

Main achievements	
Water supply component (progress status)	▪ In 2016, matching fund am from DDC and VDC was received. The remaining amount could not be received because of the restructuring of local bodies as the then DDC and the VDC both were dysfunctional. DDCs has now the changed role as District Coordination Committee and the then VDC is merged into a new Municipality. So, the project could not get the committed fund from the local bodies fully as planned during its design phase. ▪ Fund collection for O&M purposes and for household tap/meter connections is ongoing in the community. ▪ Well drilling, development and installation works completed for the water source. Construction of overhead tank is completed. ▪ Digging trench, laying and jointing of pipe network for water distribution is completed. Household connection of water tap with water meters will be done in second semester 2017. ▪ Several events of **capacity building** for **WUSC members** related to organizational and financial management were organized. Additionally**, awareness raising** events regarding sanitation and hygiene including baseline data collection were carried out. As a result, WUSC is able to handle the financial transactions with proper record keeping
Environmental sanitation component	▪ **Environmental sanitation plan** is **finalized** following **CLUES** approach. Several activities are listed out the plan as short term actions and the longer term actions to be implemented. ▪ The **prioritized sanitation actions** (double pit latrines for households without any access to latrines; and support to households with single pit latrines to upgrade to double pits; container rings for solid waste collection at the market) is planned to be carried out.

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 well received by the local counterparts and considered as a **model** to tackle 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.** The project continuously faces challenges regarding the (limited) finances and the uncertainty of local contribution due to the restructuring of the local governments and changing responsibilities.

Challenges	Planned improvements
The ongoing restructuring of local governments in Nepal in 2017 will has a major effect on all development projects, i.e. financial commitments made from – the in future no longer existing – DDC and VDC.	Only selected activities (as listed above) that could be financed with joint emerging town project budget are planned to implemented

e) Public appearance and exchanges

The main achievement in public appearance and visibility of the Consortium has been the initiative to develop the improved **Blue School concept** and increased visibility of the various publications on the public website.

Main achievements	
Public website www.waterconsortium.ch	Publishing of various Consortium products (poster, article, videos) on the Consortium website accessible for the broader public.
Preparations to develop improved blue school concept and involvement of sector	Preparation of workshop and development of Terms of Reference for External Consultant, public launch for proposal for consultancy Market place presentation and discussion at SDC Water Team Days Clinical case presented at AGUASAN Workshop 2017 and facilitation of working group on it
Contributions to AGUASAN meetings	Contributions by Consortium members in the AGUASAN meetings in June 2017

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

The Consortium has been represented at seven external events in Switzerland, Ethiopia and Nepal. We are planning to actively present more lessons learnt and good practices during the coming Aguasan meetings by the respective organisations and project teams.

External meetings	
Meeting	**Objectives**
9th SDC/Global Program Water Peer Review **Berne, 15 - 17 March, 2017**	Update on the key achievements and challenges of the Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium
Water Integrity Forum **Addis Abeba, Ethiopia, 9 - 11 May 2017**	The event was organised by the Water Integrity Network. Three Consortium organizations working in Ethiopia were invited. One organization shared its good practices on community audit.
Water Integrity Workshop **Kathmandu, Nepal, May 2017**	Experience sharing event on water integrity approaches was organised in Nepal, as part of the MCWIP Learning & Leveraging component, where teams from the Consortium also joined and shared their good practices (Madagascar, Benin and Ethiopia). The teams of Nepal and Mozambique, both involved in MCWIP and in the Consortium were also present.

AGUASAN meeting **Bern, 1 June 2017**	One Consortium member gave an update on WASH in Healthcare Facilities: Case Study Mali (presentation)
SDC Water Team Days 2017, **Berne, 22-23 June 2017**	The Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium was present at SDC Water Team Days 2017 and contributed two Market Place sessions to the following topics: • Strengthening the Environmental Component of Blue Schools 2.0 (Helvetas, Caritas, Terre des hommes) • Integrity Management Toolbox for small water supply systems (Caritas, Water Integrity Network)
AGUASAN Workshop 2017 **Spiez, Switzerland, June 2017**	The **Swiss Water and Sanitation Consortium was present** with five representatives from four different organizations: Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, Swiss Red Cross, Caritas Switzerland and Terre des hommes (see news post). The following contributions were made: ▪ The Swiss Red Cross presented a poster on **fecal sludge management in rural Nepal** (poster) ▪ Caritas Switzerland presented a poster on **Blue Schools** in Bangladesh: **a promising way to teach reduce, reuse and recycle** (Poster) ▪ Terre des hommes and Caritas jointly facilitated a clinical case on Blue School 2.0.

The projects are updating the Cooperation Offices regularly on their activities. These meetings improve coordination and cooperation with SDC COOFs. Besides giving an update on project implementation, the meetings also focus on the evidence based advocacy and policy influencing interventions, and seeking options how to partner with SDC.

Exchanges between local Cooperation Offices representatives and Consortium members	
Meeting	**Objectives**
Several meetings List	These exchanges shall 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.

f) Additional initiatives

An **Expert Consultation Workshop on Blue Schools** will take place from 17-20 July 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya. This will be the first interregional Consortium workshop. The idea sparked last year in Eastern Africa with a team in Ethiopia. Initially an internal workshop had been planned to exchange between one organization's projects in the region to develop a kit for blue schools. During the Consortium regional workshop in Benin in October 2016, this idea was discussed with other Consortium members, who suggested to expand this idea and make it a Consortium wide event

with all project teams that have implemented or piloted the Blue School approach. From then, discussions took place to concretize the concept and mobilize additional funds.

Expert Consultation Workshop on Blue Schools
Objectives
▪ Develop Blue School Kit based on experiences in the different Consortium projects and countries ▪ Strengthen environmental component of Blue Schools
Participants
Teams that have piloted/implemented the blue school concept and thus, are invited to the workshop are: ▪ Helvetas Benin, with 160 schools ▪ Helvetas Nepal, with 9 schools ▪ Helvetas Madagascar with 2 blue schools ▪ Fastenopfer Madagascar with 4 schools ▪ Caritas Switzerland and COOPI, in Ethiopia, with 3 schools ▪ Caritas Switzerland South Sudan Programme, with 2 schools ▪ Caritas Switzerland in Bangladesh ▪ Terre des hommes in Bangladesh with 4 schools ▪ Swiss Red Cross in Nepal

Besides the organizing team, participants are involved in the preparation of the event. Each project team collects and brings along materials used within their project for watershed and land management practices. Furthermore, **external input** by an environmental consultant (Jane Harrison, PitchAfrica), solid waste management specialist (Adeline Mertenat, Eawag/Sandec) as well as blue school expert (Marc Sylvestre, IRHA) will provide **expertise and new food for thoughts**.

Collaboration with other programs

The link between the Consortium and another SDC funded programme, the **Multi Country Water Integrity Programme (MCWIP)** has been intensified. The MCWIP funds projects from Helvetas in Nepal, Mozambique and Guatemala and Caritas Switzerland in Kenya. Similar to the Consortium, MCWIP also puts a focus on advocacy and knowledge sharing (for MCWIP, it is called Learning and Leverage, L&L) and teams can submit proposal on a yearly basis to fund additional activities (similar to the Global Advocacy Fund).

The regional advisor for ESA is also the project manager for MCWIP Country component in Kenya, where the Integrity Management (IM) toolbox for small water supply systems was initially developed. An idea emerged to **pilot the IM toolbox in Ethiopia**, building on the Consortium network in the country. Teams from all three organizations showed interest and funding was granted for two organizations through the MCWIP L&L and with own contributions. Following this commitment to start engaging on water integrity in Ethiopia, the two project teams attended the Water Integrity Forum organised by the Water Integrity Network (WIN) in Addis Ababa. Information

sessions on the IM toolbox also took place in May 2017, and the teams started engaging the Ministry at national level as well as their 'counterpart' at Woreda level.

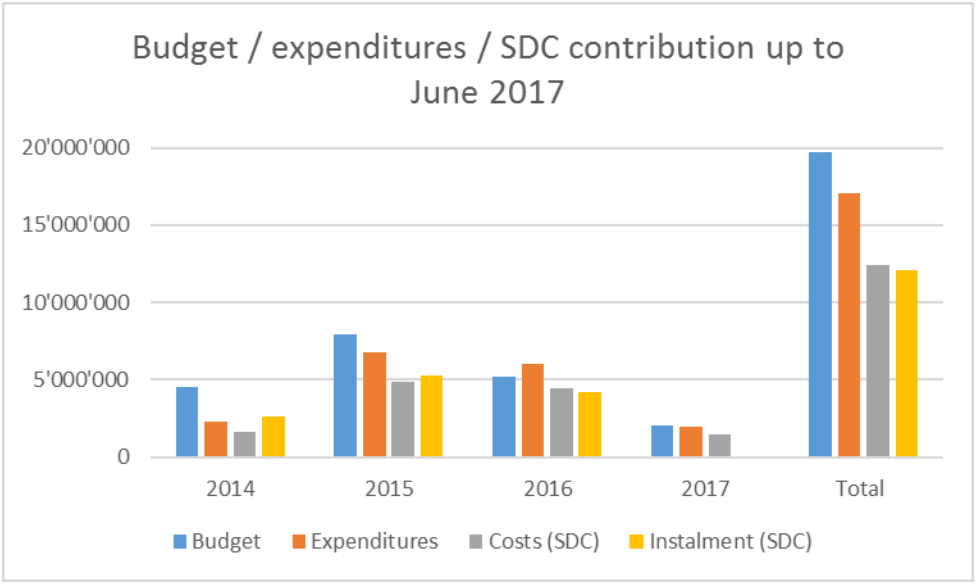
Another **experience sharing event on water integrity approaches** was organised in **Nepal**, as part of the MCWIP L&L, where teams from the Consortium also joined and shared their good practices (Madagascar, Benin and Ethiopia). The teams of Nepal and Mozambique, both involved in MCWIP and in the Consortium were also present.

4 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The total costs for January to June 2017 amount to 1,979,950 CHF: 1,775,467 CHF project costs (99% of the 2017 projects budget) and 204,484 CHF CMU costs (52% of the 2017 CMU budget). The total costs for phase II corresponds to 86% of the total project budget and 85% of the total CMU budget for phase II. SDC contributes 1,441,501 CHF of the total costs for the first six months of 2017 (73% of the costs). The balance of CHF 290,995 on 30 June 2017 is in favour of the Consortium.

Expenditures in 2017 are on track. We expect to complete all Consortium activities – projects as well as CMU – by end of 2017 with use of the remaining budget.

For further details, see the 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 project level, a change from implementation mode in 2016 to a more consolidating phase with focus on increasing sustainability of interventions, integrating lessons (as far as possible) and preparing for exit can be observed. Nevertheless, remarkable achievements have been made at output level and the remaining targets will be achieved in 2017. The security situation, specifically in South Sudan, led to a reallocation of funds to projects in other countries.

Two of the main challenges remain the same since the last reporting period, these are the water quality at the point of use as well as long term financial sustainability of water systems. In order to improve the water quality at the point of use, projects especially focused on awareness raising and behaviour change regarding the cleanliness of transport and storage containers (e.g. kiosk attendants was trained and mandated to check cleanliness of jerricans in Ethiopia) as well as chlorination of water (e.g. in Togo, production and sale of chlorine or aquatabs by the "mothers clubs" and in Benin by health centres to treat the drinking water at home). Also other measures to improve the hygiene (washing water cups directly before use) or placing and covering of the water containers in the house were taken (water pitchers with lid stored above ground in Nepal, construction of racks with natural materials for vessels, glasses, etc. in Ethiopia. In order to increase financial sustainability of the water systems, the Consortium projects intervened differently. In Ethiopia, one project team conducted joint Life-Cycle-Cost-Calculations of the installed water systems with the WASHCO and the Kebele WASH team in order to jointly define the water tariff and find agreements with the local government to be responsible for major repairs or breakdowns. Other teams piloted the Integrity Management toolbox, that gives practical tools on how to improve the management and the governance of water systems. And another team was able to considerably reduce operating costs by connecting the pump of the water system to the electric grid (instead of using a diesel generator). In South Asia, special efforts were given on establishing regular tariff collection for covering the operation and maintenance costs. For the privately connected pipe systems the water tariff additionally includes a certain surplus for future provision (bigger repairs, extension of systems). The Consortium projects will keep a special focus on these challenges during the remainder of the present phase, i.e. the outcome monitoring will provide concrete results on the water quality at point of use, which will be analysed in the annual report 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 and the environmental sanitation plan is ready. 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.

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.

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 improved Blue School concept with a Blue School Kit for practitioners. 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.

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 steering board members have decided to continue knowledge sharing in the regions through an annual regional workshop as well as knowledge exchange and coordination in Switzerland.

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

APPENDIX I: RESULTS JANUARY TO JUNE 2017

Key indicators	Targets Consortium ProDoc	Results Consortium 2016	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 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																						
Community	**4'168**	415	**7**	0	**5**	**1**	0	0	0	0	**52**	**9**	**2**	0	**21**	**271**	**1**	**21**	0	**20**	**5**	0	0
Community: communal	**1'953**	**350**	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	2	0	21	271	1	21	0	0	5	0	0
Community: household (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	65									45	0			0					20			0
Community: only household treatment/disinfection	0														0					0		0	0
School	**68**	22	0	0	**10**				0		**2**	**4**	**1**	0	0		0		0		0	**5**	0
School: school	0	12	0	0	2				0		2	2	1	0					0			5	0
School: blue school	0	10		0	8				0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0						0
Health centre	**49**	4			**4**		0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0		0		0		0
1.1.2a Number of people with access to basic drinking water supply	*0*																						
Community (improved water sources)	**224'000**	**59'689**	**1'606**	**1'798**	**21'659**	0	0	0	0	**14'500**	**2'151**	**3'006**	**455**	0	**160**	**8'130**	**1'000**	**2'618**	0	**106**	**2'500**	0	0
Community communal women	0	29'801	932	935	10'813	0	0	0	0	7'500	976	1'452	222	0	76	4'065	364	1'141	0	0	1'325	0	0
Community communal men	0	29'524	674	863	10'846	0	0	0	0	7'000	917	1'554	233	0	84	4'065	636	1'477	0	0	1'175	0	0
Community household women (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	183									128	0			0					55			
Community household men (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	181									130	0			0					51			
School	**38'947**	**5'994**	0	0	**2'511**	0		0	0	**795**	**179**	**1'131**	**236**	0	**1'142**	0	0		0		0		0
School girls	0	1617	0	0	808	0		0	0	500	88	101	120	0					0		0		0
School boys	0	1223	0	0	679	0		0	0	274	80	80	110	0					0		0		0
School teachers	0	104	0	0	57	0		0	0	21	11	9	6	0					0		0		0
Blue school girls	0	1329		0	412				0		0	467			450	0	0						
Blue school boys	0	1613		0	524				0		0	444			645	0	0						
Blue school teachers	0	108		0	31				0		0	30			47	0	0						
Health centre	**294'568**	**13'359**			**11'509**	0	0		0	0	0		**1'850**	0	0	0	0		0		0		0
Health centre: women patient	0	6'944			5'744	0	0		0	0	0		1'200	0	0	0	0		0		0		0
Health centre: men patient	0	6'408			5'758	0	0		0	0	0		650	0	0	0	0		0		0		0
Health centre: staff	0	7			7	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0		0		0
1.1.2b Number of people with access to water with improved quality	*0*																						
Community (disinfection)	**77'450**	**4'170**								**4'170**												0	0
Community women: only household treatment/disinfection	38'750	4'191								2'300					1'891							0	0
Community men: only household treatment/disinfection	38'700	4'443								1'870					2'573							0	0
School	**0**	**3'412**																				3'412	
School girls	0	1'400																				1'400	
School boys	0	1'896																				1'896	
School teachers	0	116																				116	
Blue school girls	0																						
Blue school boys	0																						
Blue school teachers	0																						
Health centre	**0**																						
Health centre: women patient	0																						
Health centre: men patient	0																						
Health centre: staff	0																						

Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium

Key indicators	Targets Consortium ProDoc	Results Consortium 2016	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 BG CACH	BG Tdh		ETH CACH	ETH HSI	ETH HEKS	MOZ HSI	MOZ SOL	SSUD CACH	SSUD HEKS
1.1.3 Number of adequate sanitation facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0																						
Community	**9'550**	**5'285**	**80**		**39**		**146**	**54**	0	0	**299**	**84**	0	0	0	**3'138**	**1'418**	0	**27**	0			0
Community: household	0	5205			39		146	54	0	0	299	84	0	0	0	3'138	1'418	0	27	0			0
Community: shared facilities	0		0					0			0		0	0									
School	**108**	14	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	**11**	**3**	0	0	0	0	0				0		0
School	0	10	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0					0		0
Blue school	0	4		0		0		0			1	3	0	0	0	0	0						
Health centre	**78**	4			0	0				0	**3**		0	0	0	0	0		0		**1**		0
1.1.4 Number of people with access to adequate sanitation	0																						
Community	**164'826**	**32'519**	**874**		**273**		**2'920**	**432**	0	**2'046**	**1'824**	**563**	0	0	0	**15'690**	**7'417**	**267**	**213**	0	0	0	0
HH women	0	15'925			136		1'460	220	0	1'140	933	272	0	0	0	7'845	3'635	179	105	0			0
HH men	0	15'720			137		1'460	212	0	906	891	291	0	0	0	7'845	3'782	88	108	0			0
shared women	0	526	526				0	0	0		0		0	0									
shared men	0	348	348				0	0	0		0		0	0									
School	**41'486**	**7'018**	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	**4'356**	**1'520**	0	0	**1'142**	0	0		0		0		0
School girls	0	1453	0	0	-412	0		0	0	0	1'865	0	0	0	0	0			0		0		0
School boys	0	1193	0	0	-524	0		0	0	0	1'717	0	0	0	0	0			0		0		0
School teachers	0	98	0	0	-31	0		0	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0			0		0		0
Blue School girls	0	1958		0	412	0			0		336	760			450	0	0						
Blue School boys	0	2171		0	524	0			0		290	712			645	0	0						
Blue School teachers	0	145		0	31	0			0		19	48			47	0	0						
Health centre	**237'923**	**25'445**			0	0	0		0		**22'031**		**2'414**	0	0	0	0		0		1'000		0
Health centre: women patient	0	14'489			0	0	0		0		13'000		894	0	0	0	0		0		595		0
Health centre: men patient	0	10'918			0	0	0		0		9'000		1'520	0	0	0	0		0		398		0
Health centre: staff	0	38			0	0	0		0		31		0	0	0	0	0		0		7		0
1.1.5 Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0																						
Community	**20'410**	**6'130**	87		4		0	54	0		1'076	1'495	0	0	281	3'029		**62**	27	0		15	0
School	**146**	**24**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**	**3**	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	**10**	0
School	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	10	0
Blue school	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0		1	3	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0
Health centre	**59**	**4**			0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		1		0
1.1.6 Number of people with access to hand washing facilities	0																						
Community	**131'221**	**33'417**	**595**		28		0	432	0		**6'560**	10'017	0	0	**160**	**15'145**		**267**	**213**	0			0
Community women	0	16'699	347		14		0	220	0		3'347	4'839	0	0	76	7'572		179	105	0			0
Community men	0	16'718	248		14		0	212	0		3'213	5'178	0	0	84	7'573		88	108	0			0
School	**56'375**	**8'223**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4'356**	**1'520**	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	**2'347**	0
School girls	0	2838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'865	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	973	0
School boys	0	2999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'717	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	1'282	0
School teachers	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	92	0
Blue School girls	0	1096		0			0		0		336	760			0	0	0						
Blue School boys	0	1002		0			0		0		290	712			0	0	0						
Blue School teachers	0	67		0			0		0		19	48			0	0	0						
Health centre	**200'623**	**25'445**			0	0	0		0		**22'031**		**2'414**	0	0	0	0		0		1'000		0
Health centre women patient	0	14'489			0	0	0		0		13'000		894	0	0	0	0		0		595		0
Health centre men patient	0	10'918			0	0	0		0		9'000		1'520	0	0	0	0		0		398		0
Health centre staff	0	38			0	0	0		0		31		0	0	0	0	0		0		7		0

Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium

Key indicators	Targets Consortium ProDoc	Results Consortium 2016	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 BG 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	1'095	166	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	86	425	0	32	0	0	7	158	0	26	132	30	0
women	0	665	55	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	36	390	0	12	0	0	3	81	0	6	66	1	0
men	0	430	111	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	50	35	0	20	0	0	4	77	0	20	66	29	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	77'781	972	12'753	3'317	0	0	4'078	0	17'100	12'963	10'017	421	1'132	160	0	0	968	0	0	13'900	0	0
women	0	34'592	552	0	1'906	0	0	2'172	0	8'750	8'240	4'839	225	0	76	0	0	465	0	0	7'367	0	0
men	0	30'436	420	0	1'411	0	0	1'906	0	8'350	4'723	5'178	196	1'132	84	0	0	503	0	0	6'533	0	0
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	1				0		0							0	0	0	1					
2.1.2 Number of beneficiaries (irrigation farmers / livestock holders)	10'170	565	462			0		0							0	0	47	56	0				
Irrigation farmers (women)	0	470	462			0		0							0		4	4					
Irrigation farmers (men)	0	95				0		0							0		43	52					
Livestock holders (women)	0					0		0							0				0				
Livestock holders (men)	0					0		0							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	510	462			0		0							0		0	48					
women	0	462	462			0		0							0		0	0					
men	0	48				0		0							0		0	48					
2.2.2 Number of assessments conducted on crop diversification, marketing potential, value chains	0		0			0		0							0		0	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	1				0		0							0		1	0					

APPENDIX II: RESULTS TOTAL (UP TO JUNE 2017)

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 BG 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**	2'400	**62**	**2**	**25**	**7**	**14**	**5**	0	30	**90**	**56**	**11**	0	**923**	**788**	**6**	**81**	**9**	**209**	**37**	**4**	**41**
Community: communal	**1'953**	**2'015**	62	3	25	6	0	5	0	30	15	51	11	0	843	788	6	81	9	21	37	1	21
Community: household (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	348									75	5			80					188			0
Community: only household treatment/disinfection	0	24													0					0		4	20
School	**68**	118	**4**	**4**	**10**				**5**	5	**12**	**22**	**18**	0	**4**	**4**	**3**		**2**		**15**	**6**	**4**
School: school	0	73	0	2	2				0	5	11	23	18	0					2			6	4
School: blue school	0	49		2	8				20		1	7	0	0	4	4	3						0
Health centre	**49**	58			**4**		**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**	**301'679**	**17'005**	**9'800**	**26'024**	**8'093**	**5'600**	**8'075**	**5'500**	**40'500**	**4'649**	**19'626**	**2'664**	0	**34'440**	**20'585**	**4'210**	**14'457**	**9'644**	**6'897**	**42'628**	**5'561**	**15'721**
Community communal women	0	152885	9'728	5'635	13'027	4'127	2'800	4'296	2'860	20'800	2'086	9'549	1'300	0	16'443	10'292	1'986	6'691	4'817	2'990	22'592	2'780	8'086
Community communal men	0	145975	7'277	4'165	12'997	3'966	2'800	3'779	2'640	19'700	2'128	9'115	1'364	0	17'572	10'293	2'224	7'766	4'827	2'910	20'036	2'781	7'635
Community household women (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	1417									220	488			209					500			
Community household men (e.g. rainwater harvesting)	0	1402									215	474			216					497			
School	**38'947**	**45'074**	**1'708**	**1'259**	**2'511**	**5'557**		**645**	**4'120**	**2'550**	**1'845**	**5'766**	**4'425**	0	**2'292**	**1'934**	**1'651**		**1'472**		**5'400**		**1'939**
School girls	0	15550	971	282	808	2'318		129	0	1'114	733	2'780	2'078	0					725		2'700		912
School boys	0	16693	714	270	679	3'239		508	0	1'374	738	2'618	2'237	0					732		2'592		992
School teachers	0	798	23	14	57	132		8	0	62	54	166	110	0					29		**108**		35
Blue school girls	0	9560		355	412				2'080		165	2'203			922	2'634	789						
Blue school boys	0	8152		320	524				1'920		147	2'026			1'276	1'106	833						
Blue school teachers	0	555		13	31				120		8	132			94	128	29						
Health centre	**294'568**	**269'506**			**11'509**	**3'000**	**31'034**		**3'437**	**23'000**	**13'411**		**14'227**	0	**7'047**	**100'307**	**18'284**		0		**6'000**		**38'250**
Health centre: women patient	0	157'161			5'744	1'556	15'184		1'352	11'800	8'600		8'546	0	5'234	66'871	9'214		0		3'060		20'000
Health centre: men patient	0	107'776			5'758	1'436	15'183		1'248	11'150	4'800		5'681	0	1'801	33'436	8'854		0		2'930		15'500
Health centre: staff	0	3802			7	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**	**116'098**								**87'200**												**28'700**	**198**
Community women: only household treatment/disinfection	38'750	64'752								44'900					2'538		0					17'220	94
Community men: only household treatment/disinfection	38'700	57'115								42'300					3'231		0					11'480	104
School	**0**	**14'176**							10'764													3'412	
School girls	0	1'400																				1'400	
School boys	0	1'896																				1'896	
School teachers	0	116																				116	
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 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 BG 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	0																						
Community	**9'550**	**45'529**	**707**		**213**		**455**	**353**		**1'248**	**3'754**	**1'467**	**652**	0	**1'265**	**21'683**	**6'581**	**3'077**	**749**	**2'772**		**5**	**548**
Community: household	0	47241			210		455	351		1'248	3'754	3'979	650	0	1'223	21'683	6'581	3'033	749	2'772		5	548
Community: shared facilities	0	720	627		3			2			0		2	0	42			44					
School	**108**	166	**4**	**14**	**16**	**37**		**11**	0	**27**	**19**	**3**	**17**	0	**4**	**4**	**2**		**1**		**4**		**3**
School	0	152	2	7	16	37		11	10	27	17	0	17	0	0	0			1		4		3
Blue school	0	34		7		0		0	7		2	8	0	0	4	4	2						
Health centre	**78**	46			**2**	**8**				0	**7**		**6**	0	**2**	**14**	**2**		**1**		**3**		**1**
1.1.4 Number of people with access to adequate sanitation	0																						
Community	**164'826**	**232'047**	**11'942**		**2'470**	0	**9'100**	**6'257**		**9'546**	**19'970**	**24'871**	**19'594**	0	**8'057**	**38'440**	**35'966**	**20'272**	**6'043**	**14'557**		**30**	**4'932**
HH women	0	106'725			734	0	4'550	2'715		5'050	10'170	12'336	8'170	0	3'845	19'220	16'440	10'481	3'002	7'345		20	2'647
HH men	0	109'477			736	0	4'550	2'462		4'496	9'800	12'535	10'654	0	3'769	19'220	19'526	9'181	3'041	7'212		10	2'285
shared women	0	8769	6'717		500	0	0	648			0		350	0	237			317					
shared men	0	7076	5'225		500	0	0	432			0		420	0	206			293					
School	**41'486**	**57'848**	**1'713**	**1'259**	**2'511**	**3'824**		**2'482**	**3'296**	**18'155**	**7'304**	**4'940**	**4'203**	0	**2'292**	**1'934**	**1'160**		**1'472**		**650**		**653**
School girls	0	19779	971	282	808	1'426		709		9'063	3'251	0	1'949	0	0	0			725		325		270
School boys	0	20805	714	270	679	2'290		1'724		8'726	2'884	0	2'160	0	0	0			732		260		366
School teachers	0	981	28	14	57	108		49		366	204	0	94	0	0	0			29		15		17
Blue School girls	0	9280		355	412				1'664		501	2'496			922	2'634	296						
Blue School boys	0	8054		320	524				1'536		437	2'294			1'276	1'106	561						
Blue School teachers	0	561		13	31				96		27	150			94	128	22						
Health centre	**237'923**	**226'006**			**1'510**	**3'000**	**31'034**		**9'649**		**47'053**		**16'047**	0	**3'990**	**100'307**	**708**		**750**		3'000		**8'958**
Health centre: women patient	0	136'393			766	1'556	15'184		4'992		28'600		8'145	0	2'990	66'871	324		500		1'785		4'680
Health centre: men patient	0	87'893			743	1'436	15'183		4'608		18'400		7'902	0	998	33'436	312		250		1'194		3'432
Health centre: staff	0	1786			1	8	668		49		53		0	0	12	56	72				21		846
1.1.5 Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0																						
Community	**20'410**	**27'639**	720		22	0		404	340		5'304	6'544	4	0	2'348	4'859		**3'068**	749	**2'098**		20	1'159
School	**146**	**1'177**	**4**	**20**	**35**	**37**		**11**	**751**	**213**	**19**	**8**	**46**	0	**4**	**4**	**3**		**1**		**4**	**12**	**5**
School	0	310	2	10	16	37		11		132	17	0	46	0	0	0			1		4	12	22
Blue school	0	781		10	0			0	750		2	8	0	0	4	4	3					0	0
Health centre	**59**	**66**			2	8		0	1	0	7	0	12	0	2	28	**2**		1		2		1
1.1.6 Number of people with access to hand washing facilities	0	2359															**2'359**						
Community	**131'221**	**183'404**	**4'587**		154			1'908	2'720		**27'234**	41'683	**770**	0	**34'440**	**24'295**		**14'552**	**6'043**	**14'557**		30	**10'431**
Community women	0	92'932	2'781		77			1'078	1'414		13'761	21'287	350	0	16'652	12'147		7'228	3'002	7'345		15	5'795
Community men	0	90'572	1'906		77			830	1'306		13'473	20'396	420	0	17'788	12'148		7'324	3'041	7'212		15	4'636
School	**56'375**	**83'250**	**1'714**	**1'259**	**2'511**	**3'824**		**2'482**	**24'276**	**13'800**	**7'304**	**4'940**	**4'203**	0	**1'150**	**1'934**	**1'651**		**962**		**600**	**3'280**	**7'360**
School girls	0	22728	971	282	1'220	1'426		709		7'840	3'251	0	1'949						342		300	1'390	3'048
School boys	0	23317	714	270	1'203	2'290		1'724		5'700	2'884	0	2'160						350		238	1'774	4'010
School teachers	0	1289	28	14	88	108		49		260	204	0	94						14		12	116	302
Blue School girls	0	19519		355					12'272		501	2'496			472	2'634	789						
Blue School boys	0	16949		320					11'328		437	2'294			631	1'106	833						
Blue School teachers	0	1070		13					676		27	150			47	128	29						
Health centre	**200'623**	**183'751**			**1'510**	**3'000**			**207**		**47'053**		**12'382**	0	**6'874**	**100'307**	**708**		**752**		2'000		**8'958**
Health centre women patient	0	115'448			766	1'556			104		28'600		5'710	0	5'147	66'871	324		500		1'190		4'680
Health centre men patient	0	67'288			743	1'436			96		18'400		6'672	0	1'715	33'436	312		250		796		3'432
Health centre staff	0	1071			1	8			7		53		0	0	12	56	72		2		14		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 BG 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**	**9'685**	**1'632**	**118**	**186**	**177**	**349**	**284**	**18**	0	**1'015**	**1'385**	**336**	**32**	**205**	**1'302**	**90**	**1'378**	**44**	**140**	**868**	**70**	**56**
women	0	4340	671	60	79	26	176	94	14	0	345	1'100	129	12	103	365	31	594	22	27	450	18	24
men	0	5406	1'011	58	107	151	173	190	4	0	670	285	207	20	102	937	72	784	22	111	418	52	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**	**884'782**	**16'371**	**24'948**	**16'176**	**26'106**	**21'799**	**28'455**	**10'712**	**147'500**	**92'535**	**72'310**	**24'848**	**1'132**	**34'440**	**149'905**	**21'775**	**18'953**	**12'849**	**17'275**	**111'120**	**5'037**	**30'536**
women	0	434'775	9'591	4'644	8'422	12'642	13'950	15'344	5'408	62'005	48'476	36'498	11'006	0	16'652	77'023	9'950	8'503	6'412	8'703	59'039	2'593	17'914
men	0	414'619	6'680	3'817	7'754	13'464	7'849	13'111	5'304	66'595	44'059	35'812	13'842	1'132	17'788	72'882	11'825	10'450	6'437	8'571	52'181	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**	**34**				0		4							26		**1**	**3**					
2.1.2 Number of beneficiaries (irrigation farmers / livestock holders)	**10'170**	**16'073**	**3'791**			**8'093**		**2'638**							**1'265**	0	**93**	**193**	0				
Irrigation farmers (women)	0	4739	3'791			0		388							544		9	7					
Irrigation farmers (men)	0	808				0		0							538		84	186					
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**	**5155**	**3'939**			**36**		**220**							**682**		**93**	**185**					
women	0	4476	3'939			12		215							298		9	3					
men	0	679				24		5							384		84	182					
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	1				0		0							0		**1**	0					

APPENDIX V: LIST OF EXCHANGE VISITS

In the first six months of 2017, various exchange visits between project teams took place. The following table shows the objectives and lessons learnt of each exchange visit:

Exchange visits		
Visit	Content / Objectives	Lessons learnt
Eastern and Southern Africa		
Exchange visit **South Sudan/Kenya/Ethiopia** **8-15 February 2017** Participants: Caritas Programmes from South Sudan and Ethiopia, to visit Caritas programme in Kenya. Regional Advisor Report	▪ To exchange on challenges, lessons and success on WASH in schools ▪ To jointly develop a road map for WASH in schools ▪ To present different ways to introduce school garden, including set up, technical challenges and sustainability issues, and come up with a simple road map ▪ To review the blue school concept and brainstorm what activities can be undertaken to move from 'schools with **g**ood H&S conditions and school garden' to a 'blue school'.	Key outcomes include the CHAST road map as developed by participants themselves, in a participative way, and the school garden simple road map. Unfortunately, no detailed discussions on the blue school concept could take place.
Exchange visit **Ethiopia, Amhara Region, Mecha, Dera and Fogera Woredas 22-24 March 2017** Participants: Helvetas, Caritas/COOPI (exchange visit) Regional advisor. Report	Duressa Negera, senior hygiene and sanitation promotor from COOPI joined the monitoring visit of Lucie Leclert for an exchange visit to Helvetas project site. Main objective was: ▪ To identify good practices that can be replicated to their project and to provide recommendations. ▪ To foster exchange.	The main lessons learnt for COOPI have been: ▪ The couple training approach ▪ Working with Kebele WASH team

Exchange visits		
Visit	Content / Objectives	Lessons learnt
Francophone Africa - none		
Asia		
Peer review **Nepal, May 2017** Participants: WARM-P team Helvetas Nepal and AIRWASH team Helvetas Ethiopia, Valérie Cavin (WASH Advisor HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation)	Peer review to conduct final evaluation and exchange & learn on certain topics (Water Use Master Plan, alternative water supply technologies, Blue Schools, land management, etc.)	Peer review of AIRWASH project in Ethiopia by colleagues from WARM-P project Nepal with support from head office is planned for July 2017.

APPENDIX VI: LIST OF MONITORING VISITS

In the first six months of 2017, various monitoring visits took place. The following table shows the objectives and lessons learnt of each monitoring and backstopping visit.

Monitoring visits		
Visit	Content / Objectives	Lessons learnt
Eastern & Southern Africa		
Ethiopia, Amhara Region, Mecha, Dera and Fogera Woredas 22-24 March 2017 Participants: Helvetas, Caritas/COOPI (exchange visit) Regional advisor. Report	As the project is coming to an end, this monitoring visit's aim was two fold: ▪ To help Helvetas identify its good practices, and draw some key lessons to take into account before scaling up (in future projects); ▪ To reflect with the project team on challenges encountered during the project period, main lessons learned and recommendations for future similar projects. This monitoring visit was combined with an exchange visit of Caritas/COOPI.	Summary of good practices: ▪ Piloting in model villages before scaling up ▪ Couple training on hygiene and sanitation (H&S) for gender equality and social equity ▪ Talking about menstrual hygiene management during the couple training on H&S ▪ Training latrine builders ▪ Organising joined annual review meeting for all three Woreda of intervention with key stakeholders ▪ Social accountability (community audits) ▪ Introducing fuel saving stove during couple training ▪ Planting seedlings around the water points ▪ Certification of WASHCOs ▪ By the Woreda Water Office ▪ Use of Akvo flow and mwater for monitoring ▪ Working with local services providers contracted by the Woreda ▪ Working with existing institutions – the WASH Kebele team ▪ Water Use Master Plan (WUMP)
Pemba, Mozambique, 1-4 May 2017 Monitoring visit of: Helvetas - Mozambique Report	As the ORATTA project is coming to an end, this monitoring visit's aim was multi fold: ▪ To assess the progress of the project and discuss what can, realistically, still be achieved; ▪ To identify the project's good practices, their	Summary of good practices: ▪ Good collaboration with local government ▪ Giving full responsibility for procurement process and contract management to local government for ownership ▪ Piloting of innovative management model: service delivery through private operator ▪ Hygiene and Sanitation promotion through local NGO using CLTS approach ▪ Setting up demonstration place for sanitation products at locality level, market and some schools

Monitoring visits		
Visit	Content / Objectives	Lessons learnt
	success factors and/or challenges; ▪ To reflect, with the project team, on the main lessons learned during the project period, and provide recommendations to be considered for the current project and/or for future similar projects; ▪ To provide practical guidance on how to improve the current poster on the private operator model and to provide advise on how to design a video.	▪ Importance to create awareness of community that water is not for free
Manica province, Mozambique, 4 - 6 May 2017 Monitoring visit of Solidar - Mozambique Combined with an exchange visit from Helvetas Mozambique Report	As the UTSANANA III project is coming to an end, the aim of the monitoring visit was multi fold: ▪ To assess the progress of the project and discuss the planned activities for the last months of the project; ▪ To better understand the project's good practices (most of them already reported), their success factors and/or challenges; ▪ To provide recommendations to be considered for the current project and/or for future similar projects.	Summary of good practices: ▪ Regular PEC visits ▪ Procurement decentralised to district level government ▪ Upgrading of water point into small distribution systems ▪ Re-activation of GAS meetings
Francophone Africa		
Bénin, Région de Parakou, 9 au 15 avril 2017	Objectif : préparation de l'enquête d'évaluation finale du projet EPECS	Il s'agit de réaliser une **enquête** qui permettra de renseigner les indicateurs d'impacts du projet. Il est important de faire vite pour que ce travail puisse se faire avant les vacances scolaires. Il faut également que le consultant retenu puisse utiliser une approche similaire à celle utilisée lors

Monitoring visits		
Visit	Content / Objectives	Lessons learnt
Participants équipe de HELVETAS Swiss **Intercooperation** Rapport		de l'étude de base afin que les valeurs mesurées soient cohérentes avec celles de l'enquête initiale. Pour vite mobiliser le consultant, il faudra passer par une consultation restreinte, voire de gré à gré. Deux prestataires semblent intéressants : celui qui a réalisé l'étude de base (c'est le mieux indiqué) et le consultant travaillant actuellement en appui à QualiEau. Il faudra rapidement les contacter et leur demander une offre financière et technique.
Asia		
Bardiya, 15 Jan. 2017 Monitoring visit to Joint Emerging Town Project site	To discuss about the Sanitation plan	Field visit to JETP, Katarniya to monitor the construction progress of W/S system and meeting with UC, Helvetas and SRC team members regarding sanitation related activities.
Bardiya, 19-21 March, 2017 Monitoring Visit to Joint Emerging Town Project site	To participate in Steering Committee meeting and monitor the project progress	Attended SC meeting and field visit to JETP, Katarniya to monitor the construction progress of W/S system
Bangladesh, Kurigram district and Dinajpur district, 13-22 May, 2017 Monitoring visit to Tdh and Caritas project	Backstopping mission to provide on-site support and professional advice.	Major suggestions were related to plannig for achievement of set WASH targets and how to ensure sustainability of the implemented tasks after the projcet phaseout.
Bardiya, 25-26 June, 2017 Monitoring Visit to Joint Emerging Town Project site	Monitoring visit to the project site	Meeting among the Consortium partners regarding planning for remaining tasks and site visit

APPENDIX VII: LIST OF CONSORTIUM MEETINGS

Internal meetings	
Meeting	**Objectives / Output**
Focal Point meeting **8 May 2017** Minutes	Meeting of the Consortium focal points for (i) an update on the main Consortium activities, (ii) present the results of the internal review and discuss future collaboration of the Consortium, and (iii) present and discuss the RANAS approach and how to adapt behavior change strategies.
Steering Board Meeting **19 June 2017** Minutes	Meeting of the Consortium steering board members for (i) an update on ongoing activities in the regions and in Switzerland, (ii) to present the results of the internal review and discuss scenarios for future collaboration of the Consortium, (iii) an update on the financial situation.