

Rural Water Supply Network

Progress Report: January – December 2019



Photo: Simavi 2018

Exchanging expertise for achieving universal access to safe water.

RWSN Vision, Mission and Scope

Our vision is of a world in which all rural people have **access** to **sustainable** and **reliable** water supplies which can be effectively **managed** to provide **sufficient, affordable and safe** water within a reasonable distance of the home.

RWSN is a global network of rural water supply practitioners and organisations committed to improving their knowledge, competence and professionalism, to fulfil RWSN's vision of sustainable rural water services for all. Both individuals and organisations participate in the network.

We focus on water in rural areas and small towns. For RWSN, rural covers a spectrum of settlement patterns including isolated homesteads, hamlets, villages and small towns. Given that settlement patterns continue to change, as some rural areas merge into of urban agglomerates, RWSN may at times touch on issues that lie between rural and urban. RWSN recognises that each country has its own definition of rural and urban.

RWSN Themes & Topics

Theme	Objectives	Topic
 <p>Leave no one behind</p>	<p>Develop practical responses to the SDG mandate to leave no-one behind, recognising that the causes of exclusion include physical, attitudinal and institutional barriers, and that realisation of human rights to water and sanitation for the most marginalised requires a focus on power relations.</p>	<p>Human Right to Water Gender equality and women's rights Inclusion Social Accountability</p>
 <p>Sustainable Groundwater Development</p>	<p>Groundwater resources are professionally assessed, developed and managed for drinking water supply and other uses, so ensuring their long term quality and security.</p>	<p>(Ground) Water Resources Management Professional Water Well Drilling Groundwater abstraction (Handpumps/ Solar Pumping)</p>
 <p>Sustainable Services</p>	<p>Rural water supply services are adequately financed, meet country norms and standards and are managed by defined service providers with adequate support.</p>	<p>Evolving Service Delivery Approaches Innovation in Rural Water Supply Finance Direct Support to Service Providers</p>
 <p>Self-supply</p>	<p>The potential and limitations of Supported Self-supply as a service delivery approach for rural water is understood and recognized by government agencies, development partners, water users and other key actors.</p>	<p>Harnessing the Rain Monitoring, Regulation and Support of Self-supply Capacity building of providers and vocational training</p>
 <p>Mapping and Monitoring</p>	<p>Support decision-making for ensuring sustainable rural water services (e.g. resource allocation, external support) is evidence-based and uses information generated by robust data.</p>	<p>Innovative models in M&M In-country monitoring RWS Indicators Harmonisation</p>



Acknowledgements

As a global, collaborative platform, the excellent collaboration and exchange of RWSN can only be made possible through the great commitments of its 11,473 members, 81 member organisations, theme and topic leaders, Executive Steering Committee, Chair and co-Chair, RWSN secretariat and financial supporters. We are grateful for the inspiring and trustful atmosphere among the network, which brings us every days a step closer to a meaningful improvement to the lives of many of the world's most vulnerable people.

In 2019, the activities of the RWSN Secretariat and Theme and Topic leaders have been supported by financial and in-kind support from: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); UNICEF; The United Kingdom DFID, NERC and ESRC through the UPGro programme and the REACH programme (with Oxford University); Skat Consulting Ltd; Skat Foundation, WaterAid; Water Mission; Simavi, The Water Institute at the University of North Carolina; The World Bank Water Global Practice; African Development Bank; ZH2O Drink & Donate, IRC, Aguaconsult, World Vision, UNHCR and Oxfam.

Thank you for your support, and on-going engagement in the work of the network.

Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank	SGD	Sustainable Groundwater Development (RWSN Theme)
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water	SIASAR	Rural Water and Sanitation Information System
CHF	Swiss Franc	SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
Dgroups	Not-for-profit web and email based discussion platform designed for international development organisations (www.dgroups.org)	SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	SP	Spanish
GIZ	German International Cooperation Agency	SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
GWEIFODE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment for Development	TAF	Technology Applicability Framework
EAWAG	Swiss Federal Aquatic Research Institute	UPGro	Unlocking the Potential of Groundwater for the Poor
EN	English	UNC	University of North Carolina (US)
ESRC	Economic & Social Research Council (UK)	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
ExSC	Executive Steering Committee (of RWSN)	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
FR	French	USAID	United States Agency for International Development (USA)
LNOB	Leave No-one Behind (RWSN Theme)	USB	Universal Serial Bus
NGO	Non-Government Organisation	WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
NGWA	National Groundwater Association (USA)	WIN	Water Integrity Network
M&M	Mapping and Monitoring (RWSN Theme)	WEDC	Water and Engineering and Development Centre at Loughborough University (UK)
MUS	Multiple Use of water Services	WPDx	Water Point Data Exchange
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council (UK)	WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
RWSSI	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative		
SCG	SMART Centre Group		
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation		
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals		
SHIPO	Southern Highlands Participatory Organisation		

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Executive Summary

“**Leave no-one behind in rural water supply**” has been this year’s thematic focus for the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN). It was the guiding theme for RWSN activities for the World Water Day, the early 2019 RWSN webinar series, blog posts and for the RWSN e-discussion. The theme also mobilised many RWSN partners to put in session proposals for this year’s SIWI World Water Week, and a record number (five) for RWSN as co-convenor were accepted. An innovation at this conference was that RWSN convened a large exhibition stand at the centre of the event so which small RWSN Member Organisations could buy into. This was successful at giving both them and the network as whole a high visibility amongst the many thousands of delegates at the event.

RWSN was also well represented at LatinoSan and the SWA Sector Ministers’ Meeting (SMM) in Costa Rica; the “All Systems Go” IRC Symposium in the Hague; the REACH Water Security Conference in Oxford; and at the World Bank Water Week in Washington DC. Here, RWSN colleagues facilitated a session on rural water supply innovation and led a half-day training of Bank staff on rural water supply programme basics.

Membership of the network continued to grow - from 10,883 to 11,473 between January 2019 and December 2019, an increase of 5%. Further exploration into expanding RWSN’s presence in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) was undertaken.

A major highlight was the **RWSN Mentoring Programme**, which got off to an excellent start with over 400 participants.

Amongst the network leadership Mr Jochen Rudolph of the African Development Bank became the Deputy-Chair of RWSN, but had to step down in November upon leaving the Bank. Also in November, **Louisa Gosling from WaterAid became the Chair of RWSN**. The former chair Kelly Ann Naylor, UNICEF, continues to be an ambassador for RWSN. Marieke Adank (IRC) and Antonio Rodriguez Serrano (World Bank) stepped back from their Theme Leader roles. RWSN is immensely grateful for the contributions made by these colleagues. Also in 2019, we welcomed Dr Daniel Maselli (SDC), Jorge Alvarez-Sala and Fiona Ward (UNICEF), Julia Boulenouar (Aguaconsult), Dr Mike Fisher and Emma Rose Kelly (UNC Water Institute).

RWSN organised a number of thematic knowledge-sharing and networking activities, including an online course, webinars and E-Discussions, and participated in

face-to-face knowledge-sharing and networking events. Water Quality Monitoring for Decision Making became a new topic, led by the University of North Carolina, who triggered regular online discussions through their “Mapping Monday” posts and updates.

More than 1221 members participated in the early RWSN webinar series, which included 15 sessions over 8 weeks in three languages. Recordings and related documents are available for viewing and sharing on the RWSN website and online video platforms. Individual presentations from those webinars are posted online as “RWSN Talks” for general information and use in training and education.

After a **successful online course on drilling professionalisation** was run with CapNet in 2018, a second course was organised and launched in May 2019, and a new course on **solar pumping** was run through an RWSN collaboration between Water Mission and UNICEF. Both were very well received and selection of participants actively encouraged women.

On practical, face-to-face training: Specific in-country activities continued in Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and new initiatives began along the same lines in Nicaragua and Zambia. These targeted efforts are building a series of showcase areas where Supported Self-Supply is considered particularly appropriate. In this context, **102 people were trained on technical and business aspects of Self-supply**. A new addition to RWSN are practical training modules for rural water supply technicians, which have been developed and tested over many years by Skat Foundation in Cameroon. These training materials are getting to the stage of being ready to being taken up and used, RWSN being the ideal vehicle for that.

RWSN continued to strengthen the links between research and practice on groundwater by disseminating the outputs from UPGro (Unlocking the Potential of Groundwater for the Poor), REACH and University of North Carolina (UNC) research to the membership as well as fostering direct linkages between groundwater experts and water supply professionals. Of particular note, we maintained the momentum of the partnership with the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) from the 2018 Africa Water Week to support them in establishing a new AMCOW Pan-African Groundwater Programme (APAGroP), launched in Nairobi in October 2019. RWSN, through Skat and other partners, also remains an active member of the global Groundwater Innovations for Policy and Practice (GRIPP) partnership.

1 Introduction

This report provides an overview of the activities and achievements of the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) in 2019. It reports against the RWSN Strategy 2018 to 2023¹. The table on page 1 (above) summarises the objectives and topics of RWSN's themes. The log-frame in Annex 3 reports against the outcomes, outputs and indicators agreed under the SDC/ RWSN funding agreement.

2 Management (RWSN Secretariat)

Planning & Coordination

During the year, the focus was on implementing the new RWSN strategy (2018-2023), proceeding the SDC/RWSN funding agreement; the financial report for last year; the development of the Young Professionals Engagement strategy; exploring the potential extension of the network to Latin America and the Caribbean; and beginning the planning the RWSN Forum 2021. Julia Boulenouar from Aguaconsult (UK/France) joined as co-leader of the Sustainable Services Theme. UNC began their activities around the new Topic of "Water quality monitoring for decision-making". Overall, the increasing size and complexity of the RWSN partnership has brought benefits but meant that much more Secretariat staff time was needed on coordination than was budgeted for at the beginning of the year. The 2020 budget for Secretariat activities has been re-balanced to account for this.

RWSN Governance

Online meetings of the thematic and topic leaders², as well as an online meeting of the RWSN Executive Steering Committee³ remained important for fostering linkages between the themes, and to enable the sharing of experiences, innovations and ideas.

An online Executive Steering Committee meeting in June focused on:

- Approving Jochen Rudolph (AfDB) as Deputy Chair.
- Agreed to start low-intensity networking activities around rural water supply in Latin America
- Discussed the options for the 8th RWSN Forum
- Items on fundraising, engagement with SWA and with the World Water Forum were deferred to the next meeting

A face-to face Executive Steering Committee meeting in November focused on:

- Approving Louisa Gosling (WaterAid) as Chair
- Financing mechanisms and contributions
- Validation of Vietnam as preferred host country for the 8th RWSN Forum in 2021
- De-prioritization of LAC and priority on developing membership in Asia

Forward Look

In 2020, priorities will include:

- *Knowledge exchange*: 1 Webinar series; at least 1 facilitated e-discussion; a 2020 edition of the RWSN Director of Rural Water Supply Management Models; a presence at least one international conference to support Theme and Topic outreach and exchange⁴;

¹ The RWSN Strategy 2018 to 2023 can be downloaded from the RWSN website: <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/collaborations/details/100>

² Held in January 2018 and April 2018.

³ Held in February 2018, with next face-to-face meeting planned in November 2018.

⁴ The current uncertainty over COVID-19 pandemic is leading to cancellation of many events and conferences (such as WEDC 2020 and the SWA High Level Meetings) so focus may shift to more online knowledge.

- *Thematic focus:* 10 years of the human right to water, Women and RWSN.
- *Young Rural Water Professionals:* 2nd Round of the RWSN Mentoring Scheme, co-sponsored by SDC and World Vision.
- RWSN Strategy 2018-2021 mid-term review, and renewing funding and in-kind commitments to the network.

3 Highlights of Network-Level Outcomes

One of the recommendations of the RWSN External Evaluation in 2017 is to separate Network-Level Outcomes from Thematic Outcomes. Please refer to the Network-Level outcomes, outputs and indicators, which are available in the **logframe** in Annex 4. The section below explains some of those outcomes, outputs and indicators in more details.

Outcome 1: Network growth

RWSN Membership

Membership of the network continued to grow - 10,883 to 11,475 between January 2019 and December 2019, an increase of 5 %. The Secretariat undertook a database clean-up in June 2019 which removed 151 email addresses. Membership of RWSN's LinkedIn group, as well as Facebook and Twitter channels also continues to increase (Table 3). RWSN members make considerable use of social media and the secretariat is posting links and items to all platforms to engage these audiences. RWSN webinars and E-Discussions are a good way to attract new members to the network.

Table 3: RWSN Membership

Member Total (Date)	Dgroups (Individual Members)	RWSN Twitter	RWSN LinkedIn Group	RWSN Facebook Group
01.01.19	10,883	1865	4301	2776
01.01.20	11,473	2426	4539	4588
Growth rate in %	5	30	6	65

24 organisations joined RWSN in 2019 as member organisations, taking the total up to 81⁵. Engagement with the member organisations will be an area of focus in 2019, as part of a survey specifically targeted at member organisations launched in June 2018.

Potential expansion to new regions

Expansion into Latin America and the Caribbean has been explored through reaching out to networks and partner organisations who are active in the region. This included attending LatinoSan conference in Costa Rica in April. Although a number of good contacts have been made, progress has been slow and the LAC expansion has been a lower priority for the Secretariat than other activities in this half-year. At the end of 2019 it was decided to shift the expansion strategy to Asia, in relation with the 8th RWSN Forum that will be held in Vietnam.

Outcome 2: Women and Young Professionals

Young Professionals:

The RWSN Young Professionals community was an area of focus in the first half of this year. After launching a dedicated [DGroup](#) (online community) in April 2018, the members grew to 497 by the end of December 2019. In parallel, the RWSN Secretariat continued its bilateral conversations with organisations active with young

⁵ See <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/member-organisations>

people in the water sector, including the SDC water and youth advisor, Swiss Water Partnership, GWP, Water Youth Solutions, the Youth Water Network (NL) and the Youth Water Network in Central America, to better use synergies and to identify its niche that RWSN could fill in the sector.

RWSN continued to implement its engagement strategy with young professionals. Some preliminary results from this strategy are in the logframe in Annex 3 and its main activities are listed below:

- Pillar 1 (community-building):
 - News for YP in RWSN Young Professional's DGroup, see https://dgroups.org/rwsn/rwsn_yrwp
 - Exchange with other youth organisations and initiatives
- Pillar 2 (capacity-building):
 - Mentorship program for young professionals with over 400 participants
 - 36.8 % of the registered participants for the 2019 webinar series were under the age of 35
 - Connecting YP with interview partners for Master thesis on Prepaid Water Meters and social accountability mechanisms
- Pillar 3 (YP representation):
 - In 11 out the 15 RWSN webinars (73 %) at least one young professional speaker was represented, 25 % of all speakers have been young professionals
 - Guest blogs from the Youth Water Network in Central America and of young professional for [RWSN@SWWW Competition](#)
 - A social media campaign at Stockholm World Water Week by young professional
 - Series of blogs from young professionals on what "water for society – including all" means to them
 - Support of young professional from Youth Water Network to provide training on Rural Innovations Sustainability World Bank staff in Washington DC, USA
- Pillar 4 (YP event):
 - [RWSN@SWWW Competition](#) was launched to support a young professional to attend the Stockholm World Water Week (including RWSN blog post, social media campaign before and during the conference)
 - Support of YP participant from Youth Water Network in Central America to attend LatinoSan in Costa Rica
 - RWSN will co-convene and organise sessions and presentations on youth and by young professionals at the Stockholm Water Week
 - Support of Youth Water Network (NL) webinar on LNOB

Gender:

RWSN aims to make its activities gender-informed, i.e. to encourage and monitor the participation of women in RWSN activities. In particular, we looked at:

Capacity-building:

- The participation of women as speakers/ chairs in RWSN webinars. During our 2019 early webinar series, 87 % of webinars had at least one woman speaker. In total, 46 % of the speakers at our webinars were women. These numbers are quite similar to the ones achieved last year (96 % and 47 % respectively), and shows a strong increase compared to figures for 2016, where only 52% of webinars had at least one female speaker.
- Women were also targeted when selecting participants for the Online Course on Professional Drilling Management.

Voice of women in RWSN:

- In March 2019, for international women's day, one of the leaders of the LNOB theme published a RWSN blog post on how [WASH is critical to the health and empowerment of women and girls throughout their life](#). This was promoted through all social media channels.
- Furthermore, on international women's day individual presentations of former RWSN webinars have been published as RWSN talks on gender-related topics in English and French.

Gender strategy:

In 2019, the decision was taken to develop a Gender Strategy for RWSN. The development of the strategy itself and related activities will take place in 2020.

Membership:

In terms of membership, RWSN still does not have accurate information on the breakdown of female and male members, as this is not a criterion that the DGroup registration form requires. Past member surveys have indicated a 20% to 80% split for women to men in the RWSN membership, which we aim to increase to 30% by 2023 (see log-frame). A Member Survey in 2020 will update these estimates.

Outcome 3: Knowledge-Sharing and Networking

Online knowledge-sharing and networking: Webinars, E-Discussions

A RWSN webinar series took place in the first half of 2019, from the April until June, with 15 sessions, as follows:

- 1 webinar in English
- 5 webinars in English + French
- 2 webinars in English + Spanish

The full list of webinars is available in Annex 2.

The RWSN webinar series attracted over 1221 participants in total, in average 81 and up to 175 participants per session. Webinars remain a popular way to engage with members on a range of topics and encourage online interaction and discussion, with the potential to trigger change in policy and practice initiated by our members. RWSN is currently thinking about ways to reach different audiences, for instance through podcasts or e-learning courses.

RWSN also ran an e-discussion in the first half of 2019 a 4-week [e-discussion](#) (in English, Spanish and French), on "How can we finance and afford to leave no-one behind?" organised by the Leave no one behind (LNOB), the Sustainable Services themes, the RWSN secretariat and UNICEF. The outcomes of the e-discussion were summarised in the [RWSN Synthesis: Cost effective ways to leave no-one behind in rural water and sanitation](#) and additional in the [RWSN blog](#) by the moderators.

At the end of 2019, we were delighted to be awarded a grant from the Water Supply and Sanitation and Collaborative Council (WSSCC) to hire moderators and IT support for the online forum of the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA). RWSN and SuSanA have much in common, being both practitioner networks, which focus on different areas within WASH, so this initiative is most welcome at helping all three networks improve their engagement and outreach to members, particularly on topics of common interest like equity and inclusion.

Face-to-face knowledge-sharing and networking

RWSN was present at the following events in the first half of 2019:

- [REACH International Conference on Water Security and Poverty](#), University of Oxford, UK, 3 days in March (RWSN Secretariat)

- [IRC WASH Symposium](#), 3 days in March (RWSN Theme Leaders for Self-Supply, Sustainable Service and LNOB)
- [LatinoSan](#), Latin American Conference on Sanitation, also with focus on rural water supply, Costa Rica, 3 days in March (*RWSN Secretariat, some RWSN Executive Steering Committee members*)
- Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Sector Ministers' Meeting (SMM), Costa Rica, 2 days in April, (*RWSN Secretariat as part of SWA Research and Learning Constituency*)
- World Bank Water Week & Learning Week, Washington DC, US, 4 days April (*RWSN Secretariat and World Bank Mapping & Monitoring Theme Leader planning and facilitating*)
- Rural Innovations Sustainability training for World Bank staff, Washington DC, US 1 day in April (provided by *RWSN Secretariat* with support from RWSN World Bank colleagues)
- [AGUASAN Workshop on Advancing the Human Right to Water and Sanitation \(HRTWS\) through inclusive business approaches](#), Spiez, CH, 5-days in June (*RWSN Secretariat*)
- [Stockholm World Water Week](#), Sweden, 6 days in August (*RWSN Secretariat, LNOB, Groundwater theme leaders, RWSN member organisations*)
- [UNC Water & Health Conference](#), US, 5 days in October (*SWA Research and Learning Constituency and rural water supply researchers from 3 continents supported by RWSN Secretariat, RWSN Exec Members + 5 Theme/Topic Leaders*)
- RWSN Partners meeting, Geneva, Switzerland (*RWSN Secretariat, theme/topic leaders*)
- RWSN Executive Steering Committee Meeting, Geneva, Switzerland (*RWSN Secretariat, theme leaders*)

RWSN Newsletter

The RWSN Newsletters⁶ were sent out in June in English and French, and in November in English, French and Spanish. They continue to provide links to the latest academic papers, thematic news, and online courses relevant for rural water supply professionals. Updates from member organisations and related projects (UPGro and REACH) are also included. A Newsletter edition especially for Member Organisations was sent out in October 2019 in English, French and Spanish. The Secretariat also sends out more targeted news regularly to the relevant DGroups and via social media.

Document downloads and website update

There are continued problems with the analytical data for the RWSN website, which prevents presentation of reliable statistics. However, in 2019, **19,747 document downloads** have been registered, leading to an overall download of 146,994 documents since 2014. As there has been an anomaly in the first half of the year, 19,747 document downloads displays the minimum of recorded downloads, which most likely is higher (average 27,000 documents/ year).

Outcome 4: Embedding good policies and practices

Embedding policy and practice is generally done at the Theme and Topic level and is reported in the following section.

As part of the SWA research and learning group, RWSN has been at this year's SWA Sector Ministers' Meeting in Costa Rica in April, and aims at providing regular updates on the processes to the network. During the SWA SMM RWSN has contributed in influencing minister's commitments (that should ultimately lead to policies) by facilitating a Minister's Dialogue with sector's ministers from six countries on the topic "Partnership in Practice – How to get the most from sector collaboration?"

To its members, RWSN has promoted the country and global commitments that minister's and global organisations have developed before and during this meeting. RWSN explores currently the idea of creating a simple mutual accountability mechanism via social media channels, through which RWSN members can keep track and hold their countries and organisations accountable for the progress they make in achieving the commitments. Furthermore, RWSN looks at to what extent it can contribute in shaping the SWA strategic

⁶ RWSN Newsletters can be downloaded from: <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/420>

future direction to Leave No-one Behind, especially focusing on the rural regions as there are often neglected in policies and practices. RWSN has supported to organise a session at the UNC Water and health conference, US on the topic: "How can research and learning institutions become key stakeholders in national and global WASH decision-making?"⁷. RWSN has supported the nomination and choice of researchers with focus on rural water supply from three continents for financial support from SWA, provided logistical support and promotion of the session. RWSN has further supported SWA to nominate R&L representatives with focus on rural water supply for Africa and Latin America for the SWA regional strategy consultation meetings.

RWSN, through Skat's Knowledge Broker Mandate to UPGro, has also been supporting AMCOW establish a new pan-African groundwater initiative to promote better use of the continent's groundwater resources to benefit the poor, through water supply, agriculture and increased resilience to climate extremes.

Water Mission and UNICEF established an RWSN collaborative agreement focused on professionalising solar pumping, this has included technical support to UNICEF teams and online and face-to-face training.

At a country-level, RWSN, through Skat Foundation, has been focusing heavily on practical training both online and face-to-face. The Zurich-based charity, ZH2O Drink and Donate has been expanding its support for SMART Centre training of rural water entrepreneurs who provide good quality Self-supply services to households and businesses in Tanzania, and now Zambia and Nicaragua. Meanwhile a long-running Skat Foundation project has been brought into the scope of RWSN this year: Rural Water Supply Training Modules are a series of interlinked vocational training materials covering basic essential skills for building and maintaining rural water supply systems. The Modules have been developed in Cameroon, with the support of funds raised in Switzerland, and approaching state where they are ready to be taken up and embedded in other training institutions, such as the SMART Centres.

⁷ <https://dgroups.org/?nyffac8.0>

Financial and In-kind Contributions (1 January – 31 December 2019)

The detailed financial and audit report is available separately. In early 2019, the agreement between Skat and SDC was updated and simplified: Monetized in-kind contributions were removed due to administrative complexity around auditing; the ceiling % SDC contribution was raised from 30% to 36% on finances passing through Skat Foundation. The figures below are pre-audit and should be treated as indicative. Full financial accounts available on request.

Partner	Income (2019) CHF	Expenditure (2019) CHF	Monetised In-kind contribution (RWSN activities done by partners)	Total Expenditure + In-kind
Partner Contributions: RWSN ExecSC(*) and Theme/Topic Leaders				
SDC*	314,417	261,625	NR	261,625
UNICEF*	20,396	62,924	91,825 ⁸	154,748
Skat*	144,969	138,369	9,600	147,969
WaterAid*	21,127	21,381	30,542	51,923
World Bank*	21,885	21,220	12,104	33,324
Simavi	5,349	5,349	9,003	14,352
Water Mission	5,115	5,115	4,416	9,531
IRC*	1,156	1,156	7,604	8,760
UNC Water Institute	-	-	6,294	6,294
AfDB*	-	-	1,630	1,630
Aguaconsult	-	-	652	652
<i>Partner Sub-total</i>	<i>534,414</i>	<i>517,139</i>	<i>173,670</i>	<i>690,808</i>
RWSN Third-party contributions and projects				
SMART Centre Training [ZH2O Drink and Donate] (Self-supply)	133,587	129,374	-	129,374
UPGro [NERC/DFID/ESRC] (Sustainable Groundwater Development)	145,997	105,454	-	105,454
REACH [Oxford Uni/DFID] (Sustainable Services)	15,643	14,369	-	14,369
Online Prof. Drilling Course (Oxfam & UNHCR sponsorship) ⁹	7,886	8,068	-	8,068
SuSanA Online Forums [UNOPS/WSSCC]	29,553	3,874	-	3,874
Sustainable Water Access, Zambia [Various] (Self-supply)	-	4,095	-	4,095
World Water Week 2019 [WIN, Nazava] ¹⁰	1,623	1,623	-	1,623
RWSN Mentoring ¹¹ [World Vision Contribution]	6,901	-	-	-
Donations/Member Contributions	421	-	-	-
<i>Third Party/Project Sub-total</i>	<i>341,611</i>	<i>266,857</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>266,857</i>
TOTAL	876,025	783,996	173,670	957,666

Exchange rate from 31.12.2019: 1 CHF = USD 1.016 = GBP 0.799 = EURO 0.887

NR – Not Reported

⁸ Includes UNICEF staff time and funding to Water Mission for RWSN work on solar pumping

⁹ Co-funding also provided by WaterAid and Skat but included in their contributions

¹⁰ Contributions for exhibition stand and sessions; co-funding also provided by Water Mission, Simavi, IRC and SDC but included in their totals

¹¹ Co-funding for RWSN Mentoring also provided by SDC but included in their total

4 THEME: Leave no one behind

Universal access means access for everyone, leaving no-one out. The SDG focus provides the political endorsement for RWSN to redouble its efforts regarding Equality, Non-discrimination and Inclusion and strive towards the fulfilment of the human right to water. RWSN has renamed the theme that was previously Equality, Non-discrimination and Inclusion (ENDI) as “leave-no-one behind”. The theme leaders feel that this term is widely used across all SDG sectors, and it clearly encapsulate the vision of the network, shining the spotlight on the hard to reach. The theme is still firmly based on the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, with a practical focus on inclusion. It sets out to ensure that the targeting of service provision at all levels is inclusive of the needs and rights of all, through every stage of life, with special attention to those who are frequently excluded. The theme also embraces social accountability, based on the understanding that marginalised people are more likely to gain access to services if they are able to hold duty bearers to account. RWSN as a whole shares practical solutions and recommends practices to ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water for everyone. All of RWSN’s themes provide practical means to achieve universal access.

Topic 1: Making Rights Real		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	That the content of the 2014 Handbook on human rights to water and sanitation is understood by practitioners and helps to make local governments more accountable to poor rural communities.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	3. Driving the debate: developing and promoting building blocks of human rights materials	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Share materials and experience of use ■ E-discussion in RWSN community ■ Updates through Secretariat services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In-country training (India, Burkina Faso, Ghana) ■ Online training course with CapNet
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some experiences and resources shared on DGroup ■ Re-building the Making Rights Real website to make the MRR toolkit and other human rights to water and sanitation more easily available. https://human-rights-to-water-and-sanitation.org/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

Topic 2: Inclusion		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	That inclusion of people across all stages of life including those with disabilities, older people and others are systematically taken into account across all themes of the RWSN.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	3. Driving the debate: Sharing guidelines and tools; learning from experiences; Embedding training and discussions and application; Updates on progress and new guidelines and studies	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sharing experiences ■ E-discussion in RWSN community ■ Promote guidelines and tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sharing examples of inclusive designs ■ Developing policy with governments ■ Influencing investments to make services inclusive
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 4-week e-discussion on "How can we finance and afford to leave no-one behind?" ■ Synthesis report and blog on e-discussion: Cost effective ways to leave no-one behind in rural water and sanitation and RWSN blog ■ Secured and planned a several sessions and exhibition stand for the SIWI World Water Week ■ 3 webinars (in English and French), strong support of overall webinar series on Leave no-one behind in RWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

Topic 3: Gender equality and women's rights		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Gender equality is applied across all themes in a practical and coordinated manner, with a focus on addressing the unequal distribution of unpaid work, access to water assets, and empowering women to have more influence on decisions about water. More experience and analysis about how to use water supply interventions to promote women's rights.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	2. Active Debate: webinars and e-discussion; gender lens applied to all topics and webinars across themes; Updates on progress and new guidelines and studies	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding

Topic 3: Gender equality and women's rights		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Webinars (English/French) ■ E-discussion in RWSN community ■ Promote guidance and tools, incl. RWSN guidance document on how women can be empowered through rural water supply interventions. <i>(LNOB Theme)</i> ■ Updates through Secretariat services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RWSN members and member organisations are inspired by others to identify, implement and monitor investments to empower women and young girls, and promote gender equality
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RWSN Blog: An Empowering Drop in the Bucket – A women's journey on International Women's Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sessions accepted for SIWI World Water Week largely organized by and prominently headed by women, meeting the SIWI Gold Standard. ■ Otherwise, nothing to report – more action needed in this area

Topic 4: Social accountability for sustainable services		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Social accountability mechanisms are well understood across the sector, underpinned by a body of evidence and growing community of practice	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	3. Driving the debate: Promoting tools and experiences; materials relevant to citizens and to service providers and government; How to institutionalise citizens engagement and accountability in programme design implementation and monitoring; Updates on progress and new guidelines and studies	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Webinars (English/French) ■ E-discussion in RWSN community ■ Promote updates through Secretariat services ■ peer support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In-country projects in different contexts Developing policy with governments and donors
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 4-week e-discussion on "How can we finance and afford to leave no-one behind?" touched on social accountability issues ■ Webinar in English and French on "Water Justice: recognising different needs and practices" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

5 THEME: Sustainable Groundwater Development

Sustainable Groundwater Development: The **Sustainable Groundwater Development** theme strives to ensure that Groundwater resources are properly considered and sustainably used for developing drinking water supply sources and ensuring their long-term quality and security. The theme comprises three topics: Groundwater Resources Management, Professional Water Well Drilling and Groundwater Abstraction.

Topic 1: Professional Water Well Drilling		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Skills and knowledge of water well drilling and its management raised. National (or state) policies, regulation, standards and procedures for borehole drilling improved. Better investments to improve and sustain professional groundwater development.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	3. Driving the debate: RWSN will continue to push strongly for more professional water well drilling.	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilitation of relevant online communities (in DGroups). ■ Improved signposting of existing RWSN and other relevant resources on RWSN website and on Wikipedia. ■ Production & distribution of materials in-country. ■ Synthesis of SGD e-discussion (2014 to 2017). ■ New initiative to improve integrity in procurements and contracting. ■ RWSN guideline “from drilling data to groundwater maps”. ■ Evaluation on manual drilling. ■ Support and facilitate select webinars, structured e-discussions and face to face events on groundwater capacity, institutional frameworks and investment. ■ Publication of existing RWSN guidance materials in other languages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Online training course on professional water well drilling management (2018) ■ Face-to-face training and remote support to UNICEF country offices in select countries. ■ Collaboration with vocational and academic training institutions and private sector in-country to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ raise in-country capacity and ■ improve institutional frameworks. ■ Dialogue with rural water supply funding organisations to raise investment in professional groundwater development. ■ Trigger in-depth multi-country study on manual drilling opportunities and risks. ■ <i>(Network-level Indicators (check indicators in logframe in Annex 3:</i> ■ <i>4.1.c. No. of online and face-to-face training courses</i> ■ <i>4.1.d. No. and gender/age/ nationality of people trained)</i>
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2 RWSN webinars (in English and French): A conversation about borehole drilling by private enterprises ■ Presentation of the challenges of incompatible planning/implantation calendars for drilling with the onset of the rains at UNC Webinar: The impacts of seasonality on rural water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Online training course on professional water well drilling management (2019) completed, with 74 % of the 97 participants passing the course. ■ Participation in Uganda Drilling Contractor Association meetings in Kampala

Topic 1: Professional Water Well Drilling

- Support to and participation the first seminar of the new UNESCO Chair in “**Appropriate Technologies for Human Development**” at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid entitled **the role of manual drilling technologies towards universal water access** Seminar on Manual Drilling
- Supporting publication on Drilling Associations with Volunteer
- Stockholm session entitled: Safely Managed Drinking Water Services for Rural Populations – the Last Mile focusing on groundwater in collaboration with BGR
- Publication of: Concerns about corrosion and the quality of handpump components in Burkina Faso and beyond in English and French
- Blogs:
 - [An opportunity to reflect on manual drilling – UNESCO Seminar in Madrid](#), 2019 by Kerstin Danert
 - [The rise of the off-grid city](#) by Adrian Healy (blog and Geodrilling)
 - [Integrity risks in professional borehole drilling: preventing corruption paves the way to sustainable infrastructure](#) by Justine Haag and Marian Ryan of the [Water Integrity Network](#).
 - [Attracting the best: Why some experienced consultants and drilling contractors are no longer willing to work for district local government](#) by Elizabeth Liddle
 - [Turnkey contracts for borehole siting and drilling](#) by Elizabeth Liddle
 - [Understanding the invisible: Uganda’s efforts to increase access to detailed groundwater data](#) by Elizabeth Liddle
 - [Regulating the private sector](#) by Elizabeth Liddle
 - [Comment attirer les meilleurs, ou pourquoi certains consultants et entrepreneurs de forage expérimentés ne sont plus disposés à travailler pour le gouvernement local du district](#) by Elizabeth Liddle
 - [Les contrats clés en main pour l’implantation et le forage de puits d’eau](#) by Elizabeth Liddle
 - [Comprendre l’invisible: les efforts de l’Ouganda pour améliorer l’accès aux données détaillées sur les eaux souterraines](#) by Elizabeth Liddle
- [La réglementation du secteur privé](#) by Elizabeth Liddle

Topic 2: Groundwater Resources Management

Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)

Rural water supply and water resource professionals have greater mutual understanding, particularly in relation to climate change and water security issues, and have the tools, knowledge and motivation to work together to address common problems. Research outputs from the UPGro programme on groundwater have been widely communicated and are being taken up in policy and practice across Africa.

Topic 2: Groundwater Resources Management

Expected Activity Intensity Level	3. Driving the debate: RWSN will continue to advocate for better understanding and appreciation of how important groundwater resources are; consideration of wider water resources issues (e.g. use of surface water and rainwater) will be considered where appropriate.	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilitation of relevant online communities (in DGroups). ■ Stimulate and facilitate exchange and debate between practitioners, policy-makers and researchers on groundwater use, monitoring and management, including issues of Human Right to Water, legal water rights, gender, climate change and water security. ■ Raise awareness and understanding of the importance of groundwater, and how to effectively monitor and manage it. ■ Publication on good practices for groundwater data management and storage. ■ Produce country-level groundwater summaries/briefings. ■ Production & distribution of relevant printed materials and films in-country. ■ Synthesis of groundwater management e-discussions. 	Inspiring & Embedding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Encourage enhanced groundwater recharge methods (e.g. sand dams, enhanced road drainage, 3R -) ■ Encourage the use and contributions the Africa Groundwater Atlas and Literature Archive (AGLA), the Groundwater Assessment Platform (GAP) and other information gateways, data hubs and knowledge tools. ■ Encourage countries to develop guidelines for water source protection, local monitoring of rural groundwater supplies and policies for IWRM that include groundwater. ■ Study of the extent to which groundwater resources management and use are included within the national Water Education for Teachers and the school curriculum in selected countries. ■ Explore opportunities of water point mapping & apps to collect groundwater data. ■ Find entry points for rural water supply and groundwater management in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) processes.
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Comprehensive set of Knowledge Broker activities for the UPGro programme and connecting UPGro researchers and research with interested parties in RWSN and beyond. ■ Skat, on behalf of RWSN and UPGro, remained an active member of the Groundwater initiative for improving policy and practice (GRIPP) and participated in the partner meeting of 22 May. ■ 2 UPGro webinars (in English and French) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UPGro projects working in 7 countries to embed their research into government policy and implementation practice at different levels. https://upgro.org/

Topic 3: Groundwater abstraction (handpumps and solar pumping)

Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	National policies, strategies and plans for rural water supply include solar pumping and incorporate technical guidelines promoted by RWSN. Rural water supply professionals have a sound understanding of the opportunities and constraints of handpump and solar pumping technologies. alongside other water lifting technologies.
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Expected Activity Intensity Level	<p>Handpumps - 1. Passive Information Dissemination: While there remains interest within the network, in recent years there has not been the strategic drive or resources to update the Public Domain handpump standards or national handpump standardisation. This will be revisited if the situation changes (see confirmed collaborations/projects below).</p> <p>Solar Pumps - 2. Active Debate: These is need for more evidence on the extent that solar pumping will replace or complement handpumps, and the best way to implement, upgrade or manage such systems.</p>	
Activities 2018-20	<p>Knowledge Sharing & Networking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilitation of relevant DGroups. ■ Raise awareness of handpump corrosion problems and solutions. ■ Sharing progress on 3rd party handpump developments ■ Sharing emerging findings from UPGro Hidden Crisis project on handpump sustainability (see below) ■ Mapping exercise on existing knowledge, guidance and actors on solar pumps. ■ Stimulate discussion on challenges and opportunities for solar pumping (with private enterprise, government and development agencies) via e-discussions, webinars, and special events. ■ Signposting of existing RWSN and other relevant initiatives on solar pumping on RWSN website and Wikipedia ■ Develop toolkit on Solar Pumping as needed. 	<p>Inspiring & Embedding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face training and remote support on solar pumping to UNICEF country offices in select countries ■ Collaboration with national (or state) governments to improve institutional frameworks and provide training for solar pumping. ■ Engagement with governments and development originations to address material quality issues for handpumps, particularly with respect to corrosion.
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Very active discussions in the RWSN Sustainable Groundwater Development community on solar pumping and manual pumping issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Handpump corrosion issue documented in Burkina Faso: http://campus.cap-net.org/en/course/spws37-solar-powered-water-systems-an-overview-of-principles-and-practice/ ■ Water Mission and UNICEF establish a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) on solar pumping, which includes an online course through CapNet. More than 600 people signed up, the highest that CapNet have ever had. http://campus.cap-net.org/en/course/spws37-solar-powered-water-systems-an-overview-of-principles-and-practice/ ■ BGS and partners supporting the governments of Uganda, Malwai and Ethiopia to address handpump corrosion issues – with particular progress being made in Uganda: https://upgro-hidden-crisis.org/

6 THEME: Sustainable Services

The word sustainability has been flaunted in the development arena for over 60 years but there are still flaws with respect to policies as well as implementation. With the change in a one-size-fits-all “community management” approach to a plethora of ways to maintain services, there is need for scrutiny, guidance and

learning as well as a recognition that government has a central role and responsibility. Whatever the water resource, technology used or means of investment, rural water supply services can only be sustained if they are properly managed. RWSN's **Sustainable Services** theme sets out to ensure that rural water supply services are adequately financed, that they meet country norms and standards and are managed by defined service providers with adequate support.

Topic 1: Direct support to service providers		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	High level awareness that unsupported community based management models are unsustainable Countries adopting various models for direct support services (aggregated models, recentralize support services, utility assistance) Countries start to monitor the performance of direct support provision and its costs	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	2. Active Debate: Best practice document on modalities and cost of direct support issued	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Webinars (English/French) ■ E-discussion in RWSN community ■ Publication ■ Sharing Agenda for Change experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Through in country partner engagement
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

Topic 2: Evolving Service Delivery Approaches		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Awareness and consensus on systemic change needed through Active Debate (e.g. future of CB water supply) Sharing examples of how successful service delivery approach and models look like (supported/aggregated community-based model, private sector models, utility provision, Self-supply)	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	2. Active Debate:	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Helpdesk (email) for member requests or questions on the topic ■ Webinars ■ Sharing Agenda for Change experiences 	

Topic 2: Evolving Service Delivery Approaches

Update 2019

- Collation of service delivery models from around the world and their tariffs and lifecycle costs for forthcoming RWSN publication. Work undertaken by Philip Deal, a PhD student in the US, as part of a trial "Virtual Internship".

■ Nothing to report

Topic 3: Innovation in Rural Water Supply Finance

Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)

Sharing of experiences and trajectory to create opportunities for blended finance in rural water

Expected Activity Intensity Level

2. Active Debate:

Activities 2018-20

Knowledge Sharing & Networking

Inspiring & Embedding

- Webinars (English/French)

Update 2019

- 4-week [e-discussion](#) on "How can we finance and afford to leave no-one behind?"
- Synthesis report and blog on e-discussion: [Cost effective ways to leave no-one behind in rural water and sanitation](#) and [RWSN blog](#)
- 2 webinars (in English and French)
- Newly formed Uptime Consortium (not directly an RWSN initiative) publishes a report on Performance-based Funding for reliable Rural Water Services in Africa <https://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/853>

■ Nothing to report

7 THEME: Self-supply

Self-supply as a way of upgrading service levels chiefly financed by the users has been going on for centuries. It is particularly strong where public service levels are chronically of poor quality or in situations where these have collapsed. The concept of “Supported Self-supply” refers to a deliberate set of activities by an actor (or a group of actors) in order to foster mechanisms and an enabling environment for capacity building, promotion and quality control of water supply services, mainly financed by the users and usually delivered by the local private sector. RWSN’s Self-supply theme looks into past and on-going processes of Self-supply and Supported Self-supply, with the goal of analysing and documenting them. Moreover, the theme aims to establish Supported Self-supply as a recognised service delivery option for rural water supplies by government agencies, development and implementing partners and water users, and it wants to foster its application where appropriate.

Topic 1: Monitoring , Regulation and Support of Self-supply		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Evidence and increased data on presence and contribution of Self-supply in rural water services – building on existing work (focus countries: Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Zambia). Integrate discussion on water safety plan & household water treatment	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	3. Driving the Debate: Get this topic on the agenda because it is a huge gap in current national monitoring systems of water supply access	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Documentation 2-3 countries case studies and webinars ■ Guidance / policy brief ■ Blog posts from Self-supply projects and actors around the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supporting governments and organisations to report and monitor existing private supplies/ Self-supply ■ Influence organisations which focus on improving Self-supply to monitor investment and share data <p><i>(Network level indicator for logframe in Annex 3: No. of key actors (organisations/ countries) which address (or implement) Self-supply in documents/ policies)</i></p>
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased activity in Dgroup (140+ message in 6 months) ■ 1 webinar (E/ES) on experiences in Ethiopia, Bolivia and Zambia ■ Coordination and implementation of 1 event on Self-supply at the IRC Symposium on Systems Strengthening (March 2019, The Hague) ■ Coordination of different actors active in Self-supply to obtain funding for an external evaluation of the project in Tanzania 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Discussion of a small group of experts on global numbers of Self-supply users – may lead to a research project ■ Discussion on Dgroups around recognition of private supplies / Self-supplies by UNICEF/WHO/JMP ■ Sharing of newsletters of SMART Centers ■ Sharing of Netflix movie featuring Self-supply in Malawi (“The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind”)

Topic 2: Capacity building of providers and vocational training		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Increased availability of training centres and training opportunities for rural water supply entrepreneurs.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	2. Active Debate	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
		<i>(Network level indicator for logframe in Annex 3: No. of training centres supported, including those focused on private sector in WASH No. and gender/age/nationality of people trained)</i>
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Continued fundraising and technical support to SMART Centres and other actors in Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe ■ Raising fund and providing technical support to new small-scale capacity building initiatives in Nicaragua and Zambia ■ Continued development and embedding of rural water supply training modules developed by Skat Foundation in Cameroon, preparation of its replication in Tanzania. ■ 4 Training centres supported (Nicaragua, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe) directly, additional 4 centres through the SMART Centre Group ■ 102 People trained (Tanzania: 31 people, 25 of whom under 35, 97% male, Nicaragua: 50 people, 51% male, 33% under 35, Zimbabwe: 21 people, all under 35 and male) ■ Coordination with SHIPO in Tanzania in order to bring Self-supply technologies into training curricula of T-VET Centers in the country ■ Skat Foundation training modules for rural water supply brought into RWSN for dissemination and uptake

Topic 3: Harnessing the Rain		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	That rainwater harvesting is used more widely and at a range scales as part of universal access to safe water and greater climate change resilience.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	1 – Passive Dissemination – unless resources become available to do more	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintaining and recruiting to rainwater harvesting Dgroups ■ Maintaining Rainwater knowledge products on RWSN websites 	
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The experience of Domestic Rainwater Harvesting in Thailand and elsewhere was documented as a case study in an upcoming book on Self-supply (planned publication in 2020) ■ 23 posts in the RWSN Dgroups; currently 856 members. ■ A new closed community on rainwater harvesting hosted by RWSN for alumni of the Gansu Academy of Water Conservancy and the International Training Course on Rainwater Harvesting and Utilization for the Developing Countries: 45 members in 29 countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

9 THEME: Mapping & Monitoring

RWSN's Mapping and Monitoring theme was a topic in the previous 2015-2017 strategy but strengthened in its membership and leadership support. At the heart of the theme is an exploration of how data and information can be gathered, analysed, presented and used in a wide array of decision-making processes, from where to install a new water point, to ensuring that water services are a high standard and are sustained so, to informing new policy development and monitoring the impact of previous interventions and their sustainability. Effective monitoring of rural water supply services is important to enable progress to be measured and to provide evidence for decision-making. RWSN has an important role share what has been learned and innovative tools and processes that can catalyse and support data management and effective monitoring for informed decision making in different contexts. Increased availability of regulatory data on water services and sustainability can also support global monitoring initiatives, such as JMP processes, particularly to access detailed data on inequalities and sustainability of services.

Topic 1: In-country monitoring		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Sharing of required building blocks and best practices for sustained and used in-country monitoring– including indicators selection, data collection, analysis and use for planning and course correction. Best practice mainstreamed for reference and adoption by countries for strengthening in-country monitoring. In-country data is in line with and contributes to SDGs monitoring	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	2. Active Debate: This is a strategically important topic, not just for RWSN but for the JMP and SWA.	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compiled and shared evidence from existing adopted country monitoring case studies (SIASAR, West Africa) ■ Peer to peer knowledge sharing / training ■ RWSN publication from e-discussion + webinar + other ongoing work ■ Disaggregated data ■ Country experience sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supporting best practices sharing scale up to strengthen in-country monitoring processes ■ Identify mechanisms for successful institutionalisation of monitoring processes ■ Linking operational support to global initiative (JMP,SWA etc)
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blog post giving an overview of the new JMP report data: https://rwsn.blog/2019/06/19/new-jmp-report-offers-fresh-insights-into-rural-water-progress-and-challenges/ ■ Blog post on in-country monitoring systems: https://rwsn.blog/2019/06/28/from-colombia-to-kyrgyz-republic-and-uganda-how-we-help-countries-adopt-state-of-the-art-information-systems-for-better-management-of-rural-water-services/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

Topic 2: Indicators Harmonisation		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	WB work on sustainability indicators is translated into RWSN working (for further inputs) and reference document Agreement on key rural water supply sustainability indicators (high level) Scale up of adoption and use of sustainability indicators within country-led monitoring IBNET style international benchmarking for rural water supply developed and adopted	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	2. Active Debate	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Publication of sustainability indicators bank as live RWSN document (Proposed RWSN sustainability indicators matrix available for download and use by organisations/ countries) ■ Awareness & Consensus building on key indicators ■ Establish links to humanitarian mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dissemination of indicator bank and example of adoption and use in countries (Network level indicator for logframe in Annex 3) ■ <i>No. of countries/ organisations which contribute to, adopt and/or use rural water services sustainability indicators</i>
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report: waiting on the World Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report: waiting on the World Bank

Topic 3: Innovative models in mapping & monitoring		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Identified documented and shared some successful models of citizen reporting and regular use of sensors which contribute to rural water monitoring and decision making. Guidance / Documentation on models and factors required for successful adoption of these has been disseminated and being used by RWSN members.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	1. Passive Information Dissemination: may increase if need, interest and resources become available.	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Case studies documented ■ Guidance/policy brief on key guidance 	
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inclusion of innovative mapping and monitoring technologies and approaches in RWSN report for the World Bank (not yet published) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

Topic 4: Water Quality Monitoring for Decision-making		
Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)	Organisations and governments are routinely collecting relevant water quality data that enables the planning and delivery of safely managed rural water systems	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	2. Active Debate	
Activities 2018-20	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sharing of experiences – good and bad – of monitoring water quality; the techniques and technology and integration into operational and strategic decision-making. 	
Update 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New Topic, led by The Water Institute of the University of North Carolina (UNC). "Mapping Monday" posts to the Mapping and Monitoring Dgroup have activated the community on a regular basis to share experiences and tools, to ask questions and provide answers. ■ Webinar in English and Spanish on "Integrating Water Quality into Routine Monitoring". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nothing to report

ANNEXES

Annex 1: RWSN Membership Breakdown

TABLE A1.1: TOP TEN ORGANISATIONS BY INDIVIDUALS, WHERE KNOWN (JANUARY 2020)

Rank	Organisation	Members
1	UNICEF	341
2	WaterAid	297
3	The World Bank Group	184
4	World Vision	119
5	SNV	86
6	African Development Bank	85
7	Red Cross	85
8	Water for people	59
9	Oxfam	56
10	IRC WASH	55

TABLE A1.2: TOP TEN COUNTRIES WHERE MEMBERS ARE BASED, WHERE KNOWN (JANUARY 2020)

Ranking	Country	Change since Jan 2019 (members)	Members
1	United States	+ 119	1109
2	United Kingdom	+ 38	728
3	Uganda	+ 51	392
4	Kenya	+ 57	378
5	Nigeria	+ 50	325
6	Netherlands	+ 10	305
7	India	+ 36	288
8	Ethiopia	+ 25	283
9	Switzerland	+ 19	275
10	Liberia	+ 2	273

TABLE A2.3 RWSN SUB-COMMUNITIES (JANUARY 2020)

RWSN Sub-community	Members	Contributions (Jan-Dec 19)
1 Sustainable Groundwater Development	1288	511
2 Mapping and Monitoring	1202	272
3 Sustainable Services	1027	79
4 Bulletin – français *	991	49
5 Leave No-one Behind	874	609
6 Rainwater Harvesting	855	66
7 Self Supply	512	176
8 Young Professionals	497	109
9 E-discussion group	345	345
10 América Latina y el caribe *	8	1
Total	7599	1174

*used for newsletter distribution

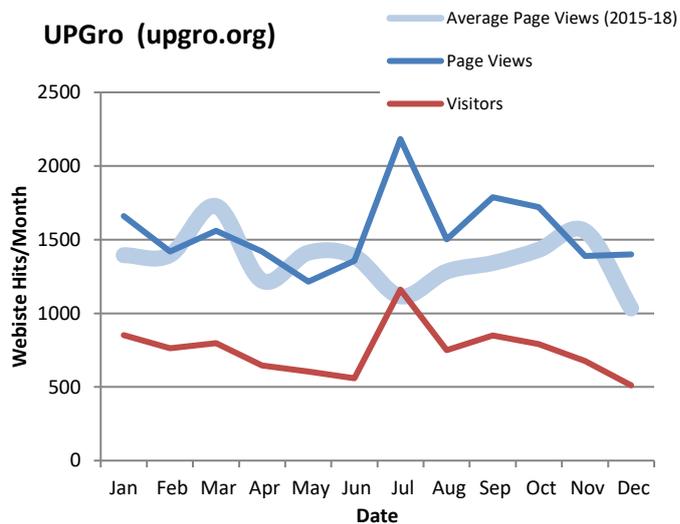
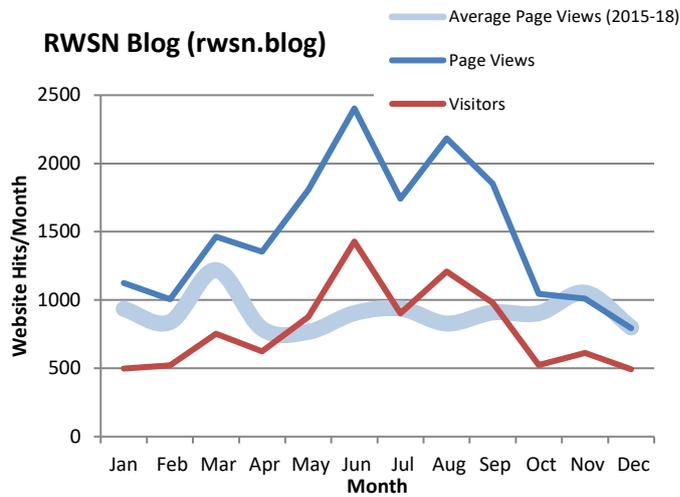
Annex 2: RWSN webinars 2019

Date	Topic	Language	# Participants	Chair / Facilitator	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
16.04.	"Ne laisser personne pour compte" Qu'est-ce que cela signifie pour l'approvisionnement en eau en milieu rural?	FR	59	Lenka Kruckova, Simavi	Louisa Gosling/ Laurent Arnone, WaterAid	Moussa Alou Traoré, WaterAid - Mali	Stephanie Guha, DDC - Coopération internationale de la Suisse	
16.04.	Leave no-one behind - What does it mean for rural water supply?	EN	175	Sara Ahrari, Simavi	Louisa Gosling, WaterAid	Kalpana Dishwa, Nepal- Finland cooperation	Rochelle Holm, Mzuzu University, Malawi	Thavin So, WaterAid
23.04.	How to reach all: practical examples of Supported Self-supply	EN	107	Matthias Saladin, Skat Foundation	Rik Haanen, SMART Centre Zambia	Adugnaw Tadesse, CARE Ethiopia	Tedla Mulatu, Millennium Water Alliance, Ethiopia	
23.04.	Como llegar a tod@s: ejemplos prácticos del enfoque de Auto-abastecimiento en América Latina	ES	29	Matthias Saladin, Skat Foundation	Josef Buchner, EMAS International	Joshua Briemberg, WaterAid Nicaragua		
30.04.	La justice de l'eau: reconnaître les différences de besoins et de pratiques	FR	50	Alice Chautard, Université de Oxford	Dr Marina Korzenevica- Proud, University of Oxford	Dr Dalmas Omia/ Mercy Mbithe Musyoka, University of Nairobi	Dr Barbara van Koppen, International Water Management Institute	
30.04.	Water justice: recognising different needs and practices	EN	111	Dr. Maggie Opondo, University of Nairobi	Dr Marina Korzenevica- Proud, University of Oxford	Dr Dalmas Omia/ Mercy Mbithe Musyoka, University of Nairobi	Dr Barbara van Koppen, International Water Management Institute	Barbara Schreiner, Water Integrity Network
07.05.	Integrating Water Quality into Routine Monitoring	EN	130	Emma Kelly, UNC WI	Rob Bain, UNICEF	Caroline Delaire, Aquaya Inst.	Mike Fisher, UNC	Abdus Saboor, UNICEF
07.05.	Incluyendo pruebas de calidad de agua en rutinas de monitoreo	ES	34	Walker Grimshaw, UNC WI	Rob Bain/ Elisabeth Lictevout - UNICEF - JMP	Joxan Icaza Lopez, Fondo de Inversión Social de Emergencia (FISE)	Rebecca Yoo, GA Tech	Mike Fisher, UNC
14.05.	Une conversation par des entreprises du secteur privé sur le forage de puits	FR	52	Dr W. Jean Pierre Sandwidi, University of Fada N'gourma in Burkina Faso and Meleesa	Elizabeth Liddle (now Babb), University of Cambridge (PhD Student)			Dr. Moustapha Diene, Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar, Senegal; Africa Groundwater

Date	Topic	Language	# Participants	Chair / Facilitator	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
				Naughton, Skat/ RWSN				Network (AGW-Net) and UPGro Ambassador
14.05.	A conversation about borehole drilling by private enterprises	EN	114	Kerstin Danert, Skat	Elizabeth Liddle (now Babb), University of Cambridge (PhD Student)	Gift Jason Wangwa Malawi		
21.05.	Planification et financement de l'accès universel	FR	40	Julia Boulenouar, Aguaconsult	Sylvain A. Migan, ANAEMPR Bénin	Roland Werchota, Expert eau dans les PED	Clément Frenoux, Agence Française de Développement	
21.05.	Planning and Financing for Universal Access	EN	113	Marieke Adank, IRC	Brenda Achiro Muthemba, Water for People	Fraser Goff, WaterAid	Phyrum Kov, World Bank	
28.05.	Discuter avec les agriculteurs africains de l'influence mutuelle des eaux souterraines et du climat	FR	39	Meleesa Naughton, Skat/ RWSN	Núria Ferrer, UPC, Barcelona	Cristina Talens, Source Sustainable	Albert Folch, UPC, Barcelona	
28.05.	Communicating groundwater-climate behaviour with African farmers	EN	81	Sean Furey, Sakt/ RWSN	Núria Ferrer, UPC, Barcelona	Cristina Talens, Source Sustainable	Albert Folch, UPC, Barcelona	
04.06.	Hands-on! How do we implement "Leave no one behind" in rural water supply?	EN	87	Louisa Gosling, WaterAid	Christelle Kwizera, Water Access Rwanda	Oluseyi Abdulmalik, WaterAid Nigeria	Ayo Ogunlade, WaterAid Nigeria	Virginia Roaf, Sanitation and Water for All

Annex 3: RWSN Secretariat-managed websites

Websites



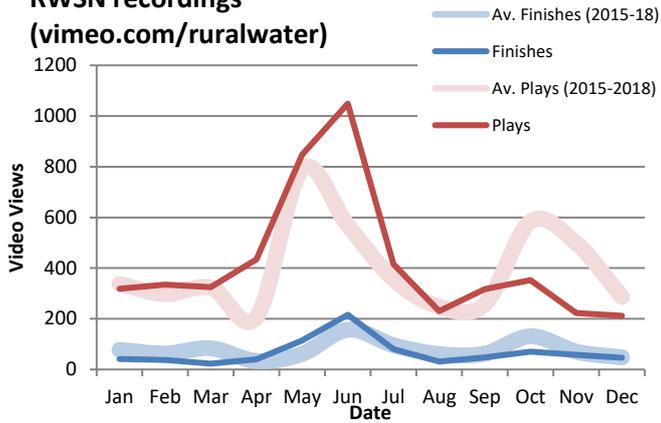
Note: New TAF website launched in June 2018 to replace combined RWSN/TAF website that had existed before.

Other websites managed by RWSN Secretariat but not actively managed, or managed by others:

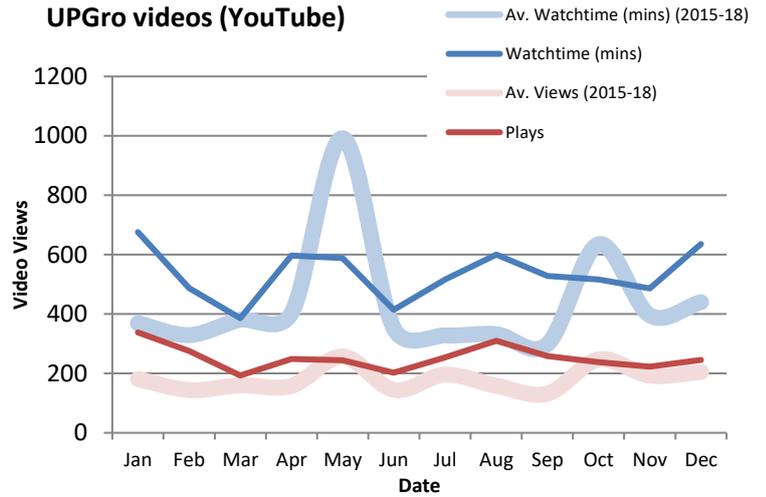
- 7th RWSN Forum: <https://rwsn7.net/>
- 6th RWSN Forum: <https://rwsnforum.wordpress.com/>
- UPGro Hidden Crisis: <https://upgro-hidden-crisis.org/>

Social Media

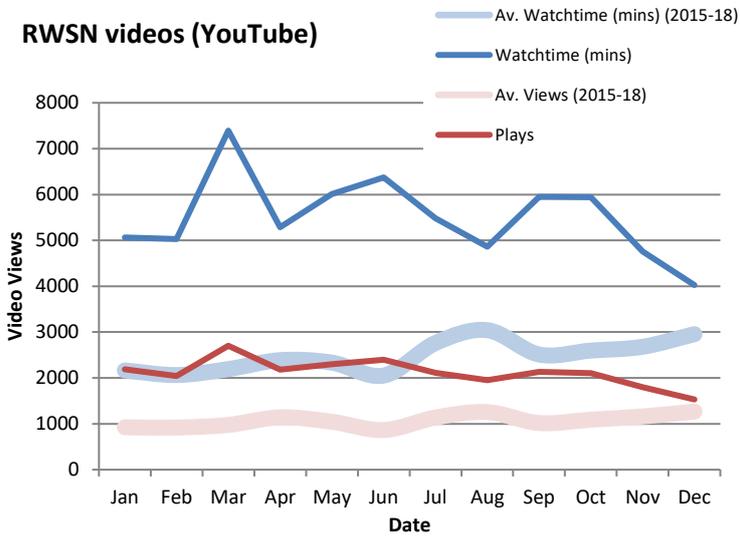
RWSN recordings
(vimeo.com/ruralwater)



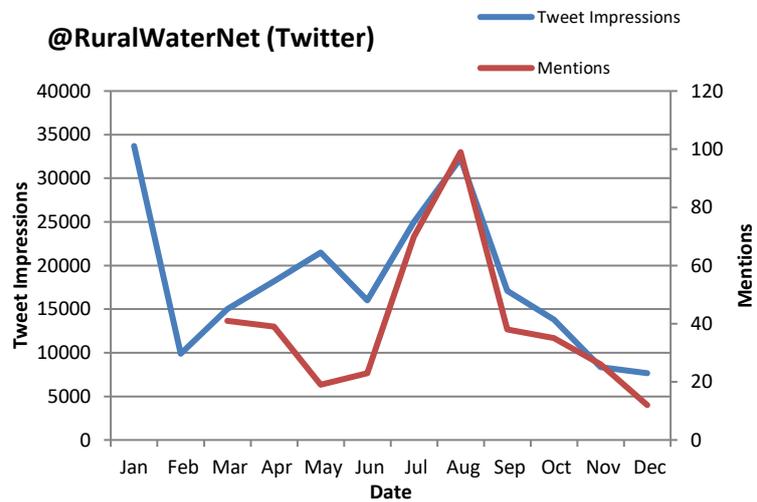
UPGro videos (YouTube)



RWSN videos (YouTube)



@RuralWaterNet (Twitter)



Other social media platforms managed or co-managed by the RWSN Secretariat:

- RWSN LinkedIn group: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3935951/>
- RWSN Facebook page
- UPGro Twitter @UPGroResearch

Annex 4: RWSN Log Frame (December 2019)

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2019)
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>The Overall Goal of RWSN is to be the leading global network of rural water supply professionals and organisations committed to improving their knowledge, competence and professionalism, to fulfil its vision of a world in which all rural people have access to sustainable and reliable water supplies which can be effectively managed to provide sufficient, affordable and safe water within a reasonable distance of the home.</p>	<p>% increase of access to basic and safely managed water supply in rural areas/ % decrease of access to surface water and unimproved water sources in rural areas</p>	<p>Data available from JMP</p>	<p>2015: <u>World – Rural Service Levels</u> Safely Managed: 54.81 % Basic: 25.60% Limited: 5.65% Unimproved: 9.63% Surface water: 4.34%</p>	<p>2017: <u>World – Rural Service Levels</u> Safely Managed: 53 % Basic: 28 % Limited: 4 % Unimproved: 11 % Surface water: 4 %</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Network Growth</p> <p>As a dynamic and trusted network, RWSN grows and evolves to meet the demands of its members and makes coherent contribution of knowledge exchange and learning to support the achievement of universal safe water access in rural areas worldwide. <i>Responsibility : RWSN Secretariat</i></p>	<p>1.a. Document downloads from RWSN website 1.b. No. of contributions to all RWSN Theme (Dgroups discussions/year) 1.c. Responses to the RWSN member Survey question “Do you think that RWSN has helped to advance your work in rural water supply?”</p>	<p>RWSN Website statistics DGroups statistics RWSN Annual Member Survey</p>	<p>1.a. 27,000 (average 2015-17) 1.b. 932 (average yearly inputs to all Themes, 2012-17) 1.c. 75% (2017)</p>	<p>1.a. 19,747 (<i>Problem with website analytics in the first half of the year</i>) 1.b. Jan-Dec: 2217 contributions 1.c. No data: RWSN Member Organisation survey in June/July 2018 did not focus on this.</p>
<p>Output1.1:</p> <p>Growth of RWSN membership to include as many rural water supply (i) professionals and (ii) organisations as possible, and with increased membership from under-represented</p>	<p>1.1.a. Number of individual RWSN members. 1.1.b. Number of RWSN member organisations.</p>	<p>RWSN Dgroups statistics RWSN Annual Member Surveys</p>	<p>1.a. 9,743 (2017) 1.b. 42 (2017) 1.c. 35% (2017)</p>	<p>1.1.a. 11,473 1.1.b. 81 1.1.c. LAC: 4% and Asia: 9% (based on RWSN member list, country overview)</p>

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2019)
regions (Latin America & Caribbean, and Asia)	1.1.c. % of members from under-represented regions ¹²			
Output 1.2: RWSN identifies where and how it can add most value on emerging topics.	1.2. Scoping Paper on emerging topic(s) (e.g. water safety, water quality and pollution)	RWSN Annual reports and Executive Steering Committee minutes	1.2. N/A – scoping to start in 2018.	1.2. Scoping paper completed in 2018; Water quality DGroup has been launched with UNC running “Mapping Monday” posts focused on water quality issues
Outcome 2: Women and Young Professionals Women and young people have a strong and equal voice across the network and play an influential role increasing the equality of decision-making power in regard to provision of rural water services.	Evidence that youth and gender is being adequately addressed across all the RWSN Themes and Topics as reported by the Theme Leaders and is being championed by RWSN core partner organisations.	RWSN reports (6 months and annual)	2. Gender included in activities reported previously under “Equity, Inclusion & Non-Discrimination” Theme, now called “Leave No-one Behind”	2. Gender has been explicitly addressed in the Leave No-one Behind theme but less so in the other themes. Gender and Youth has been explicitly an advocacy priority for UNICEF, SDC, World Bank, IRC, Skat, WaterAid and DFID (UPGro/REACH programmes)
Output 2.1: A new global community of practice, within RWSN, for young water professionals is established and operational in providing an opportunity for youth-led initiatives and raising the voice of young people within the wider network.	2.1.a. Creation of the RWSN Young Professionals community of practice, and no. of members in CoP 2.1.b. % RWSN Young professional CoP female members 2.1.c. Adoption and implementation of RWSN Youth Engagement Strategy, with activities related to (i) CoP creation (ii) representation and (iii) capacity building of junior professionals.	RWSN Youth strategy RWSN Dgroups statistics RWSN Annual Member Surveys	2.1.a. 174 YPs (2017), YP CoP not created yet 2.1.b. YP CoP not created yet 2.1.c. Youth strategy drafted in 2018 2.1.d. 92% of webinars had at least 1 woman presenter, and 72% of	2.1.a. YP community of practice created (May 2018) with 497 members 2.1.b. 45% female members in YP community 2.1.c. Youth strategy adopted by RWSN Exec SC (February 2018), with

¹² Members based in the Developed Countries and Sub-Saharan Africa regions represented 30 and 35% of members respectively in 2017.

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2019)
RWSN strengthens the voice of (i) women and (ii) young professionals in the network to empower them to become agents of change in the rural water sector.	<p>2.1.d. Ensure RWSN webinars are gender/age balanced, and reflect geographical diversity.</p> <p>2.1.e. Ensure RWSN training participants represent a diversity of gender and age (see outcome 3.1.)</p> <p>2.1.f. <i>Stories/ case studies of Young Professionals' empowerment in relation to rural water services</i></p>	RWSN reports (6 months and annual)	<p>webinars had presenters from Southern countries. No data on age.</p> <p>2.1.e. no data in 2017</p>	<p>active consultation of stakeholders and YP community; 11 out the 15 webinars (73 %) at least 1 YP presenter; 25 % of all speakers YPs (See page 9)</p> <p>2.1.d. 87% of webinars were gender inclusive (at least 1 female speaker); 46 % of the speakers were women; 80 % of webinars had Southern-based speakers; and 73 % YP speakers.</p> <p>2.1.e. RWSN online course on professional drilling (2019)</p> <p>RWSN webinars (registered participants): 321 (35.1 %) female participants; 351 (36.8 %) participants under the age of 35.</p> <p>2.1.f. Blog posts by YP prize-winner; Tom Schouten Award winner; blog posts by YPs and UPGro ECRs</p>
<p>Output 2.2:</p> <p>The voice and visibility of women within the network is equal to men to demonstrate the value and importance</p>	<p>2.2.a % RWSN female members</p> <p>2.2.b. Gender disaggregation of RWSN webinars are gender/age balanced, and reflect geographical diversity.</p>	RWSN Dgroups statistics	<p>2.2.a. 20% (2017)</p> <p>2.2,b 92% of webinars had at least 1 woman presenter, and 72% of</p>	<p>2.2.a. 20% (estimated)</p> <p>2.2.b. 87 % of webinars were gender inclusive (at least 1 female speaker);</p>

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2019)									
of gender equality for achieving rural water services for all.	2.2 c. Gender disaggregation of RWSN training events (<i>see outcome 4.1.</i>) 2.2d. Stories/case studies of women's empowerment in relation to rural water supply.	RWSN Annual Member Surveys RWSN reports (6 months and annual)	webinars had presenters from Southern countries. No data on age. 2.2.c. Angola drilling training 2017: 11 of 28 were women	80 % of speakers were Southern-based; and 73 % YP speakers. 2.2.c. RWSN online course on professional drilling (2018): 18 of 97 2.2.d. 2 stories: 2 RWSN blogs									
Output 2.3 RWSN guidance document on how women can be empowered through rural water supply interventions.	2.3. Downloads of completed document	RWSN website download statistics	N/A	2.3. Not yet started, but within RWSN Secretariat internal capacities have been allocated to it in order to move forward with it in 2020.									
Outcome 3: Knowledge-Sharing and Networking Improved access to knowledge for rural water supply sector professionals and organisations, and sharing of knowledge between rural water supply sector professionals and organisations, to advance on strategic issues to the sector. <i>Responsibility : all 5 RWSN Themes (see Table 2 below) unless specified otherwise per output/ indicator</i>	3.a. No. of downloads/ citations of RWSN Knowledge products 3.b. No. of users of RWSN platforms (website, blog, social media, Thematic Dgroups)	RWSN Website statistics RWSN Annual reports RWSN Dgroups statistics	3.a. RWSN knowledge products downloaded 400 times/ year (average of top 5, 2017) 3.b. Thematic Dgroups (2017): 4500+ users Social media: 7000 followers (all channels combined, 2017)	3.a. 19,747 (<i>Problem with website analytics in the first half of the year</i>) 3.b. RWSN Blog <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Views</td> <td>14,191</td> <td>16,990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visitors</td> <td>7,373</td> <td>8,934</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Social media: 11,000+ (all combined): (LinkedIn); 4539 (Facebook); 4588 (Twitter) = 2426 Thematic DGroups: 7,599 users		2018	2019	Views	14,191	16,990	Visitors	7,373	8,934
	2018	2019											
Views	14,191	16,990											
Visitors	7,373	8,934											

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2019)
Output 3.1: RWSN has provided high quality information and guidance to rural water supply sector individuals and organisations globally across its five Themes,.	3.1.a. No. of RWSN Knowledge Products per year (guidance notes, case studies, peer-reviewed publications...) 3.1.b. No. of RWSN Knowledge Products per year translated in more than one language 3.1.c. Number of documents and case studies peer reviewed and disseminated through RWSN	RWSN Website statistics RWSN Annual reports RWSN Dgroups statistics	3.1.a. 2 per year (2017) 3.1.b. 1 in French (2017) 3.1.c. data not available for 2017	3.1.a 5 3.1.b. 2 3.1.c 1 (+1 failed peer-review process)
Output 3.2: RWSN remains the preeminent platform for online and face-to-face knowledge sharing and networking for rural water supply sector individuals and organisations globally across its five Themes.	3.2.a. Number of (i) RWSN structured e-discussions and (ii) contributions to e-discussions 3.2.b. Number of (i) RWSN webinars and (ii) participants in RWSN webinars 3.2.c. No. of RWSN webinars and e-discussions in more than one language 3.2.d. No. of presentations/ networking opportunities at key events organised or facilitated by RWSN 3.2.e. No. of presentations/ networking opportunities at key events targeting young professionals	RWSN Annual reports RWSN Dgroups statistics RWSN monitoring	3.2.a. 1-2 per year; latest structured e-discussion had contributions from 18 countries. 3.2.b and c. 11 webinars (2017) in 2 languages, and 1 in 3 languages, with on average 39 participants each. 3.2.d. 3 from RWSN Secretariat in 2017 (SIWI, WEDC, Zambia); no data on Thematic event attendance 3.2.e. 2 at university of Cranfield, and university of Milano	3.2.a 1 e-discussion (LNOB, Sus. Ser.) 3.2.b. 15 webinars. Over 1200 participants i.e. 81 participants per session on average, up to 175. 3.2.c. 7 webinars and 1 E-Discussions in more than one language. 3.2.d. Eight (IRC Symposium, Reach Water and security, LatinoSan, SWA SMM, WB Water Week and Training, AGUASAN Workshop , SWWW) 3.2.3. Two (LatinoSan and Stockholm WWW)
Output 3.3: A range of Knowledge Broker products and services (technical advice and reports, newsletters, syntheses, events,	3.3.a. No. of queries addressed by Thematic leaders/ helpdesk on topics (<i>all Themes</i>) 3.3.b. Proposed RWSN sustainability indicators matrix available for download	RWSN Annual Member Surveys	3.3.a. no of queries handled by Secretariat: 200/ year; no data on Themes	3.3.a 232 queries 3.3b. Not available yet 3.3.c. Not available yet

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2019)
briefing notes, webinars, media articles and narratives) that connect and create mutual understanding of key issues an innovation between rural water supply practitioners, decision-makers, innovators and researchers.	and use by organisations/ countries (<i>M&M Theme</i>) 3.3.c. Stories of Most Significant Change when organisations have accessed funding / partnering opportunities through RWSN (<i>all Themes</i>) 3.3.d. No. of research outputs are disseminated to practitioners through RWSN (<i>all Themes</i>)	M&M e-discussion summary report RWSN newsletters	3.3.b. Indicators not designed yet but recommendations made (2017) 3.3.c. No data 3.3.d. 17 (2017)	3.3.d. Through newsletter: 79 research articles; through webinar: 6 research articles (estimated).
Outcome 4: Embedding good policies and practices Good policies and practices are embedded through rural water supply sector professionals and organisations to enhance sector performance, thereby contributing to improvements of rural water supply at a national/sub-national level. <i>Responsibility : all 5 RWSN Themes (see Table 2 below) unless specified otherwise per output</i>	4. Stories of Most Significant Change of where RWSN members have used an RWSN product or service to effect change and/or build capacity in their country, locality or organisation	RWSN Annual Member Surveys	Presented in 3 year report (2015-2017)	4. N/A
Output 4.1: RWSN increases the availability of training and capacity-building for rural water sector professionals and organisations	4.1.a. No. of training centres supported, including those focused on private sector in WASH (<i>Self-Supply Theme</i>) 4.1.b. No. of training opportunities shared through RWSN (<i>all Themes</i>) 4.1.c. No. of online and face-to-face training courses (<i>Sustainable Groundwater Dvp Theme</i>) 4.1.d. No. (and gender/age/ nationality) of people trained (<i>S-Supply and SGD Themes</i>) 4.1.e. Number of training/ education curriculums influenced (<i>all Themes</i>)	Reports of SMART Centre Group RWSN Dgroups statistics RWSN Annual Member Surveys RWSN reports (6 months and annual)	4.1.a. 1 (SHIPO Tanzania) 4.1.b. no data 4.1.c. 1 in Angola (2017) 4.1.d. no data 4.1.e. no data	4.1.a. 2 SHIPO training centres supported (SHIPO Tanzania and Zimbabwe) 4.1.b. Training opportunities shared: Newsletter 28; RWSN YP: various; 4.1.c. 1 online training course on drilling, 1 F2F

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2019)
				on innovations in rural water sustainability. 4.1.d. 23 local young men trained in Tanzania and 25 local young men trained in Zimbabwe; for online drilling course: 26% young professionals. 4.1.e. Cranfield University (UK); WEDC (UK)
Output 4.2.: RWSN influences rural water supply programmes and policies (i) within organisations and (i) at national/sub-national level.	4.2.a. Example(s) of influence of RWSN concepts/ guidelines programme design / implementation by countries or partner organisations (<i>All Themes</i>) 4.2.b. No. of organisations/ countries which contribute to RWSN concepts/ guidelines/ e-discussions (<i>All Themes</i>) 4.2.c. No. of countries/ organisations which contribute to, adopt and/or use rural water services sustainability indicators (<i>responsibility: Mapping and Monitoring Theme</i>) 4.2.d. No. of key actors (organisations/ countries) which address (or implement) Self-supply in documents/ policies (<i>Self-Supply Theme</i>)	RWSN Annual Member Surveys RWSN reports (6 months and annual)	4.2.a. no data 4.2.b. 9 organisations (RWSN Exec SC and Theme Leaders) currently contribute to RWSN strategy and implementation of topics. See 2.2.a. for contributions on e-discussions. 4.2.c. indicators not yet defined 4.2.d. no data	4.2.a. Facilitation of minister's dialogue at SWA SMM, influence of SWA regional strategic meetings and sessions through nomination and election of researchers and organisations 4.2.b. E-discussion on financing LNOB: 32 contributors from different organisations 4.2.c. Not yet started 4.2.d. One (World Bank report ¹³)

¹³ http://www.danube-water-program.org/media/Program_activities/Analytical_and_Advisory_work/RWSS_Report_0418_Interactive.pdf