



# Rural Water Supply Network

ANNUAL REPORT: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2021

accelerating  
global rural  
water service  
provision

## RWSN Vision, Mission and Scope

Our vision is that 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 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.

## Acknowledgements

As a global, collaborative platform, the excellent collaboration and exchange of RWSN can only be made possible through the commitment of the Executive Steering Committee, Chair and co-Chair theme leaders, RWSN secretariat and financial supporters, 14,000 individual members and 96 member organisations. We are grateful for the inspiring and trustful atmosphere among the network, which brings us a step closer every day to a meaningful improvement to the lives of many of the world's most vulnerable people.

In 2021, the activities of the RWSN Secretariat and Theme and Topic leaders have been supported by financial and in-kind support from:

CORE PARTNERS	UNICEF	CONTRIBUTING MEMBER ORGANISATIONS
<p><b>African Development Bank.</b> Ijeoma Emanenjo, Nelson Gomonda, Ousman Diallo</p> <p><b>Aguaconsult</b> Julia Boulenouar</p> <p><b>Ask for Water GmbH</b> Dr Kerstin Danert</p> <p><b>Baseflow Malawi</b> Muthi Nhlema</p> <p><b>Independent</b> Euphresia Luseka</p> <p><b>IRC</b> Dr John Butterworth</p> <p><b>IWMI</b> Dr Barbara van Koppen</p> <p><b>Simavi</b> Sara Ahrari</p> <p><b>Skat Foundation</b> Bertha Camacho, Matthias Saladin</p> <p><b>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</b> Dr Daniel Maselli</p>	<p>Jorge Alvarez-Sala, Dr Silvia Gaya, Dr Peter Harvey</p> <p><b>WaterAid</b> Louisa Gosling, Erik Harvey, Ellen Greggio, Tommy Ka Kit Ngai</p> <p><b>Water Institute at the University of North Carolina</b> Dr Mike Fisher</p> <p><b>Water Youth Network</b> Temple Oraeki</p> <p><b>Water Mission</b> Andrew Armstrong</p> <p><b>World Bank Water Global Practice</b> Awa Diagne</p> <p><b>PROJECT PARTNERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</li> <li>■ REAL-Water programme (USAID with Aquaya Institute)</li> <li>■ REACH programme (FCDO with Oxford University)</li> <li>■ Sense Foundation</li> <li>■ Waterloo Foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Amazi Water</li> <li>■ Aquaya Institute</li> <li>■ CAWST</li> <li>■ EOS International</li> <li>■ Global Aid Network</li> <li>■ PRACTICA Foundation</li> <li>■ United Purpose</li> <li>■ Water Compass</li> <li>■ Well Aware</li> <li>■ Welthungerhilfe</li> </ul> <p>And thank you to the five individual RWSN members who also donated to the network in 2021.</p>

Thank you for your support and on-going engagement in the work of the network. Special thanks and best wishes to Louisa Gosling, who has been an amazing RWSN Chair, and we wish her a good recovery.

Cover Photo Credit: San Isidro spring, Madrid, Spain. Javier Rodriguez Ros via, [Water Alternative Photos](#)

## RWSN Themes & Topics

Theme	Objectives	Topic
 <p><b>Leave no one behind</b></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><b>Sustainable Groundwater Development</b></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><b>Sustainable Services</b></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><b>Self-supply</b></p>	<p>The potential and limitations of Supported Self-supply as a service delivery approach for rural water is understood and recognised 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><b>Data for Action</b> (formerly Mapping &amp; 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&amp;M In-country monitoring RWS indicators harmonisation</p>
 <p><b>Multiple Use Services</b></p>	<p>Recognising that most rural people in low- and middle-income countries are also farmers and need water for their livelihoods as well as their household health and wellbeing.</p>	



## Abbreviations

AfDB	<a href="#">African Development Bank</a>
AMCOW	<a href="#">African Ministers' Council on Water</a>
CHF	Swiss Franc
EAWAG	<a href="#">Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology</a>
FCDO	<a href="#">United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office</a>
GAP	<a href="#">Groundwater Assessment Platform</a>
GIZ	<a href="#">German Development Agency</a>
IOM	<a href="#">International Organisation for Migration</a>
IRC	<a href="#">IRC WASH</a>
IWA	<a href="#">International Water Association</a>
IWMI	<a href="#">International Water Management Institute</a>
JMP	<a href="#">Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO and UNICEF</a>
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LNOB	Leave no one behind
MUS	Multiple Use Services of water
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OHCHR	<a href="#">Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</a>
RWSSI	<a href="#">Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative</a>
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDC	<a href="#">Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</a>
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGD	Sustainable Groundwater Development
SIWI	<a href="#">Stockholm International Water Institute</a>
SuSanA	<a href="#">Sustainable Sanitation Alliance</a>
SWA	<a href="#">Sanitation and Water for All</a>
UNC	<a href="#">University of North Carolina Water Institute</a>
UNHCR	<a href="#">United Nations High Commission for Refugees</a>
USAID	<a href="#">United States Agency for International Development</a>
WPDx	<a href="#">Water Point Data Exchange</a>
WEDC	<a href="#">Water Engineering and Development Centre</a>
WIN	<a href="#">Water Integrity Network</a>

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## Executive Summary

**For the second year in a row, RWSN had to adapt its activities to the COVID-19 pandemic,** with limited face-to-face event and increased online interactions.

2021 was dominated by reflexions on the future of the network, spurred by discussions on the decolonisation of the water and development sector; members were consulted on developing a roadmap for the sustainable and inclusive future of the network through an e-discussion. Following up on the great interest in decentralising RWSN at regional and national level, a strategic workshop was organised for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region in June, trying to find the best way to strengthen local and regional discussions while retaining strong global knowledge exchange and diversifying leadership in the network. In parallel, further exploration into creating a RWSN hub in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) was undertaken.

**Membership of the network grew, albeit at a slower pace than in previous years** – from 13,287 to 13,615 between December 2020 and November 2021.

As part of the **REACH-RWSN collaboration on the 100 Million Initiative**, a global diagnostic study of rural water service providers was undertaken, with many RWSN members contributing to the diagnostic survey. The 100M Initiative is undertaking a multi-stage data collection exercise to estimate the scale and potential of results-based funding globally. The results of the first phase were published in a webinar in October 2021. The **“Stop the Rot”** initiative also launched another survey through the network, looking in more detail at a critical issue in rural water supply – the corrosion of handpumps and solar pumps.

In 2021 RWSN partners, Skat Foundation, Water Mission and Aguaconsult became part of a consortium led by the Aquaya Institute: the **Rural Evidence and Learning for Water (REAL-Water)** programme financed by USAID. The programme will support research on three primary topics: 1. Professionalisation of rural water service delivery; 2. Strengthening of water quality monitoring in

rural areas and 3. Improved planning for water resources.

The **RWSN E-Mentoring Programme** provided plenty of opportunities for younger and more senior members of the network to interact. For the first time, and based on members’ request, it was also open to women over the age of 35 as mentees, although by and large, most mentees remained young professionals.

Amongst the network leadership **Louisa Gosling from WaterAid**, had to step down as Chair of RWSN in late 2021 for personal reasons and was replaced by Tommy Ka Kit Ngai, Head of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene also at WaterAid UK. RWSN is immensely grateful for Louisa’s contributions to the network over the past decade, as Chair and Theme Leader of Leave No One Behind. In 2021, RWSN also welcomed Dr Aline Okello into the Secretariat as Network Manager, and Rena Salzmann as intern to the Secretariat.

RWSN organised a number of **thematic knowledge-sharing and networking activities**, including:

- A series of webinars and online discussions with the AfDB from 2 Nov to 17 Dec 2021 which explored key issues of political prioritisation and financing for WASH in Africa in the lead up to 2022 World Water Forum in Dakar.
- Sessions on self-supply and MUS at Stockholm, a very lively and participatory workshop on accountability at WEDC (led by the LNOB team) which was preceded by an e-discussion on Accountability from 28 June to 18 July; and sessions at UNC on professionalising maintenance of rural water services.
- New publications, including the RWSN guide to Women’s empowerment through rural water supply activities, the second edition of the RWSN Directory of rural water supply services, and the first ever book on self-supply.

# 1 Introduction

This report provides an overview of the activities and achievements of the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) in 2021. It reports against the RWSN Strategy 2018 to 2023. 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.

## The challenge

**771,000,000**

people without access to basic drinking water services  
(JMP, 2021)

**8 out of 10 live  
in rural areas**

**PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE, BUT MUCH REMAINS TO  
BE DONE**

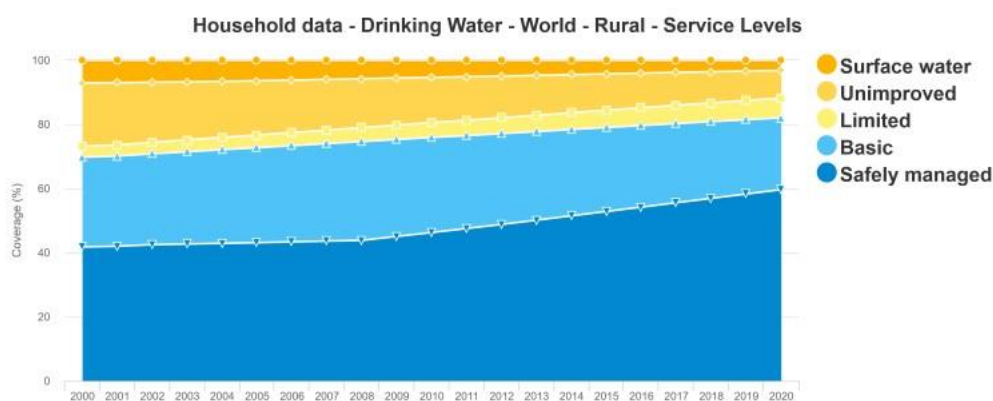


Figure 1: Household Rural Drinking Water Access 2000-2020 (JMP, 2021)

## Why does it matter?

- **HEALTH IMPACT:** 26% of childhood deaths and 25% of the total disease burden in children under five globally could be prevented by improving water, sanitation and hygiene. (WHO, 2017)
- **GENDER & EDUCATION IMPACT:** When water is safe and accessible, women and children spend less time and effort physically collecting it, so they can go to school and be productive in other ways.
- **ECONOMIC IMPACT:** Poor water and sanitation is estimated to cost \$260 billion per year in lost income due to poor health and low productivity.

<sup>1</sup> The RWSN Strategy 2018 to 2023 can be [downloaded from the RWSN website](#)

**Our five lessons:**

▪ **SKILLS MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE**

Rural water policies and management models are important – but they are nothing without **skilled, motivated people**.

▪ **TECHNOLOGY CAN OFFER SMART SOLUTIONS – BUT THEY WILL FAIL WITHOUT ACCOUNTABILITY**

Rural water tech solutions are only sustainable if they are human-centred and with an appropriate institutional framework in place to ensure that broken water infrastructure is maintained, fixed and working.

▪ **SOLUTIONS NEED TO BE SCALABLE**

Rural areas and people are as diverse as the planet, so rural water solutions must be adapted to the context – but they should also be scalable to maximise impact.

▪ **DETAIL AND QUALITY MATTER**

Rural water infrastructure fails regularly because of low quality of infrastructure and/or lack of access to essential expertise to ensure that siting and supervision of water infrastructure are adequate.

▪ **INVESTMENT IN RURAL WATER PAYS OFF: WE NEED TO BRIDGE THE FUNDING GAP**

Innovations in the rural water sector are happening, supported by diverse financing – from [social bonds](#) to develop rural water networks in India, to [payment for results](#) in Sub-Saharan Africa or [social entrepreneurship](#) in the Middle East. More is needed to bridge the gap.

**How we create change**

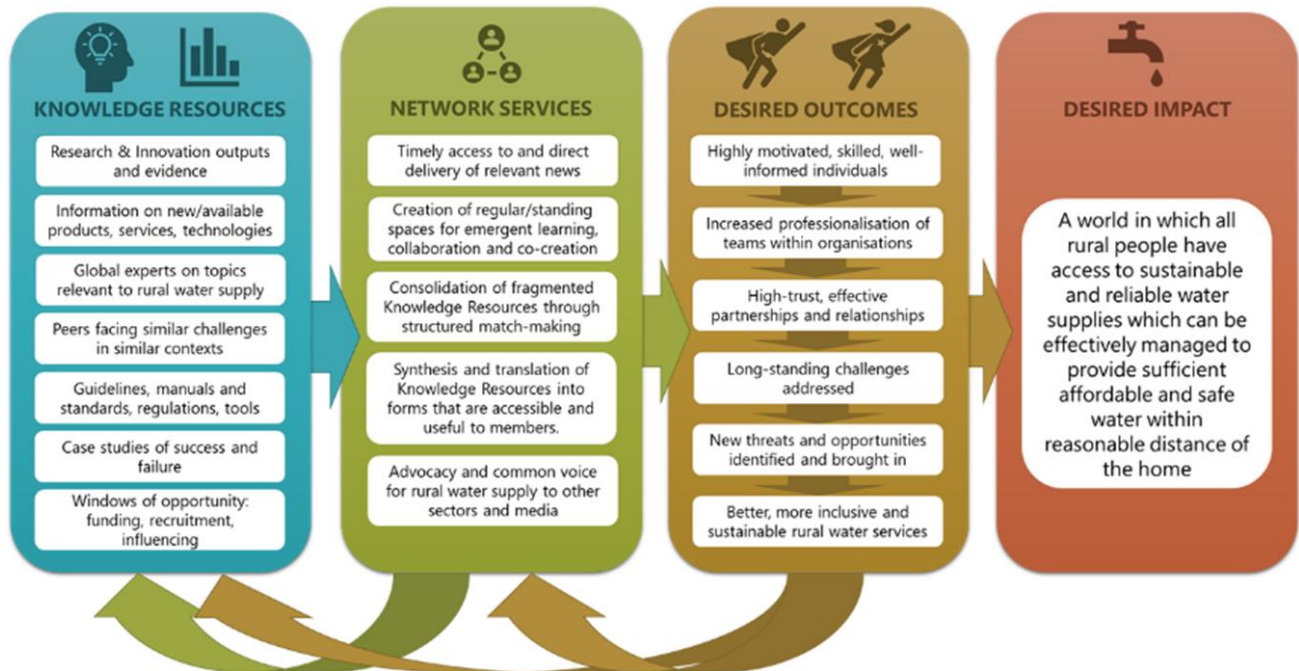


Figure 2: RWSN updated Theory of Change



## How we work

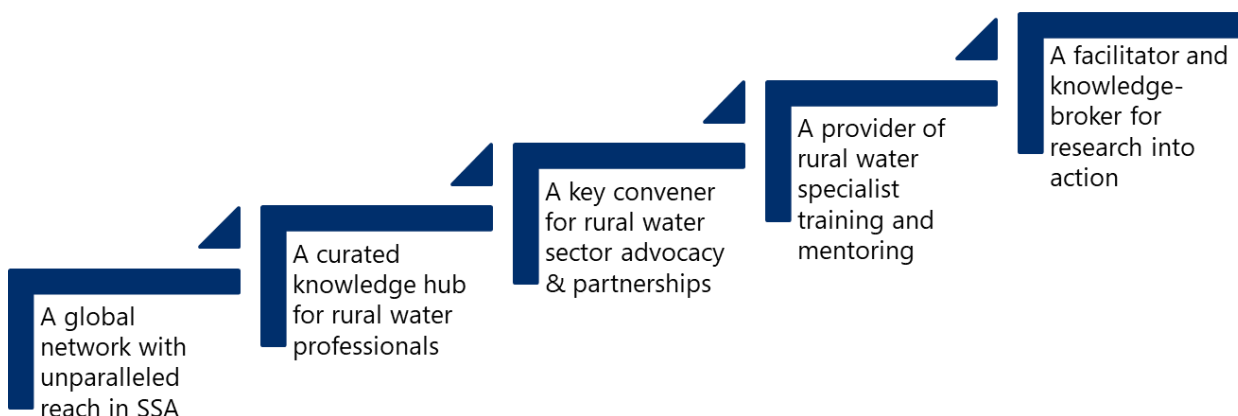


Figure 3: RWSN's strengths

## Our assets

ASSET	DESCRIPTION
<b>Membership/Reach</b>	13,000+ members in 167 countries, >30% in Sub-Saharan Africa 
<b>Brand, Trust</b>	Trusted as impartial, high quality, open, helpful, practical.
<b>Talent Pool and Strong Partnerships</b>	Active, highly skilled volunteer Theme Leaders, Executive Steering Committee and active online community members who contribute time and expertise
<b>Open Thinking</b>	Agile and innovative Secretariat, Executive and Theme Leaders:
<b>Knowledge</b>	Extensive library of 700+documents, 200+ films and webinars
<b>International Standards &amp; Guides</b>	Handpump Specification, Drilling Professionalisation Guidelines, Women's empowerment through rural water supply activities.

## Our services



Figure 4: RWSN services overview

## 2 Management (RWSN Secretariat)

### Planning & coordination

During the year, the focus was on developing the RWSN roadmap to understand what sort of network best serves members' needs, with a view to being more inclusive and decentralised and less Global-North dominated. In parallel, the Secretariat has been implementing the RWSN strategy (2018-2023), proceeding the SDC/RWSN funding agreement, and exploring the potential decentralisation of the network to the SADC and LAC regions.

### Diversifying funding

RWSN has been looking to diversify funding through a new fundraising portal on the website and annual contributions from RWSN Member Organisations. Engagement with RWSN Member Organisations was an area of focus in 2021, through the establishment of a donation facility and a call for financial contributions. 11 member organisations and five individual members made voluntary contributions totalling CHF 6,550. In 2022, RWSN will seek to capitalise on this to refine our offer for fee-paying member organisations, and make the benefits of membership clearer both for fee-paying and non-fee-paying organisations.

### Governance

Online meetings of the Theme Leaders, as well as an online meeting of the RWSN Executive Steering Committee (June) remained important for fostering linkages between the themes, and to enable the sharing of experiences, innovations and ideas.

The Executive Steering Committee meeting focused on the RWSN Roadmap, specifically decentralisation of the network which was confirmed as a priority by the engagement with RWSN members. Due to health challenges faced by the Chair, the second meeting was postponed until the New Year of 2022.

### Forward look

In 2022, priorities will include:

- *Funding:* following the announcement by SDC that it would no longer be able to support the RWSN Secretariat financially after July 2022, the network is currently reviewing its funding arrangements to ensure its sustainability.
- *Governance review:* the governance review is linked to the ongoing decentralisation of RWSN and will look into the future role of the current ExecSC and Theme Leaders, and how to create Southern-based decision making and ownership without creating a 'heavy' structure of constituencies.
- *Projects:* WHO have asked for RWSN to help with consultation on their forthcoming "Small Water Supply Systems Guidelines; RWSN's involvement in REAL-Water and SIRWASH gets underway; the "Stop the Rot" research study of handpump corrosion finishes and reports. Collaboration with SuSanA/GIZ on moderation of the SuSanA Forum continues, and we will look at options for deeper collaboration or integration between the SuSanA and RWSN online communities.

### 3 Highlights of Network-Level Outcomes

#### Outcome 1: Network Growth

##### RWSN Membership

Membership of the network continued to grow from 13,287 to 13,701 between December 2020 and January 2022. Membership of RWSN’s LinkedIn group, as well as Facebook and Twitter channels, also continues to grow (Table 3), with the largest increase for LinkedIn.

RWSN members make considerable use of social media, and through Aline’s recruitment in 2021, we have been able to engage these audiences even better. RWSN webinars, E-Discussions and the mentoring programme are a good way to attract new members to the network.

A clean-up of the DGroups database was undertaken in 2021 to remove email addresses that no longer worked.

**Table 3: RWSN Membership**

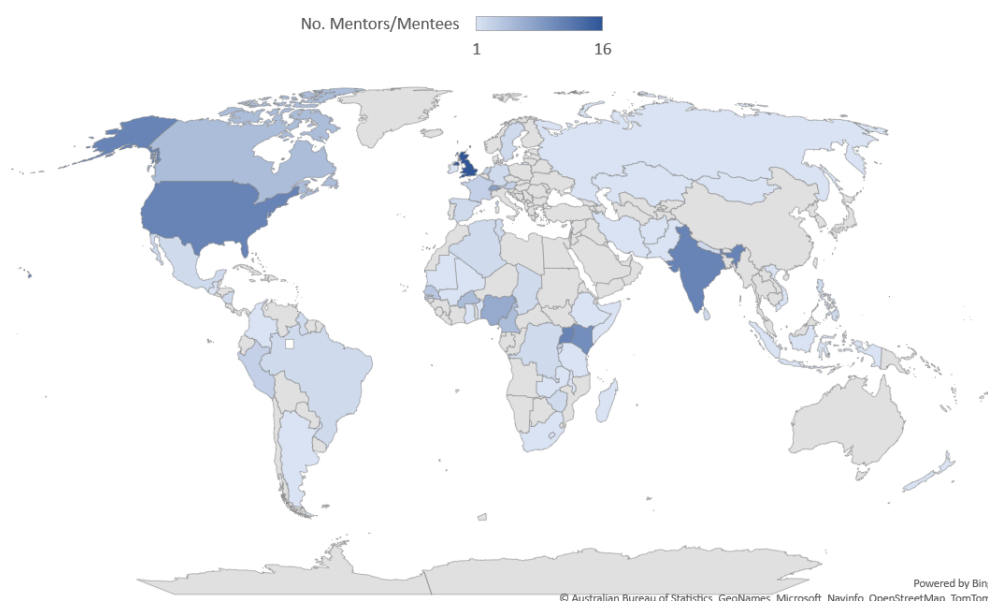
Member Total (Date)	Dgroups (Individual Members)	RWSN Twitter	RWSN LinkedIn Group	RWSN Facebook Group
01.01.21	13,396	3,112	6,385	5,113
01.01.22	13,701	3,636	9,313	5,648
Growth rate in %	3%	17%	46%	10%

Four organisations joined RWSN in 2021 as [member organisations](#), taking the total up to 96.

#### Outcome 2: Women and Young Professionals

##### Young Professionals:

The RWSN Young Professionals community was an area of focus in 2021. Membership of the dedicated DGroup (online community) grew to 710 by the end of December 2021. The main focus of the RWSN Young Professionals’ initiative has been the RWSN mentoring programme, now in its 3<sup>rd</sup> year of implementation.



**Figure 5: Map of the participants in the 2021 Mentoring Programme (number of participants per country)**

We had 168 participants (mentors and mentees) in 59 countries working across the water sector take part in 2021. 49% of the participants were female – the highest proportion since we launched the RWSN programme in 2019. For the first time, we used an [online platform](#) to enable mentees and mentors to find each other, rather than being matched by the RWSN Secretariat. This experience was mostly positive. The mid-year assessment showed that 100% of the respondents were satisfied (or quite satisfied) with their mentoring relationship and their participation in the mentoring programme, and 100% of mentees think they are a good (or quite good) match with their mentors. Many participants reported having benefited from the mentoring programme overall: you can read for instance the experiences of some of our mentees on the [RWSN blog](#). However, some participants found the platform difficult to navigate, particularly in the initial “matchmaking” stage. Furthermore, a number of participants did not match with a mentor/ mentee, or commit to meeting with their mentor/ mentee beyond the initial introduction. For the RWSN Secretariat, it is difficult to monitor and motivate those who do not commit to the mentoring relationship beyond registration, given the high number of participants.

*"Way back in the 41st WEDC conference, I was uncertain about the steps for my career and personal growth in Water sanitation and hygiene. I met and interacted with RWSN colleagues who eventually enrolled me into the first Mentor-mentee program. The mentors assigned to me relentlessly encouraged, inspired, and guided me into my full growth and development potential.*

*"Thanks to RWSN which helped my [WaSH Company](#) to flourish, become regionally recognized, and currently I employ water sanitation and hygiene professionals, our WaSH Knowledge sharing resource center is the one-stop library in the region receiving international students for research projects, and we have exchange opportunities to do internships with the highly reputable WaSH Organisations in Europe.*

*"I am so grateful for participating in the mentorship opportunity provided by RWSN"*



Justine Olweny,  
Programme Director  
Water Access Consulting,  
Kitgum, Uganda.

In 2022 we will be looking at taking a different approach to our engagement with young professionals, working in partnership with other organisations in the sector, including **WASH Agenda for Change**, and **Aquafed**.

The RWSN Secretariat continued its bilateral conversations with organisations active with young people in the water sector; we participated in the consultations of the “Valuing Water” initiative of the Government of the Netherlands, and led by the **Water Youth Network**, to conduct a scoping study to determine and understand the barriers to meaningful youth engagement in the water sector and how to overcome these.

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):**
  - [RWSN Young Professional's DGroup](#).
- **Pillar 2 (capacity-building):**
  - Mentorship programme for young professionals with over 168 participants
  - Young Professional volunteer support to Theme Leader, looking at handpump corrosion in Cameroon and Tanzania.



- **Pillar 3 (YP representation):**
  - Water Youth Network is co-leading one of RWSN's Themes (Leave no one behind).
- **Pillar 4 (YP event):**
  - Online blog competition for participants of the RWSN mentoring programme; the best blogs were published on the RWSN blog.

## Gender

In 2021, **for International Women's Day**, RWSN published a practical guide by and for practitioners of the Rural Water Supply Network on Women's empowerment through rural water supply activities in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#). The guide was designed in a process of co-creation with RWSN Members and aimed to provide water specialists with the language and knowledge on how best to work with gender experts to build more transformative activities. As of December 2021, it had been downloaded more than 1,000 times.

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

## Capacity-building

- RWSN has achieved strong female representation in its Secretariat, among Theme Leaders (7/13 are female) and on its Executive Steering Committee.
- In 2021, for the first time, and thanks to member demand, the RWSN Mentoring Programme was open for women of all ages as mentees, alongside young professionals under the age of 35. By and large, the 2021 cohort was still largely made up of young professional mentees, with only a handful of women over the age of 35 signing up as mentees (although many signed up as mentors: 40% of the mentors were female).
- RWSN did not have a webinar series in 2021; the two webinars co-hosted by RWSN in partnership with **AfDB** had female representation both in terms of speakers and chairs.

## Outcome 3: Knowledge-Sharing and Networking

### Roadmap for RWSN

The RWSN Secretariat, at the request of **SDC**, worked to develop a [roadmap](#) for the sustainable and inclusive future of the network. This was done in a collaborative manner through a [Roadmap e-discussion](#) (17 to 31 May 2021) which focused on two aspects of the Roadmap: decentralising of RWSN, and the pathway to follow to increase the impact and financial sustainability of the network.

Following up on the great interest in decentralising RWSN at regional and national level, a strategic [workshop](#) with 53 participants was organised for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region (29 June 2021), trying to find the best way to strengthen local and regional discussions while retaining strong global knowledge exchange and diversifying leadership in the network.

Towards the end of the year, RWSN was approached by the **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)** to support a rural WASH learning programme called SIRWASH, funded by SDC. This will provide the resources and partnerships to develop RWSN presence in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) and encourage peer-to-peer learning with other regions.



Figure 6: [RWSN Roadmap Consultation Website](#)

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

The **Leave No-one Behind** theme hosted an intense e-discussion in June-July 2021 on social accountability and how people are trying, with varying success, to hold duty-bearers to account for water supplies, especially in the context of COVID.

A RWSN webinar and e-discussion series in partnership with the **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI)** managed by **AfDB** took place in the second half of 2021, in November-December, with two webinars and two e-discussions which explored key issues of political prioritisation and financing for WASH in Africa in the lead-up to the **World Water Forum** in Dakar in March 2022. Over 150 participants attended the 1<sup>st</sup> webinar (2 November), focusing on the "[Prioritizing rural water, sanitation and hygiene, including the sustainability and quality of rural water, sanitation and hygiene services](#)". The second webinar (23 November 2021) addressed "[Resource Mobilization and Accountability for Resource use for Rural WASH](#)" and was adopted as a session of the **2021 African Water and Sanitation Week**.

Other RWSN webinars were held in 2021, including:

- An online book launch of the "[Self-Supply – filling the gaps in public water supply](#)", which was subsequently downloaded more than a thousand times in the following month and more than three thousand times that year.
- Three webinars in relation to the REACH/ RWSN100M initiative to inform a strategy to provide sustainable water services to 100 million rural people through results-based funding by 2030, in March, July and October respectively. 419 rural water service providers, serving over 15 million people in 75 countries, responded to this global diagnostic study through RWSN. More information [here](#).

## Conferences (online and face-to-face)

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, face-to-face knowledge-sharing and networking opportunities for RWSN and its members were limited in 2021. RWSN was represented at the following conferences (online or face-to-face):

- Sessions on self-supply and MUS at **World Water Week 2021**;
- A very lively and [participatory workshop on accountability](#) at **WEDC 2021 Conference** (led by the LNOB team); and
- Sessions at **UNC Water & Health Conference 2021** on professionalising maintenance of rural water services.
- RWSN and IWMI convened a lively session on Multiple Use Services (MUS) of water at **Africa Water Week** online.



Figure 7: WEDC online presentation

## Newsletter

The [RWSN Newsletters](#) were sent out in May, August and November in English, French, Spanish and for the first time in Portuguese. 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 (e.g., REACH) are also included.

## Publications

We encourage members to document their experiences and submit them for peer review. In 2021, a member publication from staff at **DesignOutreach** was launched. [This fieldnote](#) provides a case study of a practice-based overview of how the governments initiated an update of policies enabling the use of the LifePump in both Zambia and Malawi. It is a good case study of a WASH technology development and uptake, in partnership with the government authorities to ensure its local suitability.

RWSN also actively supported the development and promotion of several major partner reports and books:

- [Self-Supply: Filling the gaps in public water supply provision](#), by Dr Sally Sutton and John Butterworth (Practical Action Publishing)
- [Rural Community Water Supply: Sustainable services for all](#), by Prof. Richard Carter (Practical Action Publishing)
- [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: A guidance note for leaving no one behind](#), Dr Kerstin Danert (UNICEF)
- [Blended Finance for Water Infrastructure Maintenance and Fecal Sludge Management: Working Group](#) Output, Regina Rossmann (Convergence)

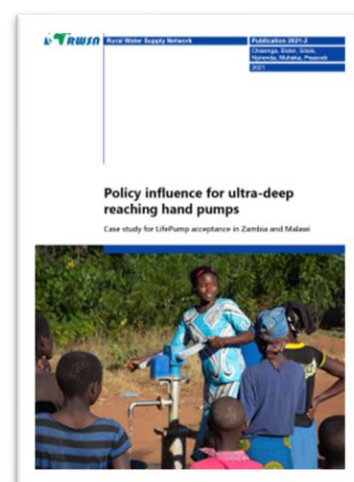


Figure 8: A RWSN peer-reviewed publication from 2021

## Outcome 4: Embedding Good Policies and Practices

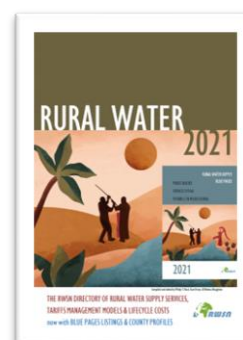
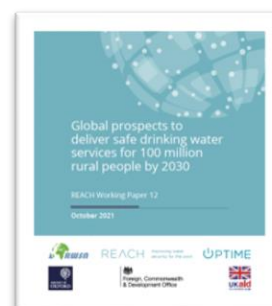
Embedding policy and practice is generally done at the Theme and Topic level and is reported in the following section.

### 100 Million Initiative and RWSN Water 2021

Based on evidence from the **REACH programme** and the **Uptime Consortium**, we believe one key answer to rural water sustainability lies in the use of Results-Based Funding for rural water services. Particularly in rural areas, it is clear that concessionary funding is needed to guarantee reliable services for everyone. Results-based funding is a way to invest those funds in a manner that is targeted, transparent, data-driven and scalable while motivating services to improve over time.

The 100M Initiative will undertake a multi-stage data collection exercise to estimate the scale and potential of results-based funding globally. In 2021, a major output was the result of a global survey of rural water service providers: [Global prospects to deliver safe drinking water services for 100 million rural people by 2030](#)

In parallel, we published the 2021 edition of the [Rural Water 2021](#) – a global directory of management models and lifecycle costs. In addition, this second edition contained a “Blue Pages” section in English and French for listing and advertising rural water services and products. This was well received and downloaded more than a thousand times in the weeks following the launch. Through this publication, RWSN is contributing to the sharing of good practices and an opportunity to compare innovative solutions at different stages of their development and scaling up.



## **UN-Water**

- LNOB Theme Leader, Euphresia Luseka, represented RWSN at the UN-**Water World Water Day 2021** Celebration on “Valuing Water”. You can watch her interview with Neil Dhot (**Aquafed**) [here](#).
- Kerstin Danert represented RWSN in drafting the [2022 World Water Development Report on Groundwater](#), along with other active RWSN members, co-authoring Chapter 4 on “Groundwater for Human Settlements” and contributing to Chapters 9, 10 and 11 to ensure that evidence and experience from RWSN and UPGro was incorporated appropriately.

## **Other**

- RWSN actively engaged in a group convened by Circle of Blue and the Wilson Center in the USA, leading to a series of articles as part of a [“WASH within REACH”](#) initiative.



## Financial and In-kind Contributions (1 January – 31 December 2021)

In January 2021, the RWSN Secretariat host, Skat Foundation, became fully independent from Skat Consulting Ltd. Skat Foundation is certified by [ZEWO](#) as conforming to Swiss standards of transparency and accountability as a charitable organisation.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

The following table acknowledges the financial and in-kind contribution to RWSN during 2021:

Partner	Project/ Purpose	Financial Contribution (2021)	Monetised In-kind contribution (RWSN activities done by partners)	Total Income + In-kind (CHF) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Partner Contributions: RWSN ExecSC and Theme/Topic Leaders<sup>3</sup></b>				
SDC	RWSN Secretariat	CHF 250,000 <sup>4</sup>		250,000
UNICEF	Groundwater in Zambia publication + Sustainable Services Theme	USD 12,721 <sup>5</sup>	USD 13,700	24,307
WaterAid	RWSN Secretariat + Data for Action Theme	EUR 10,000	GBP 3,462	15,074
IRC	RWSN Secretariat	EUR 10,000		10,816
AfDB	RWSN Secretariat	USD 10,000		9,055
Skat Foundation	Self-Supply Theme		CHF 23,100	23,100
IWMI	MUS Theme		USD 17,500	16,100
Water Mission	Member Org + SDG Theme + training course	USD 1,000	USD 16,720	15,382
Water Youth Network	LNOB Theme		USD 15,000	13,800
Simavi	LNOB Theme		EUR 10,000	10,400
Ask for Water	SDG Theme		CHF 15,556	15,556
Euphresia Luseka (Ind.)	LNOB Theme		USD 4,800	4,416
Aguaconsult	Sustainable Services Theme		EUR 900	936
GIZ (SuSanA)	SuSanA Forum Moderation	- <sup>6</sup>		-
<b>Core partner sub-total (financial + in-kind)</b>		<b>CHF 293,310</b>	<b>CHF 116,553</b>	<b>409,863</b>
<b>Member contributions<sup>7</sup></b>				
Welthungerhilfe	Member Org	EUR 750		780
CAWST	Member Org	CHF 750		750
Water Compass	Member Org	CHF 750		750
Aquaya Institute	Member Org	USD 750		683
Global Aid Network	Member Org	USD 750		679
Amazi Water	Member Org	CHF 650		650
United Purpose	Member Org	GBP 300		359
EOS International	Member Org	CHF 250		250
PRACTICA Foundation	Member Org	USD 250		222
Well Aware	Member Org	USD 250		222
<b>Various</b>	RWSN Individual Members	CHF 285		285
Various	SuSanA Forum Moderation	CHF 1,438		1,438
<i>Member contribution Sub-total</i>				<b>7,068<sup>8</sup></b>
<b>Earmarked project income<sup>9</sup></b>				
UK FCDO (Oxford Uni.)	REACH Programme	GBP 139,555		156,301
Waterloo Foundation	Stop the Rot	GBP 85,000		101,660
SENSE Foundation	RWSN Mentoring	EUR 10,000		10,816
USAID (Aquaya Inst.)	REAL-Water	CHF 4,353 <sup>10</sup>		4,353
<i>Project income sub-total</i>				<b>273,130</b>
<b>TOTAL Financial and In-kind Income</b>				<b>690,061</b>

<sup>2</sup> CHF 1 = USD 0.92 = EUR 1.04 = GBP 1.23 (as of 31.12.2021, unless)

<sup>3</sup> In-kind contribution statements not received from Simavi, UNC, IRC, World Bank, AfDB

<sup>4</sup> Contribution of CHF 125,000 for February to July + CHF250,000 for August 2021 – July 2022

<sup>5</sup> Work done in 2021 paid for in 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Grant of EUR 15,957 for RWSN/SuSanA Secretariat work done in 2021 paid in 2022

<sup>7</sup> Excludes CHF 7,565 received in 2021 for sponsored webinars in 2020

<sup>8</sup> This is gross, before deducted fees from RaiseNow and FairGive

<sup>9</sup> Can include forward payments and backward payments for work done or to be done outside 2021. See following table for audited income and expenditure for financial year 2021.

<sup>10</sup> CHF 4,353.10 expenditure in 2021 paid in 2022

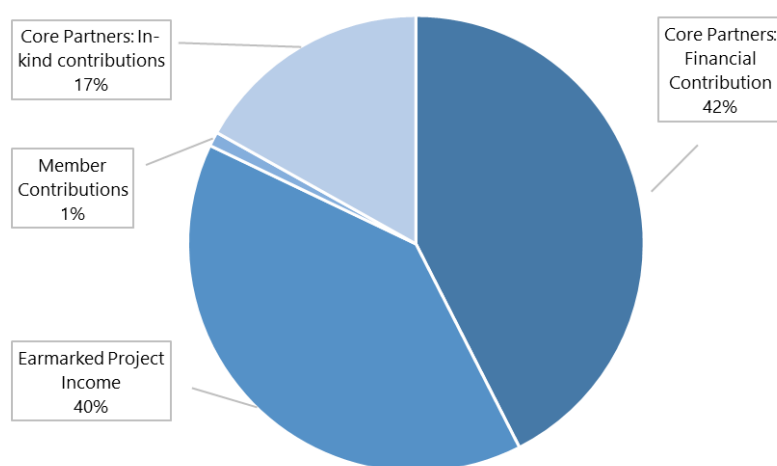


Figure 9: RWSN contributions by source in 2021

## AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

The following figures are extracted from Skat Foundation 2021 audit report (dated 21.03.2022). Note that in-kind contributions are not audited.

FUND CAPITAL	Balance 01.01.2021	Income	Expenditure	Balance 31.12.2021	Change
RWSN Secretariat (see previous table)	20,809.34	309,854.75	214,854.76	115,809.33	94,999.99
RWSN Knowledge Brokering (REACH)	0.00	156,301.35	156,301.35	0.00	0.00
RWSN Knowledge Brokering (REAL-Water)	0.00	4,353.10	4,353.10	0.00	0.00
RWSN Research (Stop the Rot)	0.00	101,660.00	59,518.45	42,141.55	42,141.55
RWSN Mentoring (SENSE Foundation, World Vision)	5,519.03	10,815.50	10,026.07	6,308.46	789.43
RWSN Forum Fees	45,724.02	0.00	0.00	45,724.02	0.00
<b>Total RWSN</b>	<b>72,052.39</b>	<b>582,984.70</b>	<b>445,053.73</b>	<b>209,983.36</b>	<b>137,930.97</b>

An audit was also done for the SDC contribution and co-funding for period in 2021 (1 February – 31 July). A summary is provided in the table below:

Budget Line	Activity	Budget (CHF)	Actual (CHF)
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Secretariat	Liaison & Coordination	44,160	44,394.50
	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	41,098	40,295.95
	RWSN Roadmap	50,752	46,238.18
Sustainable Services	REACH Programme	111,400	89,074.71
Other costs		14,090	31,414.97
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>261,500</b>	<b>251,418.31</b>
<b>Income</b>			
SDC		125,000	100,000.00 <sup>11</sup>
Oxford University /REACH		115,700	113,639.90
IRC		10,240	10,815.00
WaterAid		10,560	10,815.00
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>261,500</b>	<b>235,269.90</b>

<sup>11</sup> The remaining 25,000 was paid after the period.

## 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, which 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	<b>3. Driving the debate:</b> developing and promoting building blocks of human rights materials	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Share materials and experience of use</li> <li>■ E-discussion in RWSN community</li> <li>■ Updates through Secretariat services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In-country training (India, Burkina Faso, Ghana)</li> <li>■ Online training course with CapNet</li> </ul>
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing a new Equality, inclusion and rights framework from WaterAid, available in <a href="#">English, French, Spanish and Portuguese</a></li> <li>■ Claim Your Water Rights Campaign – End Water Poverty published a progress report on #ClaimYourWaterRights campaign, which was shared through RWSN.</li> </ul>		

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, is systematically taken into account across all themes of the RWSN.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	<b>3. Driving the debate:</b> Sharing guidelines and tools; Learning from experiences; Embedding training and discussions and application; Updates on progress and new guidelines and studies	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing experiences</li> <li>■ E-discussion in RWSN community</li> <li>■ Promoting guidelines and tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing examples of inclusive designs</li> <li>■ Developing policy with governments</li> <li>■ Influencing investments to make services inclusive</li> </ul>
<b>Update 2021</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Organic <a href="#">e-discussion</a> on decolonisation of WASH sector and subsequent RWSN workshop on decolonisation of WASH sector in the context of the roadmap.</li> <li>■ New <a href="#">guidance note</a> on Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) published by UNICEF</li> <li>■ RWSN was represented at the 2021 WWD event by the Co-Lead LNOB Theme, Euphresia Luseka. She focused on diversity, equity and inclusion matters, particularly on the pressing need for gender equity in Leadership for SDG 6, from an intersectionality perspective. See the main link to the <a href="#">event</a>.</li> </ul>		

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	<b>2. Active Debate:</b> Webinars and e-discussion; Gender lens applied to all topics and webinars across themes; Updates on progress and new guidelines and studies	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Webinars (English/French)</li> <li>■ E-discussion in RWSN community</li> <li>■ Promote guidance and tools, incl. RWSN guidance document on how women can be empowered through rural water supply interventions. (<i>LNOB Theme</i>)</li> <li>■ Updates through Secretariat services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>



**Topic 3: Gender equality and women's rights**

**Update 2021**

- [Women's empowerment through rural water supply activities: A practical guide by and for practitioners of the Rural Water Supply Network](#), E Feijoo, S Fürst et al. This practical guide is the result of a consultation and co-creation process with members of the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN). Engineers and gender experts have got together to overcome jargon barriers from their respective disciplines. This guide aims to provide water specialists with the language and knowledge on how best to work with gender experts to build more transformative activities.
- RWSN was represented at the 2021 WWD event by the Co-Lead LNOB Theme, Euphresia Luseka, who focused on diversity, equity and inclusion matters, particularly on the pressing need for gender equity in Leadership for SDG 6, from an intersectionality perspective. See the main link to the [event](#).

**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 a growing community of practice.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	<b>3. Driving the debate:</b> 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 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Webinars (English/French)</li> <li>■ E-discussion in RWSN community</li> <li>■ Promote updates through Secretariat services</li> <li>■ peer support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In-country projects in different contexts</li> <li>■ Developing policy with governments and donors</li> </ul>

**Update 2021**

- LNOB hosted an [e-discussion on social accountability](#) in June-July 2021 on how people are trying, with varying success, to hold duty-bearers to account for water supplies, especially in the context of COVID.
- The LNOB team hosted a very lively and participatory workshop on accountability at the WEDC conference, with over 200 participants.

## 5 THEME: Sustainable Groundwater Development

**Sustainable Groundwater Development:** The 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		
<b>Expected Outcomes by 2023 (end of strategy period)</b>	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.	
<b>Expected Activity Intensity Level</b>	<b>3. Driving the debate:</b> RWSN will continue to push strongly for more professional water well drilling.	
<b>Activities 2018-23</b>	<b>Knowledge Sharing &amp; Networking</b>	<b>Inspiring &amp; Embedding</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Facilitation of relevant online communities (in DGroups).</li> <li>■ Improved signposting of existing RWSN and other relevant resources on RWSN website and on Wikipedia.</li> <li>■ Production &amp; distribution of materials in-country.</li> <li>■ Synthesis of SGD e-discussion (2014 to 2017).</li> <li>■ New initiative to improve integrity in procurements and contracting.</li> <li>■ RWSN guideline “from drilling data to groundwater maps”.</li> <li>■ Evaluation on manual drilling.</li> <li>■ Support and facilitate select webinars, structured e-discussions and face-to-face events on groundwater capacity, institutional frameworks and investment.</li> <li>■ Publication of existing RWSN guidance materials in other languages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Online training course on professional water well drilling management (2018)</li> <li>■ Face-to-face training and remote support to UNICEF country offices in select countries.</li> <li>■ Collaboration with vocational and academic training institutions and private sector in-country to raise in-country capacity and improve institutional frameworks.</li> <li>■ Dialogue with rural water supply funding organisations to raise investment in professional groundwater development.</li> <li>■ Trigger in-depth multi-country study on manual drilling opportunities and risks.</li> <li>■ <i>(Network-level Indicators (check indicators in logframe in Annex 3: 4.1.c. No. of online and face-to-face training courses; 4.1.d. No. and gender/age/ nationality of people trained)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ New publication: <a href="#">Forage d'eau – Planification, passation de marchés et gestion de projets ; Boîte à outils de l'UNICEF</a>; Dotun Adekile &amp; Kerstin Danert, Skat Foundation, St Gallen, Switzerland; UNICEF</li> </ul>		

## 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.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	<b>3. Driving the debate:</b> RWSN will continue to advocate for better understanding and appreciation of how important groundwater resources are; wider water resources issues (e.g. use of surface water and rainwater) will be considered where appropriate.	
Activities 2018-23	<b>Knowledge Sharing &amp; Networking</b>	<b>Inspiring &amp; Embedding</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Facilitation of relevant online communities (in DGroups).</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ Raise awareness and understanding of the importance of groundwater, and how to effectively monitor and manage it.</li> <li>■ Publication on good practices for groundwater data management and storage.</li> <li>■ Produce country-level groundwater summaries/briefings.</li> <li>■ Production &amp; distribution of relevant printed materials and films in-country.</li> <li>■ Synthesis of groundwater management e-discussions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Encourage enhanced groundwater recharge methods (e.g. sand dams, enhanced road drainage, 3R - )</li> <li>■ Encourage the use of and contributions to the Africa Groundwater Atlas and Literature Archive (AGLA), the Groundwater Assessment Platform (GAP) and other information gateways, data hubs and knowledge tools.</li> <li>■ Encourage countries to develop guidelines for water source protection, local monitoring of rural groundwater supplies and policies for IWRM that include groundwater.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ Explore opportunities of water point mapping &amp; apps to collect groundwater data.</li> <li>■ Find entry points for rural water supply and groundwater management in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) processes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Update 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Monitoring Groundwater Use as a Domestic Water Source by Urban Households: Analysis of Data from Lagos State, Nigeria and Sub-Saharan Africa with Implications for Policy and Practice</a> by Kerstin Danert and Adrian Healy. This analysis confirms the importance of non-piped water supplies in meeting current and future drinking water demand by households in parts of sub-Saharan Africa and the role played, through self-supply, by groundwater.</li> </ul>		

### 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.	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	<p><b>Handpumps - 1. Passive Information Dissemination:</b> While there remains interest within the network, in recent years there have 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><b>Solar Pumps - 2. Active Debate:</b> There is need for more evidence of the extent to which solar pumping will replace or complement handpumps, and of the best way to implement, upgrade or manage such systems.</p>	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Facilitation of relevant DGroups.</li> <li>■ Raise awareness of handpump corrosion problems and solutions.</li> <li>■ Sharing progress on 3<sup>rd</sup> party handpump developments.</li> <li>■ Sharing emerging findings from UPGro Hidden Crisis project on handpump sustainability (see below).</li> <li>■ Mapping exercise on existing knowledge, guidance and actors on solar pumps.</li> <li>■ Stimulate discussion on challenges and opportunities for solar pumping (with private enterprise, government and development agencies) via e-discussions, webinars, and special events.</li> <li>■ Signposting of existing RWSN and other relevant initiatives on solar pumping on RWSN website and Wikipedia.</li> <li>■ Develop toolkit on Solar Pumping as needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Face-to-face training and remote support on solar pumping to UNICEF country offices in select countries</li> <li>■ Collaboration with national (or state) governments to improve institutional frameworks and provide training for solar pumping.</li> <li>■ Engagement with governments and development originations to address material quality issues for handpumps, particularly with respect to corrosion.</li> </ul>

#### Update 2021

- Launch and implementation of “Stop the Rot”, a new RWSN initiative by Skat Foundation and Ask for Water to find ways of ensuring that handpump technologies and spare parts in sub-Saharan Africa are consistently of high quality and can last.
- Translation of Solar Powered Water Systems Design and Installation Guide in English, French and Spanish to address the issue of poor design and installation of solar power systems by providing detailed instruction for fulfilling internationally recognised technical standards pertinent to solar powered water systems within the rural water supply context.
- 5 key lessons learnt to ensure quality Operation and Maintenance of solar pumping schemes. New video by IOM and OXFAM.
- As part of “Stop the Rot”, case study of handpump supply chain in Zambia.
- Solar pumping workshops in Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria and Yemen, organised by IOM and Water Mission.

## 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 of awareness that unsupported community based management models are unsustainable Countries adopting various models for direct support services (aggregated models, recentralise support services, utility assistance) Countries start to monitor the performance of direct support provision and its costs	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	<b>2. Active Debate:</b> Best practice document on modalities and cost of direct support issued	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Webinars (English/French)</li> <li>■ E-discussion in RWSN community</li> <li>■ Publication</li> <li>■ Sharing Agenda for Change experiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Through in-country partner engagement</li> </ul>
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Professionalised Maintenance for Rural Water Service Provision, Harold Lockwood et al.</a> Contributors include Aguaconsult UK, the Rural Water Supply Network, Uptime Consortium, WaterAid, and the World Bank.</li> </ul>		

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 what successful service delivery approach and models look like (supported/aggregated community-based model, private sector models, utility provision, Self-supply)	
Expected Activity Intensity Level	<b>2. Active Debate:</b>	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding

## Topic 2: Evolving Service Delivery Approaches

- Helpdesk (email) for member requests or questions on the topic
- Webinars
- Sharing Agenda for Change experiences

### Update 2021

- [New publications on Sustainable Services](#): Strengthening management models for piped water supply services: decision making resource for selecting and strengthening management models.
- [Rural Community Water Supply: Sustainable Services for All](#) – a book providing an overview of rural water supply and how to make it truly available to everyone.

## 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	<b>2. Active Debate:</b>	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Webinars (English/French)</li> </ul>	

### Update 2021

- The “Global prospects to deliver safe drinking water services for 100 million rural people by 2030” of the REACH-RWSN 100M Initiative was launched in October, sharing the results of a survey.
- It was disseminated through RWSN in 2021 to understand more about rural water service providers. Over 400 rural water supply providers from 68 countries, providing drinking water services to a population of around 15 million people through over 3 million waterpoints, participated in the survey. The next step will be to use this information to try to scale up the model of “payment by results” with other service providers in Africa.



## 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	<b>3. Driving the Debate:</b> Get this topic on the agenda because it is a huge gap in current national monitoring systems of water supply access.	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Documentation 2-3 countries case studies and webinars</li> <li>■ Guidance / policy brief</li> <li>■ Blog posts from Self-supply projects and actors around the world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Supporting governments and organisations to report and monitor existing private supplies/ Self-supply</li> <li>■ Influence organisations which focus on improving Self-supply to monitor investment and share data</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Self-Supply – Filling the gaps in public water supply provision (2021)</a>. Dr Sally Sutton collected a wealth of information, stories, case studies and experiences, with the support of IRC’s John Butterworth and the authors of six case studies, among others. RWSN also publicised this book, writing a policy brief in English, French and Spanish, presenting a series of blogs and videos, and hosting an online event. The book has been downloaded close to 3,000 times since publication.</li> <li>■ Stockholm World Water Week: Self-supply @SWWW: “Self-supply’s potential for increased resilience and water security”. Organized by IRC, SIWI, IMWI, WaterAid, SMART Centre Group/MetaMeta, Ask-for-water, Skat Foundation, University of Technology Sydney, and RWSN; there were two events on self-supply and its potential for increased resilience and water security.</li> <li>■ Self-supply was included in several sessions at this year’s edition of UNC’s Water and Health Conference.</li> <li>■ World Bank <a href="#">Project Document</a> for a loan to the Government of Bangladesh. This document provides an overview of a recent loan of the World Bank to the Government of Bangladesh for an integral rural WASH project which includes several components of Self-supply (both for water and sanitation).</li> </ul>		

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	<b>2. Active Debate</b>	
Activities 2018-23	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>
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The SMART Centre Malawi, in collaboration with EMAS International and the SMART Centre Group, implemented two short courses in Malawi on low-cost Water and Sanitation Technologies with a focus on Self-supply. In October, Jacana Foundation carried out another round of trainings for local drillers and welders in Petauke (Zambia).</li> </ul>		

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 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintaining and recruiting to rainwater harvesting Dgroups</li> <li>■ Maintaining Rainwater knowledge products on RWSN websites</li> </ul>	
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 10 posts in the RWSN Dgroups; currently 871 members.</li> <li>■ New IWA publication on “International Rainwater Catchment Systems Experiences: Towards water security” shared.</li> <li>■ Delivering Safely-managed Water to schools in Kenya. This REACH brief presents the status of school WASH services in Kitui County, Kenya, drawing on a survey of 1,887 primary and secondary schools in 2019. The authors evaluate water and resource risks in the county to understand how climate anomalies affect rainwater harvesting for schools and the influence of geology on groundwater quality.</li> </ul>		

## 8 THEME: Data for Action (formerly Mapping & Monitoring)

RWSN’s Mapping and Monitoring theme was a topic in the previous 2015-2017 strategy, but has been 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 at 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 to 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.

In 2021, the Theme organised a survey on the name and focus of the Monitoring and Mapping Theme – and decided to rename the Theme “Data for Action”, to emphasise the importance of using data for decision-making.

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	<b>2. Active Debate:</b> This is a strategically important topic, not just for RWSN but for the JMP and SWA.	
Activities 2018-23	<b>Knowledge Sharing &amp; Networking</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compiled and shared evidence from existing adopted country monitoring case studies (SIASAR, West Africa)</li> <li>■ Peer to peer knowledge sharing / training</li> <li>■ RWSN publication from e-discussion + webinar + other ongoing work</li> <li>■ Disaggregated data</li> <li>■ Country experience sharing</li> </ul>	<b>Inspiring &amp; Embedding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Supporting best practices sharing scale up to strengthen in-country monitoring processes</li> <li>■ Identifying mechanisms for successful institutionalisation of monitoring processes</li> <li>■ Linking operational support to global initiative (JMP,SWA, etc.)</li> </ul>
	<b>Update 2021</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing of updates from JMP, mWater, and WPdx on in-country monitoring</li> <li>■ Building on the national water point mapping that took place between 2018 and 2020 using mWater in Malawi, the National Focal Group for Groundwater in Malawi organised a conference that is themed “A Policy Dialogue on Groundwater Management and Development” on 27 October 2021, Malawi. The conference used water point functionality data as the basis for evidence-based deliberations and was one example of going beyond mapping and using the WASH data to inform data-driven decision-making around investment planning/allocation and accountability for service improvements.</li> </ul>	

## 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	<b>2. Active Debate</b>	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Publication of sustainability indicators bank as live RWSN document (Proposed RWSN sustainability indicators matrix available for download and use by organisations/ countries)</li> <li>■ Awareness &amp; Consensus building on key indicators</li> <li>■ Establish links to humanitarian mapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dissemination of indicator bank and example of adoption and use in countries (Network level indicator for logframe in Annex 3</li> <li>■ <i>No. of countries/ organisations which contribute to, adopt and/or use rural water services sustainability indicators)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing of publication - From data to decisions – WaterAid’s publication which reviewed a number of cases of MIS developments from SIASAR in Central America, to SIBS in Timor Leste and more with a political economy and behavioural science of data use point of view (what incentives, what are the drivers of data use, etc.) and the related Planning guide to support data use driven developments to monitoring processes.</li> <li>■ Sharing of WASH survey library from Akvopedia.</li> </ul>		

## 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	<b>1. Passive Information Dissemination:</b> may increase if need, interest and resources become available.	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Case studies documented</li> <li>■ Guidance/policy brief on key guidance</li> </ul>	
<b>Update 2021</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing of policy briefs from Sweetsense on role of sensor based real-time monitoring to support sustainability of water supply services and accountability</li> </ul>		

## 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	<b>2. Active Debate</b>	
Activities 2018-23	Knowledge Sharing & Networking	Inspiring & Embedding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing of experiences – good and bad – of monitoring water quality; the techniques and technology and integration into operational and strategic decision-making</li> </ul>	
<b>Update 2021</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sharing of JMP thematic report which presents key findings and lessons from the experience of using the water quality module in 32 representative household surveys around the world</li> <li>■ Sharing of AKVO webinar on water quality testing and monitoring</li> </ul>		

## 9 THEME: Multiple Use Water Services (MUS)

Rural and peri-urban people need water for drinking, cooking, washing, sanitation, watering animals, growing food and generating income. Multiple-use water services (MUS) take people's water needs as the starting point. By looking at all water needs and available water resources holistically, it is possible to make more cost-effective and sustainable investments that generate a broader range of health and livelihood benefits than is possible with single-use systems. MUS meet people's domestic and productive needs while making the most efficient use of water resources – taking into account different water sources and their quality, quantity, reliability and distance from point of use. A MUS approach can be used to plan a new water service or to upgrade existing domestic or irrigation services. This is a systematic approach that can be scaled up.

The MUS Group was established in 2003 as learning platform for MUS. RWSN has hosted the Group's online community since 2014, but it is proposed to formerly make MUS an RWSN Theme from 2021 onwards with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) to help bridge the gap between rural domestic water use and rural agricultural and smallholder use.

During this first year, activities in the MUS Theme have centred around information and dissemination, as well as fostering active debate amongst members:

- Sharing publications and videos on MUS;
- Co-convening webinars on MUS;
- Co-organising self-supply related sessions at Stockholm World Water Week 2021 and Africa Water Week 2021;



## **ANNEXES**

## Annex 1: RWSN Membership Breakdown

TABLE A1.1: TOP TEN ORGANISATIONS BY INDIVIDUALS, WHERE KNOWN (MAY 2022)

Rank	Organisation	Members (2022)
1	UNICEF	308
2	WaterAid	263
3	The World Bank Group	170
4	World Vision	129
5	SNV	78
6	African Development Bank	78
7	Red Cross	74
8	Water for people	61
9	Oxfam	53
10	IRC WASH	48

TABLE A1.2: TOP TEN COUNTRIES WHERE MEMBERS ARE BASED, WHERE KNOWN (MAY 2022)

Ranking	Country	Members (2022)
1	United States	1177
2	United Kingdom	794
3	Uganda	479
4	Kenya	467
5	Nigeria	428
6	India	359
7	Netherlands	322
8	Ethiopia	311
9	Switzerland	290
10	Liberia	276

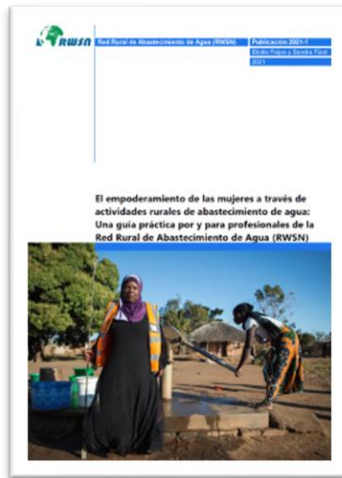
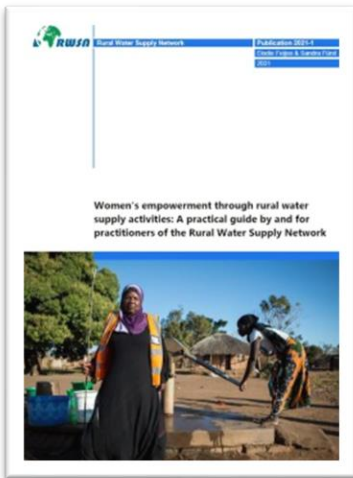
TABLE A2.3 RWSN SUB-COMMUNITIES (JANUARY 2022)

RWSN Sub-community	Members	Contributions (Jan-Dec 21)
1 Sustainable Groundwater Development	1551	344
2 Leave No-one Behind	1295	316
3 Mapping and Monitoring/ Data for Action	1204	20
4 Bulletin – français *	1155	n/a
5 Sustainable Services	1015	23
6 Rainwater Harvesting	875	8
7 E-discussion group	784	235
8 Young Professionals	707	38
9 MUS	693	8
10 Self Supply	521	57
10 América Latina y el caribe *	66	n/a
11 Portuguese RWSN*	45	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>10256</b>	<b>1049</b>

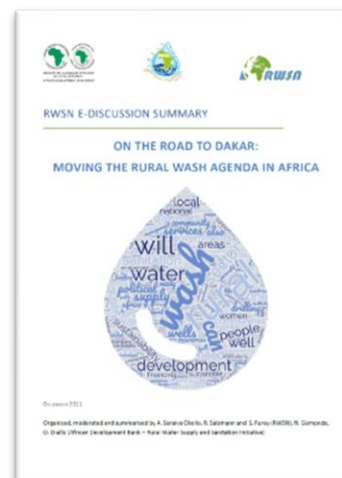
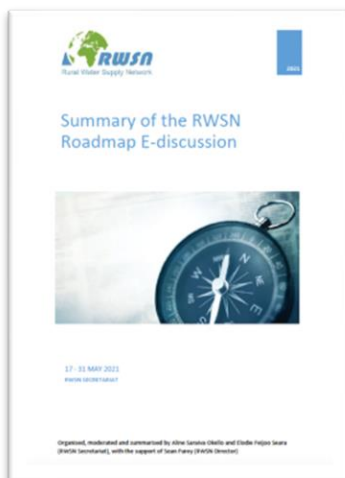
\*used for newsletter distribution

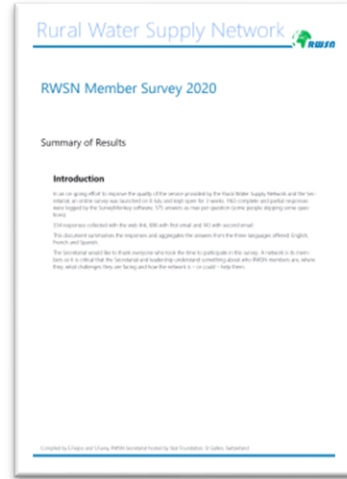
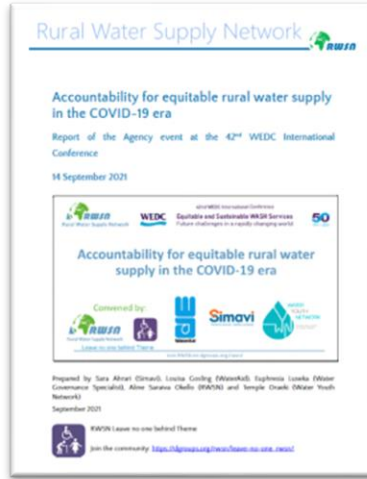
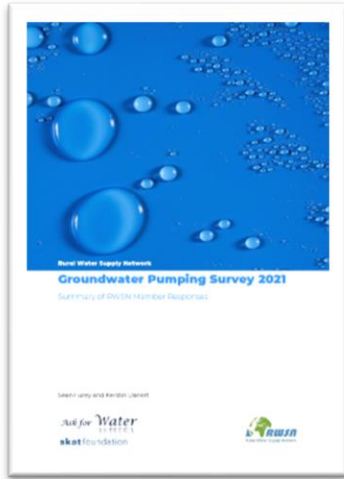
# Annex 2: Publications & Recordings

## Peer Reviewed & Translated

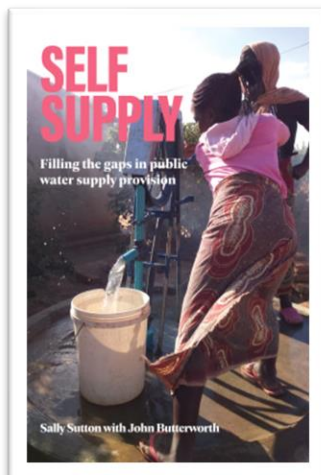


## E-Discussions and Surveys





## Collaborative Publications



## Webinars and Online Conference Sessions



[Resource Mobilization and Accountability for Resource Use \(RWSN/AfDB@ Africa Water Week 2021\)](#)



[Prioritization of Rural WASH including Sustainability and Quality of WASH](#)



[Accountability for equitable rural water supply in the COVID-19 era](#)



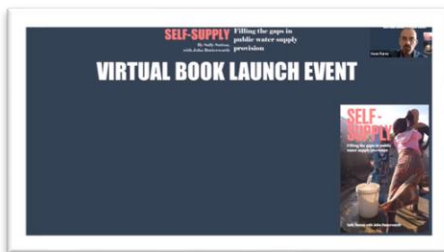
[REACH-RWSN 100M Initiative](#)



[Self-supply explained, interview with Dr. Sally Sutton](#)



[ИНИЦИАТИВА REACH-RWSN 100M/ Russian webinar: REACH-RWSN 100M Initiative](#)



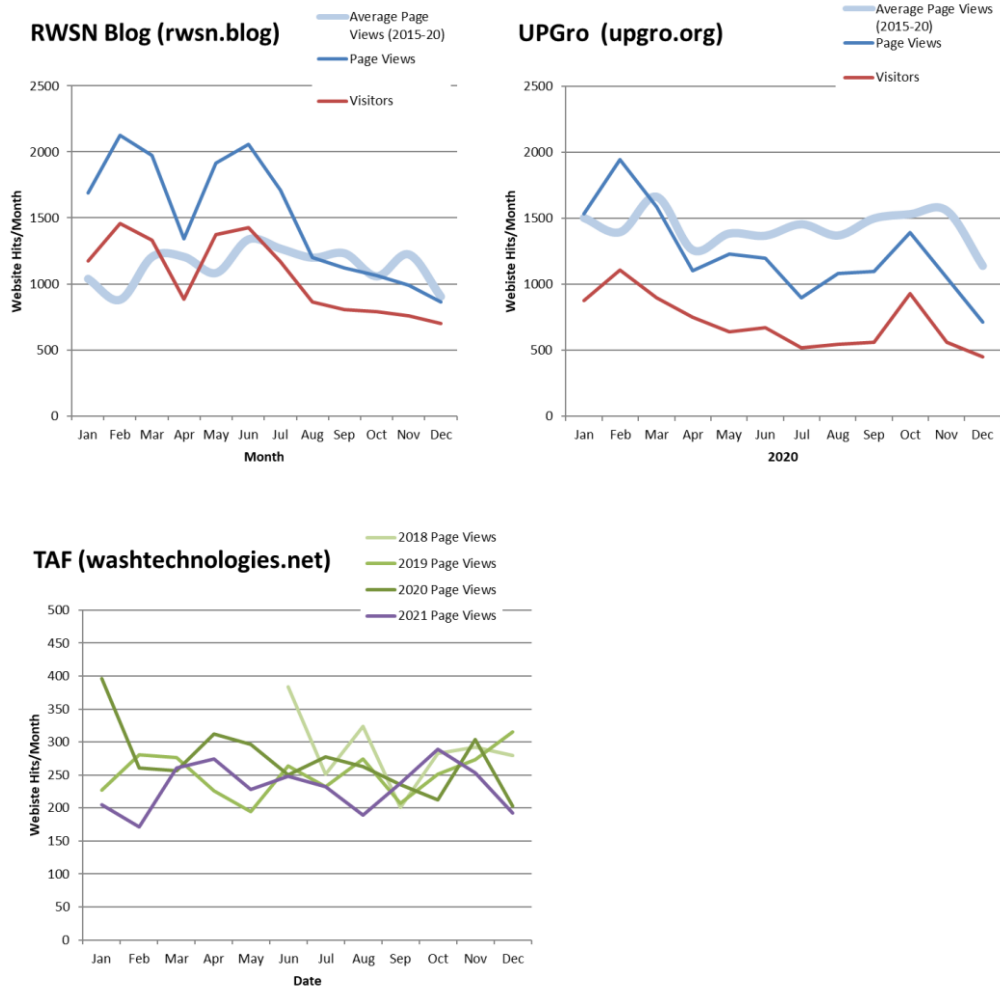
[Virtual book launch "Self-Supply - filling the gaps in public water supply provision"](#)



[Launch: Global prospects to deliver safe drinking water services for 100 million rural people by 2030](#)

## Annex 3: RWSN Secretariat-managed websites

### Websites



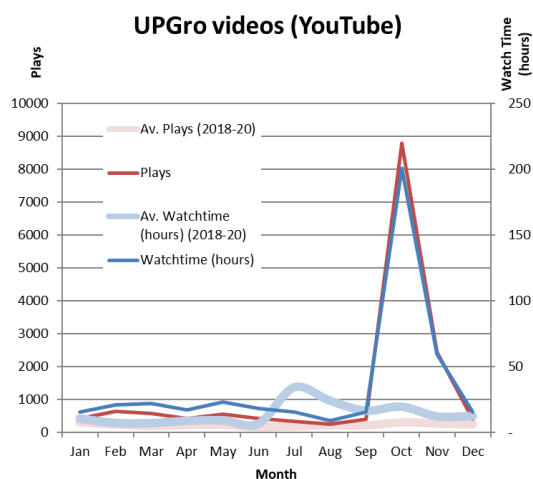
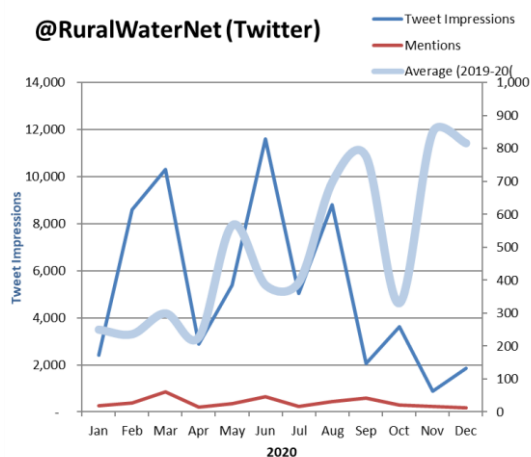
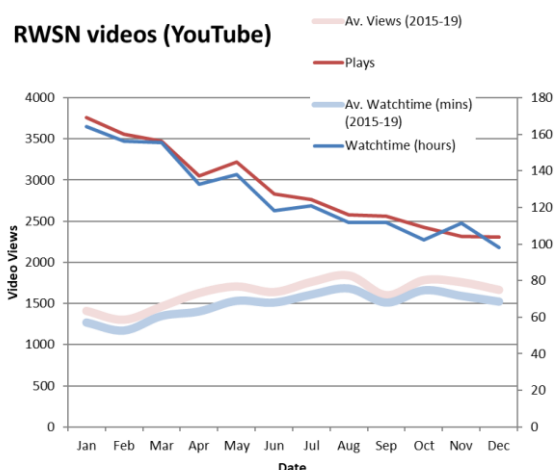
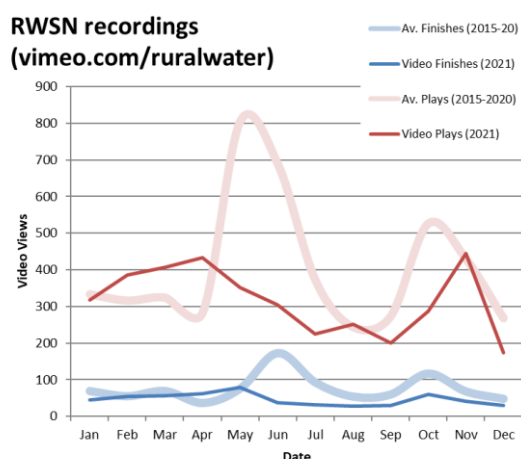
Note: New TAF website launched in June 2018 to replace combined RWSN/TAF website that had existed before.

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

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



## Social Media



### Most watched RWSN videos

RWSN (YouTube)	RWSN (Vimeo)
<b>2021</b>	<b>2021</b>
Pouquoi certains forages sont-ils meilleurs que d'autres (9,358 views)	Interview with Paul Orengoh about APAGroP (795 views)
Un forage qui dure toute une vie (7,594 views)	Technology Applicabilty Framework - Supporting The Vision Of Sustainable WASH Services (344 views)
Les forages: l'importance de bien choisir le site d'implantation (3,977 views)	Drilling: the importance of good borehole siting (237 views)
Why some boreholes are better than others (3,108 views)	A borehole that lasts for a lifetime (220 views)

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

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

## Annex 3: RWSN Log Frame (December 2021)

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2021)
<p><b>Overall Goal</b></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>2020:  <u>World – Rural Service Levels</u>            Safely Managed: 59.6%            Basic: 22.3 %            Limited: 6.14 %            Unimproved: 8.61 %            Surface water: 3.23 %</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1: Network Growth</b></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. 17,417            1.b. Jan-Dec: 1049 contributions            1.c. No survey in 2021</p>
<p><b>Output1.1:</b></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. 13,701            1.1.b. 96            1.1.c. LAC: 3.5% and Asia: 6.7% (based on RWSN member list, country overview)</p>

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2021)
regions (Latin America & Caribbean, and Asia)	1.1.c. % of members from under-represented regions <sup>12</sup>			
<b>Output 1.2:</b> 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;
<b>Outcome 2: Women and Young Professionals</b> 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 and Young Professionals have been explicitly addressed in the Leave No one Behind theme and as a cross-cutting topic.
<b>Output 2.1:</b> 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. 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.	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. 2.1.d. Ensure RWSN webinars are gender/age balanced, and reflect geographical diversity.	RWSN Youth strategy RWSN Dgroups statistics RWSN Annual Member Surveys RWSN reports (6 months and annual)	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 webinars had presenters from Southern countries. No data on age. 2.1.e. no data in 2017	2.1.a. YP community of practice created (May 2018) with 700+ members 2.1.b. 45% female members in YP community 2.1.c. Youth strategy adopted by RWSN Exec SC in 2018; implementation of activities over 2019-21.

<sup>12</sup> 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 2021)
	<p>2.1.e. Ensure RWSN training participants represent a diversity of gender and age (<i>see outcome 3.1.</i>)</p> <p>2.1.f. <i>Stories/ case studies of Young Professionals' empowerment in relation to rural water services</i></p>			<p>2.1.d. no data in 2021 as no formal webinar series.</p> <p>2.1.e. RWSN mentoring programme targeted at under 35 yo: 168 participants across 59 countries. 49% of participants were female.</p> <p>2.1.f. Blog post competition by mentoring programme participants: 5 blogs posted in 2021 (<a href="#">here</a>).</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b></p> <p>The voice and visibility of women within the network is equal to men to demonstrate the value and importance of gender equality for achieving rural water services for all.</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> <p>2.2 c. Gender disaggregation of RWSN training events (<i>see outcome 4.1.</i>)</p> <p>2.2d. Stories/case studies of women's empowerment in relation to rural water supply.</p>	<p>RWSN Dgroups statistics</p> <p>RWSN Annual Member Surveys</p> <p>RWSN reports (6 months and annual)</p>	<p>2.2.a. 20% (2017)</p> <p>2.2,b 92% of webinars had at least 1 woman presenter, and 72% of webinars had presenters from Southern countries. No data on age.</p> <p>2.2.c. Angola drilling training 2017: 11 of 28 were women</p>	<p>2.2.a. 20% (estimated)</p> <p>2.2.b. no formal webinar series in 2021</p> <p>2.2.c. 49% of participants to mentoring programme were female</p> <p>2.2.d. Gender guide <a href="#">blog</a></p>
<p><b>Output 2.3</b></p> <p>RWSN guidance document on how women can be empowered through rural water supply interventions.</p>	<p>2.3. Downloads of completed document</p>	<p>RWSN website download statistics</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2.3. 1031 downloads</p>

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2021)						
<p><b>Outcome 3: Knowledge-Sharing and Networking</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Responsibility : all 5 RWSN Themes (see Table 2 below) unless specified otherwise per output/ indicator</i></p>	<p>3.a. No. of downloads/ citations of RWSN Knowledge products</p> <p>3.b. No. of users of RWSN platforms (website, blog, social media, Thematic Dgroups)</p>	<p>RWSN Website statistics</p> <p>RWSN Annual reports</p> <p>RWSN Dgroups statistics</p>	<p>3.a. RWSN knowledge products downloaded 400 times/ year (average of top 5, 2017)</p> <p>3.b. Thematic Dgroups (2017): 4500+ users</p> <p>Social media: 7000 followers (all channels combined, 2017)</p>	<p>3.a. Average downloads of top 5 publications: 866</p> <p>3.b. RWSN Blog</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Views</td> <td>18,0546</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visitors</td> <td>12,724</td> </tr> </table> <p>Social media: 18,000+ (all combined): (LinkedIn); 9313 (Facebook); 5648 (Twitter) = 3636</p> <p>Thematic DGroups: 10,256 users</p>		2021	Views	18,0546	Visitors	12,724
	2021									
Views	18,0546									
Visitors	12,724									
<p>Output 3.1:</p> <p>RWSN has provided <b>high quality information and guidance</b> to rural water supply sector individuals and organisations globally across its five Themes.</p>	<p>3.1.a. No. of RWSN Knowledge Products per year (guidance notes, case studies, peer-reviewed publications...)</p> <p>3.1.b. No. of RWSN Knowledge Products per year translated in more than one language</p> <p>3.1.c. Number of documents and case studies peer reviewed and disseminated through RWSN</p>	<p>RWSN Website statistics</p> <p>RWSN Annual reports</p> <p>RWSN Dgroups statistics</p>	<p>3.1.a. 2 per year (2017)</p> <p>3.1.b. 1 in French (2017)</p> <p>3.1.c. data not available for 2017</p>	<p>3.1.a 5</p> <p>3.1.b. 3 (gender guide, roadmap e-discussion and Blue Pages)</p> <p>3.1.c 1 (policy influence for ultra-deep reaching handpumps)</p>						
<p>Output 3.2:</p> <p>RWSN remains the preeminent platform for <b>online and face-to-face knowledge sharing and networking</b> for rural water supply sector individuals</p>	<p>3.2.a. Number of (i) RWSN structured e-discussions and (ii) contributions to e-discussions</p>	<p>RWSN Annual reports</p> <p>RWSN Dgroups statistics</p>	<p>3.2.a. 1-2 per year; latest structured e-discussion had contributions from 18 countries.</p>	<p>3.2.a 2 e-discussions (social accountability and roadmap e-discussions) with 36 and 28</p>						

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2021)
and organisations globally across its five Themes.	<p>3.2.b. Number of (i) RWSN webinars and (ii) participants in RWSN webinars</p> <p>3.2.c. No. of RWSN webinars and e-discussions in more than one language</p> <p>3.2.d. No. of presentations/ networking opportunities at key events organised or facilitated by RWSN</p> <p>3.2.e. No. of presentations/ networking opportunities at key events targeting young professionals</p>	RWSN monitoring	<p>3.2.b and c. 11 webinars (2017) in 2 languages, and 1 in 3 languages, with on average 39 participants each.</p> <p>3.2.d. 3 from RWSN Secretariat in 2017 (SIWI, WEDC, Zambia); no data on Thematic event attendance</p> <p>3.2.e. 2 at university of Cranfield, and university of Milano</p>	<p>contributions respectively</p> <p>3.2.b. no formal webinar series in 2021</p> <p>3.2.c. 2 e-discussions in 3 languages; 2 webinars in English and French (AfDB)</p> <p>3.2.d. 4 (1 WEDC; 2 World Water Week; 1 UNC)</p> <p>3.2.3. 4 (1 Podcast for young professionals; 3 online meet-ups for participants of the mentoring programme)</p>
<p>Output 3.3:</p> <p>A range of <b>Knowledge Broker</b> products and services (technical advice and reports, newsletters, syntheses, events, 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.</p>	<p>3.3.a. No. of queries addressed by Thematic leaders/ helpdesk on topics (<i>all Themes</i>)</p> <p>3.3.b. Proposed RWSN sustainability indicators matrix available for download and use by organisations/ countries (<i>M&amp;M Theme</i>)</p> <p>3.3.c. Stories of Most Significant Change when organisations have accessed funding / partnering opportunities through RWSN (<i>all Themes</i>)</p> <p>3.3.d. No. of research outputs are disseminated to practitioners through RWSN (<i>all Themes</i>)</p>	<p>RWSN Annual Member Surveys</p> <p>M&amp;M e-discussion summary report</p> <p>RWSN newsletters</p>	<p>3.3.a. no of queries handled by Secretariat: 200/ year; no data on Themes</p> <p>3.3.b. Indicators not designed yet but recommendations made (2017)</p> <p>3.3.c. No data</p> <p>3.3.d. 17 (2017)</p>	<p>3.3.a 132</p> <p>3.3b. Not available yet</p> <p>3.3.c. Not available yet</p> <p>3.3.d. Through newsletter: 41 research articles.</p>
<b>Outcome 4: Embedding good policies and practices</b>	4. Stories of Most Significant Change of where RWSN members have used an	RWSN Annual Member Surveys		4. N/A



Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2021)
<p><b>Good policies and practices are embedded</b> 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.</p> <p><i>Responsibility : all 5 RWSN Themes (see Table 2 below) unless specified otherwise per output</i></p>	RWSN product or service to effect change and/or build capacity in their country, locality or organisation		Presented in 3-year report (2015-2017)	
<p>Output 4.1: RWSN increases the availability of training and capacity-building for rural water sector professionals and organisations</p>	<p>4.1.a. No. of training centres supported, including those focused on private sector in WASH (<i>Self-Supply Theme</i>)</p> <p>4.1.b. No. of training opportunities shared through RWSN (<i>all Themes</i>)</p> <p>4.1.c. No. of online and face-to-face training courses (<i>Sustainable Groundwater Dvp Theme</i>)</p> <p>4.1.d. No. (and gender/age/ nationality) of people trained (<i>S-Supply and SGD Themes</i>)</p> <p>4.1.e. Number of training/ education curriculums influenced (<i>all Themes</i>)</p>	<p>Reports of SMART Centre Group</p> <p>RWSN Dgroups statistics</p> <p>RWSN Annual Member Surveys</p> <p>RWSN reports (6 months and annual)</p>	<p>4.1.a. 1 (SHIPO Tanzania)</p> <p>4.1.b. no data</p> <p>4.1.c. 1 in Angola (2017)</p> <p>4.1.d. no data</p> <p>4.1.e. no data</p>	<p>4.1.a. 2 SHIPO training centres supported (SHIPO Tanzania and Zimbabwe)</p> <p>4.1.b. Training opportunities shared: Newsletter 12;</p> <p>4.1.c. 3 onsite and 3 online solar pumping online training courses. 1 mentoring course</p> <p>4.1.d. no data on solar pumping courses; 168 participants for the mentoring course.</p> <p>4.1.e. na</p>
<p>Output 4.2.: RWSN influences rural water supply programmes and policies (i) within organisations and (i) at national/sub-national level.</p>	<p>4.2.a. Example(s) of influence of RWSN concepts/ guidelines programme design / implementation by countries or partner organisations (<i>All Themes</i>)</p>	<p>RWSN Annual Member Surveys</p> <p>RWSN reports (6 months and annual)</p>	<p>4.2.a. no data</p> <p>4.2.b. 9 organisations (RWSN Exec SC and Theme Leaders) currently contribute to RWSN strategy and</p>	<p>4.2.a na</p> <p>4.2.b. E-discussion on social accountability: 36 contributors from 18 countries.</p>

Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources & Means of Verification	Baseline (2015)	Update (December 2021)
	<p>4.2.b. No. of organisations/ countries which contribute to RWSN concepts/ guidelines/ e-discussions (<i>All Themes</i>)</p> <p>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>)</p> <p>4.2.d. No. of key actors (organisations/ countries) which address (or implement) Self-supply in documents/ policies (<i>Self-Supply Theme</i>)</p>		<p>implementation of topics. See 2.2.a. for contributions on e-discussions.</p> <p>4.2.c. indicators not yet defined</p> <p>4.2.d. no data</p>	<p>4.2.c. Not yet started</p> <p>4.2.d. One (World Bank report)</p>