

# Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network



2011

ANNUAL

REPORT

## MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

"I am happy to see that rainwater harvesting has finally made it to the politicians' agenda, on a global level but also in countries and at local level. Rainwater harvesting (RWH), be it from rooftops, surface run-off or other sources, has been recognized as an important component in sustainable land and water management. Improving water security, even in arid circumstances, can go hand in hand with enhancing food security, re-greening of eroded land and building resilience for climate change effects. Utilization of available scarce (rain) water resources has been given more value now with more awareness of the importance of water for growth and development.

Especially, the small-scale, flexible application through the 3R approach (recharge, retention, re-use of water) has now been adopted by international agencies (like IFAD and UNICEF) and the Dutch government, which put 3R in the centre of its plans for improving water and food security in the Horn of Africa.

In this light, the year 2011 was important for RAIN to consolidate our experience and expertise in new, large-scale programme proposals. With our Dutch WASH Alliance partners, we started introducing rainwater harvesting in 'new' RAIN countries. In parallel, with other Dutch partners, we worked on programs for new funders, like Millennium Water Alliance in East Africa and USAID in West Africa. Last but not least, our cooperation with IFAD has grown to a close 'knowledge' relationship, hopefully leading to a multi-annual partnership starting in 2012."



Paul van Koppen  
Chair of the Board

## ABOUT RAIN

RAIN is an international network with the aim to increase access to water for vulnerable sections of society in developing countries - women and children in particular - by collecting and storing rainwater. Started in December 2003, RAIN focuses on field implementation of small-scale RWH projects, capacity building of local organisations and knowledge exchange on RWH on a global scale.

Access to water is one of the greatest challenges facing humankind. Africa especially faces growing water scarcity with one in three people lacking safe drinking water. Their health and productivity are jeopardised by water-borne diseases and poor hygiene. Illness from drinking contaminated water is a major cause of infant mortality in developing countries: 1.8 million people, mostly children, die of diarrhoea every year (World Health Report 2004).

Procuring adequate water is a daily time- and energy-demanding struggle, particularly for women and children. The magnitude of this challenge will only increase in the face of population growth, conflict situations, rural to urban migration and the predicted effects of climate change.

### Vision

RAIN envisions a world in which all people have access to a reliable source of water, thereby being empowered to improve their lives through better health, education and livelihood security.

### Mission

RAIN aims to increase access to water through developing capacity for the collection of rainwater, with a focus on regions where other means of water supply are not viable or available. RAIN projects use low-cost and simple technologies and are adapted to local conditions.

### Strategy (2007-2012)

RAIN uses a participatory and bottom-up approach, focusing on implementation and local capacity building. This approach works and enables RAIN to widen its scope and to upscale its programme. RAIN's strength is to reach those people not served by other means of water supply or where existing means of water supply cannot satisfy basic needs. Since its foundation in 2003, RAIN has provided thousands of people with clean drinking water. Reaching at least 100.000 people by 2012 meant a considerable increase in RAIN's efforts. RAIN did so in the last years by:

#### Strengthening the organizational network

Significant attention was given to further strengthen RAIN's international network; the number of alliances (Dutch WASH and WA-WASH Alliance) and partnerships (3R consortium: [www.bebuffered.com](http://www.bebuffered.com) and MUS group: [www.musgroup.net](http://www.musgroup.net)) was increased, cooperation and exchange of knowledge was facilitated between programme partners (yearly meetings with RAIN's capacity centres) by starting the development of practical instruments such as intranet, result based monitoring and a joint database.

#### Creating awareness

Reaching more beneficiaries and promoting the integration of RWH into water supply policies and poverty reduction programmes, required a significant increase in communication, publication and outreach activities. This included developing practical and appealing communication instruments, but also attending conferences such as Stockholm Water Week, World Water Forum and co-organising several RWH conferences.

#### Increasing programme effectiveness

To reach a larger group of people in more countries, RAIN invested in the improvement of the programme approach and focus on regarding in-country capacity development through training, coaching and hands-on support and monitoring programme results, long-term impacts and organisational performance.

#### Ensuring financial sustainability

Although RWH is relatively cost effective, improving financial performance and working towards subsidy free implementation was a major focus during this strategy period. Research and development programme were started in West- and East Africa and Nepal to stimulate the development of affordable technologies, also fundraising capacity at local level was developed and clear links were established between microfinance and RWH.

#### Procuring the necessary funds

Right from the start RAIN has received considerable financial backing to establish the RAIN organization structure and to start several RWH pilots in Nepal, Ethiopia and Senegal. Since then, additional donor support made the expansion of RAIN's programme in Africa possible. Several donors have generously prolonged their financial support for the strategy period 2007-2012. To realise its ambitious goals and to successfully carry out the planned activities, RAIN has also approached new donors and supported local partners in acquiring proper funding.

# OVERVIEW 2011

## Key activities 2011

Derived from RAIN's multi-year strategy above, key activities are stated below, including information on the Dutch Wash Alliance (DWA), knowledge, network and outreach and RAIN staff.

- Project implementation in 6 countries: Mali, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. These are predominantly activities following from the DWA programme including partner identification, proposal development, contracting, and working on alliance building in the North and South. In total RAIN organised the implementation of approximately 500 structures, which provided 12.500 users with access to drinking water. More detailed information on the implementation results can be found in the specific country chapters.
- Strategic partner development: Strategic partner development took an important place, since this is essential for fundraising as well as for knowledge management, outreach and positioning RAIN more on an international level; this includes attending the Multiple Use Water Services Group meetings and the further development of the 3R initiative (Recharge, Retention and Reuse), translated in a pilot programme in Nepal and East- and West Africa in a later stage.
- Knowledge management: this included publication of RAIN's lessons learned brochure and video. More emphasis needs to be placed on putting RWH information available world-wide (through RAIN's website).
- Communication and outreach: The international programme of the DWA, provided RAIN with ample opportunities to position itself stronger on international levels. This programme budget allowed RAIN to work on knowledge management, learning, policy influencing and developing innovative approaches, research and network functions.

## Dutch WASH Alliance (DWA)

Late 2010, RAIN Foundation received the wonderful news that the proposal for the DWA was approved by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS). The WASH Alliance was formed by six Dutch civil society organisations with extensive experience in WASH: Simavi, Akvo, AMREF, ICCO, RAIN and WASTE. They cooperate with six thematic partners in the North: Wetlands International, IRC (International Water and Sanitation Centre), WaterAid, Both Ends, Practica Foundation and ETC. A much broader group of Southern and Northern Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) cooperates with the DWA.



In total, the WASH Alliance works with close to a hundred Southern partners in eight countries: Bangladesh, Nepal, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Mali, Benin and Ghana. In these countries the formation of Southern WASH Alliances will be further facilitated with the help of country coordinators.

The main objective of the WASH Alliance's five year programme (2011 - 2015) is to achieve increased sustainable access to and use of safe water and sanitation services and improved hygiene practices for women and other marginalised groups. In order to ensure harmonisation and ownership, the WASH Alliance has followed a careful participatory methodology while developing the programmes.

As a result, the majority of RAIN's activities in 2011 proved to be in, around and for the alliance. In the first quarter the main emphasis was on adjusting and downsizing the country programme planning for 2011 as a result of the decision of DGIS to reduce budgets. Also, a monitoring & evaluation protocol and learning agenda was developed. In the second quarter, baseline studies took place in the 8 countries, and subsequently, planning workshops for the 2012 programme were held in each country. Both in the North and in the South the main emphasis was on operationalising governance structures, carrying out baseline workshops, laying the



foundation for implementation of integrated WASH programmes on the ground, alliance building and harmonization.

At the level of country programme partners the focus was on the baseline studies, capacity assessments of partner organizations and feasibility studies, as well as specialized assessments (business, finance, environmental). The proposals that were in line with the WASH Alliance logical framework and the FIETS sustainability principles formed the basis for the development of eight country programmes.

Besides the country programmes an international programme component has been developed to create an enabling environment for sustainable WASH services, which focuses on lobby and advocacy as well as on linking and learning. For more information, please visit [www.washalliance.nl](http://www.washalliance.nl)

## Awareness and the importance of networks

RAIN, being a core group member of the 3R consortium organized a successful seminar on 3R regarding 'Integrated Management of Urban Water Buffering: From Research to Implementation'. This was done for the 4th time at the Stockholm World Water Week, together with

Acacia Water, Aqua for All, BGR, MetaMeta, UN-Habitat and GIZ and UFZ. The seminar addressed integrated concepts for urban water and sanitation planning and their implementation in emerging and developing countries. The focus was on improving water buffer management of urban dwellers who are dependent on in-situ self-help supply like private wells and RWH. The session supported networking and learning between organisations on how to effectively include the 3R strategy into their programmes. RAIN had convened various side-meetings, with the German and Dutch government as well as with major private sector players, to discuss the potential of and interest in 3R – Water Recharge, Retention and Re-use. This was found of great interest and potential collaboration was discussed, to put 3R higher on the agenda and bring it into large-scale programmes and projects. A draft programme proposal for the Horn of Africa was developed as a result of these discussions between the 3R consortium and external agencies.

In November 2011, RAIN actively participated and co-financed the organisation of the 14th Searnet conference, which was hosted by ECOLINK in South-Africa. SEARNET is the umbrella organisation for all water harvesting organisations in South and East-Africa, which promote and implement RWH. All members of SEARNET gather yearly to share practices, learn and identify areas of collaboration in order to put RWH higher on the agenda. The conference had a total of 60 participants, 24 being international participants. The conference was supported by CTA, RAIN Foundation, CORDAID and DARDLA (Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration).

RAIN also facilitated a live and interactive Skype session on the Second Global Agri-Knowledge Share Fair, jointly organized by Bioversity International, FAO, IFAD, CTA, CGIAR and the WFP. This session was held with a Nepali panel consisting of RAINs' Rainwater Harvesting Capacity Centre in Nepal, to know BSP-Nepal, which had direct interaction with the public of the conference. The aim was to inform and motivate others on how to integrate RWH practices in their work. The key messages were to show how rainwater can be utilised for Multiple-Use Water Services (MUS), how it can enhance local income and food security and how a service provider network on RWH can be established. Resulting from this conference, RAIN was invited by IFAD to submit a proposal on knowledge sharing on RWH at international level.



Finally, RAIN gave a presentation as part of a half day session on socio-economic and policy aspects of RWH, which was aimed at policy makers during the Second Arab Water Forum “Living with Water Scarcity”. It demonstrated the positive cost-benefit relation and potential of RWH for WASH interventions, MUS and adaptation to climate change. There was a strong lobby focus on sharing of economical information of water storage, the integration of RWH into Integrated Water Resource Management strategies and government support to create an “enabling environment”. Various embassies, government officials and the Arab Water Council were approached to strengthen a wider support to these topics.

## Knowledge management and capacity development

The Stockholm Water Week also boosted the relationship between RAIN Foundation and IFAD. The RAIN Foundation has been given the chance to develop a proposal for a 3 year large scale programme to develop the institutional and political context to enable mainstreaming and out-scaling of RWH, especially through knowledge management, information sharing, linking and learning. This funding opportunity could potentially impact global uptake of RWH and boost the entire RWH sector as it focuses on global, as well as on regional and national initiatives.

On a different note, but directly related to knowledge management, sharing, linking and learning, RAIN used the 14th SEARNET conference in South-Africa to bring together the Rainwater Harvesting Capacity Centres from Mali, Ethiopia, Uganda, Senegal and Nepal to share their experiences. A three day intense working session was organised for the RAIN partners immediately after the SEARNET conference. Partners mainly discussed on RAIN's strategy and implementation on networking and learning at national and international level. This was a good opportunity to extract the ideas from RAIN's partners to benefit the knowledge management activities planned for the upcoming years. It also

created more ownership at a partner level in contributing to these activities at international level and strengthened the teambuilding between the RAIN team in Amsterdam and the southern RAIN partners. Successes, lessons learned, challenges and needs in their programmes were shared as well as how to improve on developing a learning network, how to strengthen communication strategies that support sharing and learning, and finally plans were discussed for more joint fundraising. Learning, fundraising and building capacity were seen as the key elements of the workshop that need further discussion and joint action plans. Overall, the workshop was regarded highly valuable, and thus it is planned to be organised again in 2012.

## Behind the scenes

Important to mention when reflecting upon 2011 is RAIN's team composition. Taking into account finalising two major programmes (DGIS-TMF and DGIS-J&V), the start of the Dutch Wash Alliance - in which two additional countries (Uganda and Kenya) were new to RAIN -, having been able to attract new funding in Mali (USAID) and intensifying relations with IFAD and the 3R consortium it should not go unnoticed that a team of highly dedicated professionals are to be congratulated on this achievement;

### *Programme Management:*

Ard Schoemaker/Robert Meerman a.i.

### *Programme Officers:*

Basja Jantowski, Martine Jeths, Annelies Withofs.

Mark Rietveld (interim Programme Officer, 2nd quarter) and Alina Jansen (interim Director, 4th quarter) were recruited to support temporarily the team during periods of resource capacity problems.

Considering RAIN's achievements so far, its growth potential and the opportunities in our working environment, it is with full confidence that we look towards the future.

## 2011 ACTIVITIES

### It's old... and wise! Nepal

#### Nepal WASH Alliance

The programme in 2011 had a slow start, due to the fact that all ongoing activities became part of the Dutch WASH Alliance programme and a lot of time was invested in partnership- and strategic development of the Nepal WASH Alliance. The RHCC at BSP-Nepal played a crucial role in the development of the Nepal WASH Alliance. The RHCC's Technical Advisor, dr. Indira Shakya, took up the role of Country Coordinator of the Nepal WASH Alliance during most part of the year. This was very much appreciated by all Nepal WASH Alliance members and the success of the Alliance reflects her efforts as well. Other key activities by BSP-Nepal included signing a second Memorandum of Understanding with DoLIDAR for another period of three years. BSP-Nepal will continue its collaboration with DoLIDAR at national and district level on capacity building of district officers as well identification of high-potential areas for RWH. Finally, The RHCC conducted several trainings focussing on operation and maintenance and on-site fabrication of RWH system parts. The training of beneficiaries on operation and maintenance, as part of BSP-Nepal's Quality Standard Manual, ensured to train people to be self capable for conducting minor repairs.

#### Innovation

Micro-credit and 3R were the innovation pillars of 2011. BSP-Nepal continued its implementation activities in Palpa and Salyan, two districts where water harvesting is a very effective solution for water scarcity. BSP-Nepal worked together with qualified construction companies for the construction of RWH tanks and worked together with local micro-finance institutes to provide small household loans to pay for the systems. This combination led to the fact that RAIN's contribution to the implementation of BSP-Nepal's projects is reduced to only 45%. It is BSP-Nepal's aim to work further on local finance for the payment of water harvesting system. This is RAIN's main focus for financial sustainability: local finance first! At national and district level, BSP-Nepal actively worked together with micro-finance institutes in order to ensure that water harvesting is indeed included as a loan product.

BSP-Nepal continued with the implementation and monitoring of a R&D pilot in Salyan, Kavrepalanchowk and Syangja. This pilot aimed to address costs and benefits from combinations of different water harvesting



systems, like clay-cement ponds, plastic-lined ponds and stone-masonry tanks. Next to this, the pilot aimed to create a positive impact on health, through domestic water supply from tanks and clean energy from biogas system, and income generation, through micro-irrigation from ponds and applying slurry as fertilizer from the biogas systems, at a household level. An important outcome was that the production of tomato, potato and other vegetables increased considerably after the implementation of the water harvesting systems. This led to increased food security at a household level as well as increased income, due to the fact that households were able to sell more products. 95 RWH systems will be constructed to benefit 1216 people. This project is still ongoing and will be finalised mid 2012.

ENPHO undertook a feasibility study for the potential of RWH in peri-urban areas in Kohalpur in the district of Surkhet. This study will lead to an implementation project in 2012, which will be RAIN's first implementation project in a peri-urban context. The study has been finalised and plans for implementation are under development.

#### Implementation

Besides the implementation by BSP-Nepal which is included under innovation, Helvetas implemented RWH projects in Nepa and Paduka in the district Dailekh on a so-called RWH plus approach at household and school level. This approach consists of a rainwater system for



"In Uganda the rate of up scaling RWH has been remarkably slow in the past years due to the standards, norms and beliefs of sector actors like government and development partners. However, RWH at the domestic level has been greatly taken on as a self supply option and individual initiative while rainwater for production and environmental conservation is a fairly new initiative to government and a few individuals with the means to acquire facilities for this." source: URWA

both domestic and small-scale productive purposes such as micro irrigation in kitchen garden, cattle feeding and also the Source Improvement of existing water sources. Helvetas worked closely together with community management committees and VDCs (Village Development Committees). 99 RWH systems will be constructed to benefit 1210 people. This project is still ongoing and will be finalised in mid 2012.

RAIN and NEWAH worked actively together with Simavi in the project "Water, Health and Sanitation for Better Life" which is a three year programme from 2010 - 2012. In 2011 the partnership between RAIN and Simavi was formed and NEWAH was able to develop a proposal focussing on water harvesting which would be integrated in the project "Water, Health and Sanitation for Better Life". Simavi will focus on water supply (other than water harvesting) and sanitation at household, community and school level and RAIN will focus on water supply through RWH systems household and school level in areas where other forms of water supply cannot be applied. In total, NEWAH will construct 102 RWH systems to serve 635 people. This project is still ongoing and will be completed end 2012.

## It's new! Uganda and Kenya

Through the Dutch WASH Alliance, RAIN Foundation had the opportunity to expand its number of countries and include Uganda and Kenya. Starting up activities and a programme in a new country is very exciting, as RAIN is always keen on meeting new partners and exploring new contexts to work in. RAIN is thus proud to welcome four new partners in our family: JESE and URWA from Uganda and ICRAF and SASOL from Kenya!

## Uganda

### Uganda WASH Alliance

URWA has become part of the Uganda WASH Alliance after a stakeholder mapping mission by RAIN in March 2011, which was the first step towards collaboration in the Uganda WASH Alliance. Following from this, URWA participated in two Uganda WASH Alliances meetings, which ensured their participation in the Alliance. URWA was contracted by RAIN Foundation to support knowledge management and facilitate learning about rain water harvesting in the sector, and in particular for the Ugandan partners of the Dutch WASH Alliance. In 2011, URWA prepared and published a number of 7 articles in cooperation with a number of other stakeholders (UWASNET, Makerere University, Katosi Women development trust, Netwas) and participated in a great number of events to hold presentations and share knowledge and experiences on RWH with relevant key actors of NGOs, GOs and private sector organisations. URWA carried out a capacity assessment of the Rwenzori WASH Alliance partners to identify gaps and strengths of all the partners in Rwenzori region on RWH.





### Innovation pilot on E sustainability

RAIN Foundation and Wetlands International collaborated with JESE to set up a pilot research project for Integrated Water Resource Management and wetland management. JESE has started researching the integration of wetland management; rain water harvesting and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the Rwenzori region. The project area is located in the transboundary resource Rwambu catchment covering the districts of Kamwenge and Ibanda. This pilot is focusing on the Environmental 'E' Sustainability of the FIETS sustainability criteria and will serve as evidence-based learning project on the integration of water harvesting and wetland management for sustainable water supply. It will also serve as regional-based knowledge sharing and capacity building on E sustainability and integration in WASH service delivery, from which others Uganda WASH Alliance Partners can learn/get inspired to up-take this dimension in their work. In 2011, this pilot project started with an in-depth assessment of the environmental and socio economic status of Rwambu wetland and its catchment, the identification of the potential for RWH options for both water supply and water conservation measures, and building the capacity of JESE itself on the integration of wetland management and RWH. In 2015, the project aims to have provided sufficient tools, lessons-learned and evidence to ensure integration of E in WASH service delivery, which has not only led to upscaling / uptake of this approach in Uganda but also in other country programmes of DWA. It will contribute to evidence and capacity building as well as lobby and advocacy on environmental issues concerning WASH, with a special focus on wetlands management and water harvesting for WASH provision.

## Kenya

### Kenya WASH Alliance

The Kajiado district in Kenya is the intervention area of the Dutch WASH Alliance and RAIN has asked SASOL (Sahelian Solutions), based in Kitui, Kenya to undertake a feasibility study on the potential of constructing sand dams in this district. The study areas targeted were Kajiado central, Mashuru and Namanga districts. SASOL has build hundreds of these sand dams in Kitui and the main advantage is that they use simple, inexpensive technology and can be constructed by local communities mainly with locally-available materials. It is very likely that the The Kajiado district can be used for upscaling this technology and it is planned that SASOL will start training local NGOs in implementing these structures in 2012.

### Sustainable RWH interventions in Kenya

Although Kenya is fully aware of the potential of RWH to improving livelihoods, communities have not been able to adopt RWH without support from projects. Even if donors were interested in investing their money in RWH, there is limited baseline information for targeting such investments. Financial sustainability is often a challenge in modern RWH projects: All too often projects with significant potential to impact on livelihoods, end up stalling or degenerating 2-5 years after completion. This, in turn, makes such projects less attractive for donors, lenders and other stakeholders. There are however, a few projects in Kenya that have succeeded in introducing sustainable financing mechanism and institutional arrangements for implementation of RWH. Where are these successful projects located in Kenya and what factors have contributed to their success?



A study has been undertaken by ICRAF that provides investors and lenders with concrete information for targeting financially viable and sustainable RWH interventions in Kenya. The lessons from this study are, next to a policy brief, published and therefore available to the rest of the Sub-Saharan Africa region.

### It's improved! Ethiopia

Overall, 2011 was a harsh year for the region. Again prolonged drought stroke the intervention area showing the need for alternative water storage facilities as RAIN promotes. As a consequence RAIN's implementing partners had to divert activities towards emergency relief activities and thus construction activities were delayed. Still, by the end of 2011 all activities for the MSF J&V programme were finalized including the construction of additional 4 birkads (underground storage tanks) with a minimal total storage capacity of 360 m<sup>3</sup> each serving 3.955 people in Somali Regional State as well as an end evaluation by an external consultant.

#### Ethiopia Wash Alliance

The first months of 2011 have been concentrated on a thorough inception phase. Indeed, starting to work in an alliance whilst going through a transition to a new capacity centre (RiPPLE) has been rather time consuming. But the efforts have been worthwhile as they have resulted in the completion of a five year strategic framework of RiPPLE to take up the role of Rainwater Harvesting Capacity Centre in Ethiopia (RHCC). RiPPLE wants to become a dynamic water-centred knowledge driven centre focusing on pro-poor RWH and WASH services for sustainable WASH intervention. It aims to provide a knowledge base for the promotion of appropriate and sustainable RWH and WASH to address multiple water needs of vulnerable communities in Ethiopia for

domestic water supply, hygiene, sanitation and food production. RiPPLE will contribute in building the national, regional and local capacities in the development and promotion of RWH and WASH, generating data and evidence at local level and, making information available to inform policy and practice. Within the Dutch WASH Alliance programme in Ethiopia, RiPPLE has taken up a key role in starting up the programme. Main activities carried out as RHCC were:

- Providing two trainings for 20 engineers and skilled masons on sand and subsurface dams;
- Conducting participatory action research, updating existing knowledge base and assessing and analysing best rain water harvesting practices in several districts of three regions in Ethiopia;
- Several field visits to provide technical assistance to and follow up of projects implementation of the existing implementing partners of RAIN.

Other activities under the DWA programme in Ethiopia that were supported by RAIN were

- On the job training course called GLOWS (Guided Learning on Water and Sanitation) was rolled out by MetaMeta and RiPPLE. The course aims to capacitate Woreda level staff to better support WASHCOs and establish practical WASH improvement plans and use information gathered;
- to contribute to the development of 8 district level plans;
- Starting construction of one subsurface (24000 m<sup>3</sup>) and one sanddam (16000 m<sup>3</sup>) resulting in access for water for approximately 1080 and 1280 people;
- Preparatory activities to introduce 3R activities.

#### Innovation

In April 2011 the Multiple Use Services trough Rain Water Harvesting (MUSRAIN) project started which is a



joint project with IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre and RiPPLE Ethiopia. This 2 year Partners for Water funded project aim to address the critical water problems in water scarce rural areas of Ethiopia by collaboration, implementation of innovative and alternative solutions, i.e. rainwater harvesting (RWH) for multiple use services (MUS), knowledge exchange and mutual learning. Site selection for the demonstration sites was done as well as baseline studies for the different study sites. It is foreseen to build at least 5 different RWH systems (approximately 6.700 m<sup>3</sup>) that will facilitate access to water for domestic uses for approximately 1.600 people.

The project with RiPPLE, waterboards Velt & Vecht and Hollandse Delta continued in 2011. In April a sanddam training took place and in follow up missions contacts were laid with the local government and follow up activities planned concerning the activities of the waterboards around water governance and water quality.

## It's West-Africa! Mali and Burkina Faso

### Mali WASH Alliance

2011 marked the first year of the DGIS funded WASH Alliance activities in Mali. RAIN, in its the role of country lead of the WASH Alliance in Mali, has been narrowly involved in the programme development and set up of the Alliance in Mali through a process of bringing together various Alliance Members, different implementing partners and other stakeholders.

The Rainwater Harvesting Capacity Centre, CECEP Mali, being RAIN's right hand in the country, has also taken up a prominent role in the WASH Alliance as President of

the Steering Committee of the Malian Alliance. A Country Coordinator has been recruited to facilitate joint activities and to ensure coherence and respect of FIETS sustainability principles of the different activities within the programme. In this light alliance building and programme planning workshops were held, a national workshop on E (environmental) sustainability was organised in cooperation with Wetlands International/Mali and the members of the Malian Steering Committee attended a regional conference on alternative solutions for financing sanitation.

Together with 5 implementing partners (Helvetas Mali, CAEB, Alphalog, GAAS and ARAFD), 171 rain water harvesting tanks have been built in 2011, providing 1950 m<sup>3</sup> of water storage capacity for the benefit of 2328 people. The families and communities involved have also been targeted with extensive hygiene information and education campaigns, be it through direct home visits, by radio emissions or interactive theatre performances on the subject. All RWH projects were implemented in alignment with the efforts of other development aid organisations in setting up programmes on sanitation. CECEP has ensured the coordination, monitoring and technical assistance of the implementing activities by the different partners. It has also started a pilot project to promote good water quality by means of setting up solar energy based chlorine producing micro enterprises. Furthermore, CECEP has pursued its efforts in lobbying for RWH towards national and regional policy makers as well as other stakeholders. Finally, in collaboration with Protos a feasibility study was held to investigate the possibilities for (sand) dams in Koro and Bankass.

Next to the WASH Alliance start-up, in the last quarter of 2011 RAIN has also been involved in the preparatory phase of the Glows WA-WASH Program, funded by

USAID and led by the Florida International University. The implementation of this programme will start in 2012, and run up to 2015.

### Burkina Faso

In 2011, the last activities under the MSF J&V programme have been finalised, thereby closing the J&V programme. The dams that were built have been equipped with wells and pumps (12 in total). An impact study has been carried out, of which the results have been discussed in a feedback workshop with all the concerned partners. Also, the experiences with the sand dams of the last three years were capitalised and evaluated. Finally, a workshop on lobby and advocacy was held with the different implementing partners RAIN has worked with the last years, in collaboration with BBO consultancies. The workshop has led to a shared lobby plan.

Under the Dutch WASH Alliance flag, RAIN has invested in a thorough inception phase for the activities to be deployed in 2011 and 2012 in the Burkina Faso innovation programme. Two missions took place in 2011 to Burkina Faso in order to extensively exchange with the partners and other stakeholders to identify key areas for innovation in RWH and build upon previous experiences of the RAIN programme in the region. This resulted in the signing of a first contract with ARFA for a pilot project on the combination of RWH and biogas, providing for 290 m<sup>3</sup> water storage capacity for the benefit of 400 people. A second contract was signed late 2011 with VDS for the implementation of a project which focuses on subsurface dams for ground water recharge and the multiple-use purposes of the water stored, which can provide opportunities for income-generation. Four sand dams will be built and several small gardening plots will be developed.

## It's everywhere! International Programme

International Programme under Dutch Wash Alliance RAIN focused its activities on outreach, promotion, capacity building and innovation of RWH. RAIN actively participated in several international conferences, meetings and working sessions. Also, together with Wetlands, the agenda on the Environmental Sustainability in the WASH programme was set. This started with an Environmental Sustainability inventory amongst all WASH partners in The Netherlands. Wetlands International, supported by RAIN, carried out an inventory under all Dutch WASH Alliance partners and thematic partners to get a better understanding of current practices, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities in Environmen-



tal Sustainability in WASH is. Resulting from the inventory, the first workshop on Environmental Sustainability was organised by RAIN and Wetlands International. In total 25 people were present, with representations from all DWA partners, except AKVO and WaterAid, partners from the Partners for Resilience Alliance were also represented. The main output was the development of an Environmental Sustainability Action Plan as well as the identification by all partners of Wetlands International and RAIN being the frontrunners of Environmental Sustainability in the WASH programme.

RAIN has participated (as described above) and presented during several conference and meetings, in order to share, promote and build capacity on rainwater harvesting. These were:

- 14th Searnet conference in South Africa and RAIN's yearly Rainwater Harvesting Capacity Centres meeting;
- Stockholm World Water Week;
- ShareFair;
- Second Arab Water Forum;
- MUS Group meeting.

RAIN started to develop of a new Project Management System, which can be used for project management as well as monitoring of key indicators for RAIN. Next to this, RAIN staff in Amsterdam took an intense training course in Excel data management and analyse, since the data resulting from the new PMS needs to be analysed in a most effective and efficient way.

Finally, RAIN together with Wetlands International took the initiative for the lobby on watergrabbing within the Dutch WASH Alliance. This first resulted in the development of a concept-note by RAIN and Wetlands International and later in a proposal for 2012-2015. This initiative has been actively taken up by Simavi and Both Ends and will be presented by the Dutch Wash Alliance during the Stockholm Water Week 2012.

# FINANCES RAIN FOUNDATION 2011

## BALANCE

Balance sheet before appropriation of the result:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<i>Current assets</i>		
Receivables ( <i>Prepayments and accrued income</i> )	207.232	10.457
Cash	<u>279.248</u>	<u>387.650</u>
	<b>486.480</b>	<b>398.107</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<i>Reserves and funds</i>		
Continuity reserve	15.887	12.287
Unappropriated result financial year	7.151	3.600
	23.038	15.887
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Creditors	168.148	114.844
Work in progress	239.300	266.661
Accruals and deferred income	<u>55.994</u>	<u>715</u>
	<u>463.442</u>	<u>382.220</u>
	<b>486.480</b>	<b>398.107</b>

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2011	2010
<b>INCOME</b>		
<i>Fundraising</i>		
Fondation Ensemble	0	35.840
Partners voor Water	17.217	
Florida International University	3.253	
Waterschap Velt & Vecht	<u>38.978</u>	
	59.448	35.840
<i>Joined actions</i>		
Bundeskasse Halle	0	13.172
Aqua for All	<u>0</u>	7.500
	0	20.672
<i>Third Party Actions</i>		
Plan Nederland	0	206.686
Aqua for All	<u>0</u>	<u>14.003</u>
	0	220.689

From previous page	0	220.689
<b>Government grants</b>		
TMF	0	776.342
MFS	428.226	999.538
MFS-2	<u>1.163.326</u>	<u>0</u>
	1.591.552	1.775.880
<b>Other income</b>		
Interest income TMF	0	1.487
Interest income MFS	727	4.928
Interest income MFS-2	14.838	0
Other income	<u>8.013</u>	<u>6.063</u>
	23.578	12.478
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1.674.578</b>	<b>2.065.559</b>

## EXPENSES

<b>Spent on objectives</b>		
Programs	1.554.858	1.859.977
Recruiting income		
Costs joined actions	0	30.590
Costs third party actions	796	62.187
Costs obtaining government grants	<u>2.590</u>	<u>21.639</u>
	3.386	114.416
<b>Management and administration</b>		
Management and administration	<u>109.183</u>	<u>87.566</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>1.667.427</b>	<b>2.061.959</b>
Result for the year	<u>7.151</u>	<u>3.600</u>
<b>Proposed appropriation of the result of the year</b>		
Movement continuity reserve	7.151	3.600
<b>Result for the year</b>	<b>7.151</b>	<b>3.600</b>

Expenses compared to the income

Expenses: 1.667.427

Income: 1.674.578

Expenses as a percentage of the income: 99,6%.

Percentage acquisition costs: 0% - in 2011 RAIN did not have any own costs regarding acquisition, it did have own benefits regarding acquisition (59.448 euro).

## Explanation 'Richtlijn RJ650'

RAIN is member of the Dutch WASH Alliance (DWA), which executes her programme in the period 2011-2015. The DWA decided to report according to the

'Richtlijn RJ650' of the so-called 'Vereniging voor Fondsenwervende Instellingen'. In order to meet that requirement, RAIN had already used these RJ650 guidelines in 2010, so as to be able to compare RAIN's 2011 figures with those of last year.

One of the special figures in 'Richtlijn RJ650' is that of Management and Administration. The DWA agreed to target 6.8% for Management and Administration. For RAIN this was 6.5% in the year 2011 against 4.2% in 2010. In 2011 this percentage was higher compared to 2010, as a result of 1 person being ill during a large part of the year. Interim solutions had to be found to solve the capacity problems. In a relatively small team during the year 2011, this resulted in a higher percentage of Management and Administration costs than initially budgeted.

## Salary, allowances and fees management and board

RAIN does not have a managing director. In 2012 a recruitment campaign was started in order to have a managing director start in the second half of 2012. Until then, Peter de Haan, director of RAIN's sister organisation Aidenvironment, takes over a number of management activities. That contribution makes Peter de Haan the best paid worker amidst the activities of RAIN. His salary in 2011 totalled € 93.495, including holiday pay. No bonuses, allowances or other fees were paid. The members of the board of the RAIN Foundation (see table below) do not receive any salary, allowance or other fees for their contribution to the board meetings. The Board meets every quarter with all members (obligatory) present to discuss amongst others finances, operations and funding opportunities. These meetings are prepared by the Secretary and RAIN's managing director following an agenda and notes that are taken during each board meeting.

## Funds, reserves and investments

The funds, which RAIN has available, are the prepayments of the donors of different projects. Usually this concerns prepayments for a maximum period of six months. These amounts are then fully spent on the goals of the Foundation. In case of budget remaining after finalisation of the project, unspent budget will be refunded to the donor.

As a result, the reserve of RAIN is very limited. After processing the result of 2011, the continuity reserve is a mere € 23.038. This amount has been accumulated the last few years almost exclusively from received interest on the savings account.

It goes without saying that the RAIN Foundation does not have any investments. The amounts that are available to RAIN are, as said above, prepayments from donors. Next to the fact that these amounts need to be available for project implementing partners, it is also advisable to not speculate with funds received from RAIN's donors.

## Volunteers and communication policy

RAIN currently has no formal policies concerning volunteers and communication.

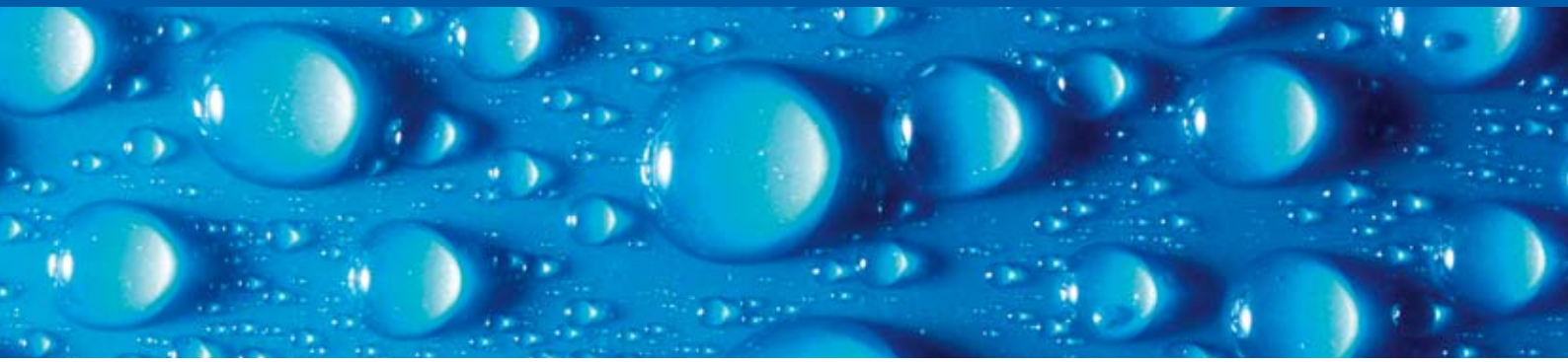
## New 5 year strategy

Early 2012 RAIN developed its 5 year strategy to ensure global multiplication of RWH - this implied a change in focus. From being an organisation that predominantly implements RWH projects, RAIN will focus on activities that make others multiply the number of RWH actions including promotion, building capacity and lobby & advocacy. Therefore, RAIN's 6 strategic focuses for the next 5 years are:

1. Implementation of RWH projects (with focus on new areas, new techniques/approaches)
2. Introduction of a knowledge sharing/linking/promotion platform for RWH
3. Capacity building to enhance knowledge and strengthen networks of local partners and key actors
4. Lobby for integration of RWH in bigger scoped themes, policies, programmes
5. Innovation of RWH approaches and techniques
6. Strong and effective organisation to realise the ambitions

For the year 2012, RAIN has a budget of 2.162.297 euro, of which the larger part is Dutch Wash Alliance funding. It is expected that these budgets will be fully spent. Additionally, there are two programmes in Ethiopia (Partners voor Water and Water boards), one in Mali (USAID), one programme that focuses on introducing 3R methodologies from Nepal into Ethiopia and Burkina Faso. Finally, RAIN is expecting a large grant from IFAD to be available in the last quarter of 2012, which will impact on RWH knowledge management. This will also have consequences for RAIN as it is expected to bring along additional funds to expand the team in Amsterdam.

Name	Active in RAIN's board since	Relevant other positions
Paul van Koppen	Chairman since 2007, re-elected 2011, second term ending 2015	Manager WASH NWP, Board member WASTE.
Caroline Figueres	Treasurer since 2011, first term ending 2015	Is also Director IICD.
Peter de Haan	Secretary since 2009, first term ending 2013	Is also Director Aidenvironment.



## Board

Paul van Koppen	Chairman of the Board, Senior Consultant and Manager of Kopconsult, The Netherlands
Caroline Figueres	Board Member, Managing Director of IICD, The Netherlands
Peter de Haan	Board Member, Director of Aidenvironment, The Netherlands
Jan Oomen	Board Member, Project Director International Projects at DHV, The Netherlands

## International Advisory Committee

Barbara van Koppen	Rural Sociologist & Gender Expert, International Water Management Institute Southern Africa, South Africa
Malesu Maimbo	Program Coordinator Water management and Searnet, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), Kenia - Vice President of the International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association (IRCSA), Kenia
Martin Keijzer	Senior Advisor Water & Sanitation at PLAN Netherlands, the Netherlands
Mesfin Shenkut	Director of MS Consultancy, Water Resources Management Advisor, Ethiopia
Mohammed Abdul-Nashiru	Regional Policy and Advocacy Advisor, WaterAid West Africa, Ghana
Michiel de Wilde	General management and strategy consultancy at Pathfinder BV, The Netherlands

## RAIN team

Guus Paardekooper	Managing Director
Basja Jantowski	Senior Programme Officer
Martine Jeths	Programme Officer
Robert Meerman	Senior Programme Officer
Maarten Onneweer	Programme Officer
Annelies Withofs	Programme Officer

## Donors

Aqua for All  
DGIS  
USAID  
WaterBoard Hollandse Delta  
WaterBoard Velt en Vecht  
Partners voor Water

## Partnerships/alliances

CREPA  
Deltares  
Multiple Use group  
Klimaatbureau  
NWP-NGO platform  
Micro finance & Water Network  
Rainwater partnership (UNEP, IRSCA, IRHA, SEARNET/ICRAF, SASOL)  
3R consortium (Acacia, Meta Meta, BGR, A4A)  
WASH alliance (Simavi, Akvo, WASTE, AMREF, ICCO)

## COLOFON

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