2015 Annual Meeting of the International Network on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

Coordinated by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children’s Fund with communications and facilitation support from The Water Institute at the University of North Carolina
Acknowledgements

The annual meeting of the International Network on Household Water Treatment (the HWTS Network) was made possible in large part due to the contributions of Network participants in planning, presenting, and offering insightful comments and questions in response to the meeting presentations and discussions. Meeting presenters included Batsi Majuru of World Health Organization (WHO), Angie Saleh of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Ghislaine Rosa of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Hans Mosler of Eawag, Glenn Austin of PATH, Laura McLaughlin of Cascade Designs Inc., Tom De Blasis of TBD Collective, Fanny Boulloud of Antenna Technologies, Kweku Quansah of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Ghana, Rochelle Rainey of USAID, and Alison Hill of Vestergaard Group.

The Water Institute at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) kindly offered facilities and logistical support for the meeting as well as for the meeting of the Network Advisory Group and Public Private Partnership Group. A special thanks to Marissa Streyle of The Water Institute for planning support.

The meeting was organized jointly by WHO, UNICEF, and The Water Institute at UNC and facilitated by Batsi Majuru of WHO and Angie Saleh of UNICEF. Alexandra Shannon of UNC provided communications and other organizational support to the event proceedings.
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Abbreviations, Acronyms and Names

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (USA)
HWTS: Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M&E toolkit: Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating HWTS Programs
NGO: Nongovernmental Organization
The Scheme: WHO International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies
SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
UNC: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund
WaSH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO: World Health Organization
WSP: Water Safety Plan
1. Introduction

The goal of the International Network on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (the Network) is “to contribute to a significant reduction in water-borne and water-related vector-borne diseases, especially among vulnerable populations, by promoting household water treatment and safe storage as a key component of community-targeted environmental health programs” (WHO and UNICEF 2011).

The World Health Organization (WHO) established the Network in 2003 and was joined by United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in 2011 as a co-hosting agency. The Network comprises over 140 organizations, including intergovernmental bodies, national governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private sector companies, and academic institutions.

Currently, the four main areas of the Network activity are policy and advocacy, research and learning, implementation and scale-up, and monitoring and evaluation. Network Secretariat communications crosscut and support each of these four focus areas. Network activities are guided by expertise and strategic input from the Network Advisory Group and Public-Private Partnership Group.

This report details the proceedings of the 2015 Network annual meeting held on 26 October, 2015 during with the Water and Health Conference hosted by The Water Institute at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC). The annual meeting agenda is included in Appendix A. Full lists of meeting presentations and attendees are included in Appendices B and C, respectively.

The annual meeting was followed by a joint meeting between the Network Advisory Group, Public-Private Partnership Group, and the Network Secretariat. A summary of this meeting is in Annex D.

2. Meeting action items and key issues

The Network meeting was attended by approximately 75 participants. Themes covered during the meeting included behavior change and adherence to the use of household water treatment and safe storage (HWTS), update on the International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies (the Scheme), and innovation in the HWTS sector. The meeting also included a brief review of lessons learned from the four regional policy workshops that were held between 2011 to the date of the annual meeting, and a review of the Network Strategy for Phase II (2011-2016). The main action items and key issues discussed at the meeting are summarized below.

- More engagement/feedback from national level organizations

  Seeing how every country has its own mechanisms for organizing communication between stakeholders, it might be useful to find a focal contact at the country level who can coordinate communication within their own context/language. Also, it would be useful to set up bi-weekly meetings or some kind of feedback mechanism to measure progress. The key issue to consider here is what our “giveback” is (e.g. what’s in it for the national level actors to provide this type of information on a regular basis?).

- Barriers to transitioning design and production of HWTS products back into countries

  A challenge that was cited in relation to household water treatment (HWT) technology innovation is balancing the needs of users, and those of procuring agencies (e.g. UN agencies, implementing NGOs) as in the typical case where products are procured by e.g. an NGO on behalf of users. Procuring agencies or users may be reluctant to try new products and stick to familiar products. Product certification in countries remains a barrier for manufactures wishing to expand their markets. Questions were also raised on whether efforts should be focused on supporting local production of HWT products, and on the current knowledge, attitudes, and practices around transitioning production into countries.

- Update on the Scheme

  During the event, participants were provided with an overview of Round I results, an update on Round II, and results of the market assessment. In addition to releasing the main report and results, WHO is
working to develop a tool to guide the use of the Scheme results by national governments and procuring agencies in product selection, considering contextual factors such as user preferences, availability, cost, etc. WHO is also planning to work with participating organizations in the Network to develop a costing tool for HWT products that takes into account the lifetime cost per liter of water treated, including variables such as shipping, value added tax (VAT), duty, local logistics, training/installation, behavior change communication and after service sales.

- **Proposed areas of focus, post-2016**

  The Secretariat sought input from meeting participants on the post-2016 strategy. Select topics that participants want to know more about include promoting decentralized systems, financing options for HWTS, and market issues of increasing adoption and sustainability of new technologies. Key issues raised by various stakeholders were:

  - **Implementers**: a coherent strategy/approach for targeting vulnerable groups
  - **Government officials**: strengthening enabling environments through advocacy and financing mechanisms for HWTS;
  - **Manufacturers**: decision-making tools related to technology design, performance and regulation are required.

3. Meeting objectives, sessions and discussions

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Update participants on selected activities during 2014/2015
- Discuss innovative approaches in the design and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of HWT technologies and implementation approaches
- Discuss Network activities for 2015/2016, and Network Strategy post-2016
- Seek input on key Network priorities for 2015/2016

**Session 1**

What’s new in the evidence on HWTS?

*This session provided updates on the latest research that supports global drinking water quality and the effectiveness of household water treatment as a water quality intervention.*

Ghislaine Rosa of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine gave a presentation on assessing adherence to HWTS practices which highlighted the need to (i) standardize measures/indicators of adherence; (ii) deepen understanding of long-term use of HWTS; and (iii) develop mechanisms for monitoring concurrent consumption of untreated water. This presentation noted that HWT is a complex process, as there are many factors involved in reaching the final goal of having safe drinking water. Adding to this complexity is the fact that HWT use is measured in a variety of ways and measuring use at the household level is made more complicated by the fact that households are not the only environments where water is consumed.

Hans Mosler of Eawag gave a presentation on the psycho-social factors that influence safe drinking water practices based on an analysis of 15 studies (across 10 countries) that used psychological theories for explaining safe water consumption behaviors. The idea behind conducting this analysis was to see if psychological factors that influence behaviors could be identified and explained, as currently, there is no specific set of factors explaining behavior with regard to adopting a specific technology (e.g. using chlorine tablets to treat water). Ultimately, the study found no systematic differences between countries and safe water behaviors.
Spotlight on key areas of work

The WHO and UNICEF Secretariats used this session to highlight progress with WHO’s International Scheme to Evaluate HWTs and UNICEF’s work with HWTs and Water Safety Planning.

Batsi Majuru of WHO gave an update on the International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies (“the Scheme”). Batsi Majuru provided an overview of Round I of the Scheme, communication and application of evaluation results, and strategic objectives to strengthen national capacity in HWTs implementation. These objectives relate to: strengthening national regulation and certification of HWTs, supporting field monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening quality management of the manufacture of local products and performance evaluation.

Angie Saleh of UNICEF gave a presentation on UNICEF’s work on integrating HWTs into Water Safety Plans (WSPs), specifically looking at the question of “how does HWT fit in the WSP cycle?” Angie Saleh spoke of a focus on implementing WSPs at the community level, where it is easier to guarantee the quality and safety of water for consumption. Moving forward, UNICEF is planning to use a few tools to implement WSP in communities under the new SDG framework, which will include field testing, mixed surveys, and monitoring control measures.

Innovation Panel

This panel served as a series of discussions around innovation in the field of HWT, covering the spectrum of technology design, getting products onto the market (from prototype to becoming commercially available), marketing/distribution approaches and sustaining correct and consistent use.

Glenn Austin of PATH began the panel with a presentation on “The State of HWTs,” which explored the evolution of innovation over time, including how barriers to innovation are constantly changing. According to Glenn Austin, the two most common barriers to innovation in the field of HWTs are money and markets; for instance, it was cited that developing a marketing based approach is very challenging for providers.

Laura MacLaughlin of Cascade Designs Inc. then discussed the “Innovation Adoption Process,” based on her experience with Mountain Safety Research’s (MSR’s) project with product development. MSR’s approach was to use a process called phase-gate product development, a process based on having numerous options at the onset of a project, reducing your options based on research and then investing in the best option (the “final gate,” so to speak). In their experience, most technologies don’t make it past this “first gate” of development, and they recognized that there is a large gap between grant funding and product production which is referred to as the “valley of death.”

Tom De Blasis of TBD Collective followed Laura MacLaughlin’s discussion by sharing his experience with the “Nike Girl Effect Innovation Scrum” that was run with Nike and Girl Effect. A scrum, a common rugby term, essentially means that a group of stakeholders get together to identify and solve barriers to innovation. During Phase I of the scrum, 40 water organizations were interviewed. Phase II involved a day-long scrum with 20 stakeholders where they collectively created an innovative adoption process and shepherded one of MSR’s technologies across the valley of death and into the commercialization process.

Fanny Boulloud of Antenna Technologies presented on her experience with “Creating Markets for HWTs.” She recognized that it is a huge struggle for businesses in the field, such as her own, to create feasible HWT solutions that can be brought to scale. For instance, creating markets not only involves a process of innovation, but also deals with pricing and delivering the product, often to very rural locations. To deal with this challenge, she chose to focus the development of products and social marketing on existing social enterprises in her areas of work, including small, medium and large enterprises. From there, it was easier to identify distributors and re-sellers (shops and pharmacies, for instance) where products could be made available.

Session 2: Review of regional workshops and Network Strategy

The WHO Secretariat used a portion of this session to update Network members on the progress achieved from regional workshops held in 2013 and 2014. The UNICEF Secretariat followed that presentation by
initiating an interactive review of the Network strategy and key priorities moving forward with audience members.

Batsi Majuru of WHO began the session with a recap of the Network’s regional workshops, which were undertaken to provide a platform for diverse HWTS stakeholders to come together, develop HWTS strategies, and support implementation of key areas of the Network strategy as a whole. Some key outcomes of these workshops included increased knowledge, drafts of national action plans, and proposals for HWTS monitoring or integration. In February 2013, a national workshop was held in Ethiopia and resulted in the national government electing to use WHO performance recommendations as a guide to ensure non-performing HWTS products were not distributed to the public. In addition, the government hosted a training session for national laboratories for strengthening HWT evaluation.

Kweku Quansah of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in Ghana then presented on Ghana’s experience with hosting a regional workshop. Going into the workshop, the hosts recognized their key workshop discussion points: streamlining HWTS implementation, facilitating scaled-up implementation, and addressing low-interest in HWTS practices through the private sector and key decision makers. The workshop attracted almost 90 participants from four countries who worked together to draft a national HWTS strategy, develop a scale-up model utilizing a behavior change approach, and to decide on a commercial/business approach to implementing and scaling up HWTS.

Following the review of the national workshops, Angie Saleh of UNICEF shifted the discussion towards a review of the Network Strategy, looking forward to activities in 2016 and beyond. This involved an interactive session with meeting attendees in which they gave their opinions on what the areas of focus should be for the Network moving forward.

Key responses to “what should we set out to achieve through the Network post-2016?” and “what should our objectives be?”

- Balancing innovation in technologies with innovation in implementation
- From implementers: more support to get products out
- Reach the most vulnerable
  - Issues of cost
  - Reaching the disabled
  - Segmenting the market – willingness and capacity to pay at different income levels
- Set standards for new technologies
  - What are all the boxes that need to be checked?
  - How do we know what’s going to work and what isn’t?
- Determine who is doing what and where?
  - How can we better engage Network members?
    - Look to SuSanA as an example; also, the Rural Water Supply Network
    - CAWST is setting up an HWTS knowledge base with the idea of bringing stakeholders together

Talk Show

The Talk Show involved rapid-fire inputs from three guests on where there has been progress and where needs still exist in HWTS, along with an interactive Q&A session with audience members.

Rochelle Rainey of USAID of gave her input on needing greater intensity of engagement, and the need for better targeting of HWTS. In particular, she cited the need to better target vulnerable populations, such as those people live with HIV or Tuberculosis (TB), more advocacy and education around “teachable
moments,” targeting temporally according to seasons, and the need to acknowledge that HWTS is just one tool in the WASH toolkit, and is therefore best combined with other public health tools.

Allison Hill of Vestergaard Group then discussed the need for more data, and suggested that there is value in bad data as stakeholders can learn from bad data, sometimes even more than they do from good data. Here, bad data refers to data obtained from unsuccessful programs. According to Allison Hill, information from unsuccessful programs lets us know what worked and what did not work and why. This kind of information can inform future planning and implementation. In addition, she added the Network does need a strategy, but that, currently, it lacks an implementation tool to guide strategy activities.

Kweku Quansah of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in Ghana closed out the discussion by talking about the need for more advocacy around HWTS. In general, he noted that advocacy is one of the key things missing in our field, yet advocacy is a great tool for providing impact. He stated that providing HWTS technologies is one issue, but advocating for those technologies is possible at the national level and has already been done in many places and so there are lessons to learn on how to advocate better for HWTS.

Closing Remarks and Next Steps

The Secretariat recommended three main priority areas for the coming year. These include: promoting participation in the WHO Scheme, particularly among manufacturers in low income countries; integrating HWTS with key public health interventions and water safety planning; and delivering a series of webinars on M&E and HWTS.
Appendix A. Network Meeting Agenda

International Network on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
Annual Meeting Agenda
Monday, 26 October 2015, 8:30 am-12:00 pm
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA

Sign-in starting at 08h00, meeting will start at 08h30

8:30-8:35 Opening remarks and meeting overview
B Majuru, WHO

Session 1: Where we are
M Montgomery, WHO
Session moderator

08:35-09:00 What’s new in the evidence on HWTS?
- Assessing compliance in HWTS
  G Rosa, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
- Socio-psychological determinants for safe drinking water consumption behaviors
  H Mosler, Eawag

09:00-09:20 Spotlight on key areas of work
- Update on Rounds I and II of the Scheme
  B Majuru, WHO
- WSPs and HWTS
  A Saleh, UNICEF

09:20-10:00 Innovation panel
Presentations of 5-6 mins each followed by open discussion for 20 mins
Panelists: G Austin (PATH), L McLaughlin, (Cascade Designs Inc.),
T De Blasis (Nike Foundation), and F Boulloud (Antenna Technologies);

Coffee break, 10:00-10:30

Session 2: Looking ahead, maximizing impact
B Gordon
Session moderator

10:30-11:15 Review of network strategy and regional workshops
- Overview of 2011-2014 workshops and lessons learned
  M Montgomery, WHO
- Spotlight on Ghana: Progress since 2013 regional workshop
  K Quansah, Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, Ghana
- Review of Phase II strategy, recap of Network activities for 2015, and priorities for 2016
  A Saleh, UNICEF & B Majuru, WHO

11:15-11:55 Talk-show*
Panelists: K Quansah (Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development), R Rainey (USAID), and A Hill (Vestergaard Group)

11:55-12:00 Wrap up
B Majuru, WHO
* This will involve rapid-fire inputs from the guests as well as interaction from the audience.
Appendix B. List of Network Meeting Presentations

Session 1

What’s New in the Evidence on HWTS
1. Assessing Compliance in HWTS by Ghislaine Rosa, LSHTM
2. Socio-Psychological Determinants for Safe Drinking Water Consumption Behaviors by Hans Mosler, Eawag

Spotlight on Key Areas of Work
1. Update on Rounds 1 and II of the Scheme by Batsi Majuru, WHO
2. Water Safety Plans and HWTS by Angie Saleh, UNICEF

Innovation Panel
1. The State of HWTS by Glenn Austin, PATH
2. The Innovation Adoption Process by Laura McLaughlin, Cascade Designs Inc.
3. Innovation Scrum with Girl Effect by Tom De Blasis, TBD Collective
4. Creating Markets for HWTS by Fanny Boulloud, Antenna Technologies

Session 2

Review of Network Strategy and Regional Workshops
1. Overview of 2011 – 2014 Workshops and Lessons Learned by Batsi Majuru, WHO
2. Spotlight on Ghana: Progress since 2013 Workshop by Kweku Quansah, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ghana
3. Review of Phase II Strategy and Priorities for 2016 by Batsi Majuru, WHO and Angie Saleh, UNICEF

Talk Show
1. Advocacy and HWTS Education by Kweku Quansah, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ghana
2. Better Targeting and Advocacy by Rochelle Rainey, USAID
3. Lesson Learning and Strategizing for the Future by Allison Hill, Vestergaard Group
## Appendix C. List of Network Meeting Participants

### Table 1. Network Meeting Participants - 2015

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roshini George</td>
<td>Sera Global</td>
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<td>Rob Quick</td>
<td>CDC</td>
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<td>Kyle Monahan</td>
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<td>Siddarth Kumar</td>
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<td>Michelle Moffa</td>
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<td>Yi Wei</td>
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<td>Tim Prewit</td>
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<td>Jonathan Mellor</td>
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<td>Michael Ritter</td>
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<td>Gabrielle String</td>
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<td>Emma Wells</td>
<td>Tufts University</td>
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<td>Carolyn Meub</td>
<td>Pure Water for the World</td>
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<td>Penelope Muelenaer</td>
<td>Virginia Tech</td>
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<td>Jonars Spielberg</td>
<td>MIT</td>
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<td>Jereme Lambert</td>
<td>Business Connect</td>
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<td>Manuela Krauter</td>
<td>Helioz</td>
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<td>Frank Husson</td>
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<td>Kathryn Nunnelley</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
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<td>Sara Hashmi</td>
<td>Yale University</td>
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<td>Shauna Curry</td>
<td>CAWST</td>
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<td>Emma Goring</td>
<td>Whave Solutions</td>
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<td>Rodney Herrington</td>
<td>Aqua Research</td>
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<td>Neal Caldwell</td>
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<td>Joshua Briemberg</td>
<td>WaterAid</td>
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<td>Brad Ponack</td>
<td>Madi Drop</td>
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<td>Jolanta Rylski</td>
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<td>Nathan Cai</td>
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<td>Ron Orcajada</td>
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<td>Estifamos D. Mengistu</td>
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<td>Ashebir Gebeyehu</td>
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<td>World Vision Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Glenn Austin</td>
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<td>Bridget Kelly</td>
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<td>Clarissa Broklehurst</td>
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<td>Ryan Rowe</td>
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<td>Alexandra Shannon</td>
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<td>Tim Oriard</td>
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<td>Wine to Water</td>
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<td>Shane Hillman</td>
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<td>Plan Kenya</td>
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<td>Tracey Hawkins</td>
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<td>Batsi Majuru</td>
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<td>Bruce Gordon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Armstrong</td>
<td>Water Missions</td>
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Appendix D. Advisory and Public-Private Group Meeting Proceedings

Following the Network meeting, an informal discussion was held between the Network Secretariat and six members of the Advisory Group. The discussion focused on progress achieved in Phase II of the Network Strategy (2011-2016), and thoughts on where efforts should be focused going forward.

Attendees

- Tom Clasen, Emory
- Kevin O‘Callaghan, Mendentech
- Bruce Gordon, WHO
- Rob Quick, CDC
- Rochelle Rainey, USAID
- Allison Tummon, P&G – via Skype

Batsi Majuru of WHO, Angie Saleh of UNICEF, Ryan Rowe and Alexandra Shannon of the Water Institute at UNC represented the Secretariat.

Overview

The main action items and key issues discussed during the annual meeting are summarized below.

- **The role of HWTS in contributing to SGD Target 6.1**

  Target 6.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030. The proposed core indicator will seek to assess the percentage of the population using safely managed water services. This not only captures protecting water supplies, but also ensuring that water is actually safe to drink at the point of consumption. As such, with this focus on water safety, the Network needs to carefully consider the role of HWTS in contributing to the achievement of this target, and the Network will position itself and shape its activities to make progress towards this target.

- **Implementation of HWTS within a systems-based approach**

  Discussions highlighted that HWTS is not a silver bullet and should be considered as one tool in the toolbox of approaches to providing safe drinking water. For instance, under the water safety planning and/or water security planning approach, HWTS would be considered as a control measure in the case that communities cannot ensure access to safe water sources. One step moving forward might be to contact the WSP Network and suggest a collaboration to coordinate our approaches.

- **Focus on safe storage behaviors**

  Rochelle Rainey highlighted the need to focus on safe storage behaviors in HWTS implementation and promotion.

- **Better targeting, and smarter implementation**

  Tom Clasen highlighted that the evidence on HWTS is relatively advanced and has made a significant impact. A focus now should be on: creative strategies to secure correct and consistent use; effective targeting of vulnerable populations; and smarter implementation of HWTS to enable reaching remote communities.
Conclusion and next steps

In proceeding with the Scheme, the Network needs to think about how countries can interpret results, and how the results can be used by countries considering the different contexts. These issues are already being considered in the discussions of Phase II of the Scheme and what WHO hopes to achieve with capacity building efforts.

To promote efforts to integrate with other public health interventions, a specific topic and location should be picked, matching clearly defined goals to available resources. It was also brought up that the ‘safe storage’ portion of HWTS should not be ignored; in fact, much attention should also be paid to the collection and transport issues associated with HWTS as well.

The key objective for linking HWTS with water safety planning may involve linking up with WSP Network, as it does not seem feasible that HWTS advocates will want to entirely shift their work from the household to the community level (where WSPs are largely implemented).
This note summarizes the Network’s main activities during the course of 2014-15. A regional joint workshop on Water Safety Planning (WSP) and Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) was held in Vientiane, Lao People’s Democratic Republic in November 2014. In March 2015, a strategic meeting on the WHO International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies was held to discuss key efforts to maximize the impact of the Scheme and ultimately, ensure that HWT protects users. Round I of the Scheme evaluation is complete, with the report to be launched in November 2015, and Round II is underway.

The Network activities in the table on the next page are grouped according to the strategic areas that guide the Network’s functions. Specifically, the main activities in 2014-15 include:

- **Strengthening objective evaluation of HWT** with the completion of Round I of the WHO International Scheme to Evaluate HWT;
- **Strengthening national capacity in HWT evaluation** through the initiation of training workshops on HWT performance evaluation in Ethiopia;
- **Increasing effective dissemination of guidance and tools** on monitoring and evaluation of HWTS, through a series of webinars on the M&E toolkit;
- **Understanding the current HWT market**, through a rapid assessment of HWT products and their regulatory environment in selected parts of Africa and Asia; and
- **Understanding national strategies and policies** through a regional workshop in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

**Challenges Ahead**

1. **Selection of optimal HWTS requires consideration of performance** according to WHO health-based criteria, a challenge which is partly addressed through the International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies. Additionally, a number of contextual factors including user preferences, existing/new supply chains and on-going behaviour change and technology support are needed to ensure correct and exclusive use when water quality is sub-optimal.

2. **Key efforts to strengthen the broader enabling environment for HWT are needed.** While regional workshops raise the profile of HWTS, strong enabling environments are necessary to support sustained use. Implementation and scaling up of HWT would benefit from application of targeted market approaches, smart subsidies, and consumer understanding and behaviour change.

3. **Funding** is a challenge as there are limited funds to support the Secretariat and country efforts to implement and provide on-going support to national action plans. More sustained and innovative financing is needed to support work at the international and national level, including the leveraging of private, health and water sector funds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Work</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Planned activities for 2014-15</th>
<th>Outputs/Results achieved</th>
<th>Proposed Activities in 2015-16</th>
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</table>
| Coordination (Secretariat) | -Provide leadership in addressing objectives outlined in Phase II Strategy  
-Convener and facilitate stakeholder discussions and actions on HWTS                                                                                                                                   | -Continued support to national and regional efforts to scale-up HWTS  
-Coordination of Southeast Asia workshop                                                                                                                                  | -Support provided in implementing action plans from 2013 Nagpur meeting  
-Regional workshop held in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic                                                                                                                          | -2016 Annual Network meeting at UNC  
-Continue efforts to secure Network funding and proposal development  
-Assess impact of regional policy workshops  
-Coordinate development of new (Phase III) Network strategy                                                                                                                         |
| Communications          | -Effectively disseminate information regarding the Network and HWTS related activities  
-Promote interactive exchange and learning among participants  
-Contribute to Network activities such as workshops, advocacy sheets, event presence, etc.                                                                                       | -Continue to refine newsletter and relevance to readers  
-Develop webinars and other methods of disseminating knowledge, guidance and tools  
-Contribute to/attend at least 2 workshops/events                                                                                                                             | -Increase in listserv subscribers since 2014, increase in Network geographic reach  
-3 webinars organized/participated in, on M&E, HWT Evaluation, and a progress update on the Scheme;  
-Strategic meeting of the HWT Evaluation Scheme was held                                                                                                                   | -Continue to develop webinars and other methods of disseminating knowledge, guidance and tools  
-Conduct more in-depth engagement with existing members of the Network  
-Strengthen communication of the Scheme; reach out to national governments, procurers and HWT technology manufacturers in low-income settings |
| Advocacy and Policy     | -Raise awareness within the WASH, public health, and development sectors regarding HWTS  
-Generate support for HWTS activities                                                                                                                                                | -Convene Southeast Asia regional workshop  
-Provide post-workshop support to countries as needed to help advance policy efforts around HWTS                                                                 | -Regional workshop held in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic  
-WSP/HWTS projects implemented and completed in Bhutan and India; project being finalized in Cambodia                                                                                     | -Convene and participate in regional and national workshops, including workshops in Eastern Europe (focus on HWT in emergencies)  
-Finalize briefing sheets on HWT                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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<tr>
<td><strong>Guidance and</strong></td>
<td>- Provide evidence-based recommendations and tools for HWTS and</td>
<td>- Conduct first round of testing for Scheme and publish results</td>
<td>- First round of WHO International Scheme to Evaluate HWT completed, report to be released in November 2015</td>
<td>- Conduct Round 2 of testing for Scheme and publish results</td>
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<td><strong>Tools</strong></td>
<td>public health stakeholders</td>
<td>- Complete “how-to” document regarding integration of WaSH (including HWTS) and nutrition</td>
<td>- Rapid market assessment of HWT in Africa and Asia conducted</td>
<td>- Develop guidance on use of Scheme results in product selection, and key considerations</td>
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<td>(WHO/UNICEF/USAID) and support implementation</td>
<td>- WASH and nutrition document finalized; report to be released in November 2015</td>
<td>in user preferences, supply chains etc., including</td>
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<td>development of checklist for HWT selection in emergencies and a costing tool on HWT</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Learning and</strong></td>
<td>- Share best practices among Network participants and support active</td>
<td>- Host webinars on WHO International Evaluation Scheme on HWT and behaviour change</td>
<td>- Webinars on the Scheme and HWT use held</td>
<td>- Host series of webinars on: (i) lessons learned from the regional policy workshops; (ii)</td>
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<td><strong>Research</strong></td>
<td>learning</td>
<td>- Contribute to development of online learning resources on HWT</td>
<td>- Massive online open course (MOOC) updated; including modules on the HWTS Network and</td>
<td>HWTS in emergencies and (iii) behaviour change</td>
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<td>the HWT evaluation and capacity needs in-country</td>
<td>- Continue to develop and update training modules on HWT</td>
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<td>- First set of training modules on HWT performance evaluation developed</td>
<td>evaluation and regulation</td>
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<td>- Compile briefing sheets on key topics in HWTS including implementation, M&amp;E and</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Briefing sheets on key topics in HWT evaluation and regulation drafted</td>
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